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HISTORY

OF

ULSTER COUNTY,

NEW YORK,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ITS

PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

BY

NATHANIEL BARTLETT SYLVESTER,

AUTHOR OF "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF NORTHERN NEW YORK AND THE ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS," "HISTORY OF SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK," "HISTORY OF BENNSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK," ETC.

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quently confirmed in the said charge of elder and deacon. This minute has been made to put in order the matters which pertain to the said church."

As the settlement consisted of only ten or twelve families, the church was unable to secure the services of a settled pastor, but Mr. Daillie appears to have divided his services between the New Paltz church and the Huguenot church of New York. The last recorded service of this minister was the marriage of "Peter Guimar, native of Moir Saintogne, to Esther Hasbrouck, native of the Palatinate, in Germany, April 18, 1692."

Domine Bourepose was the next minister, his services beginning May 31, 1696. A change of language from the French to the Dutch occurred from 1700 to 1730, during which time there was no settled ministry. The English language has been used during the present century.

A second house of worship was dedicated on Dec. 29, 1720. It was of stone, and finished with brick brought from Holland. It was of small size, square, with a window on each of three sides, and a door inclosed by a portico on the fourth. The roof was surmounted by a little steeple, from which a horn was sounded for religious services. The following entry of the event appears upon the records:

"Rei soit Dieu, Qui L nous a mys a cœur de lay bâtir une maison pour y estre adores et servir, et que par sa grace nous l ayon tins en l'an Dix viii; et Dieu veuille que son evangile y soit anoucé deun ce ciecle et del'en l'autre y usque au jour De l'eternité. Amen."

The translation is as follows:

"Blessed be God, who has put it into our hearts to build a house where He may be adored and served, and that by His grace we have finished it in the year 17 [1717]; and God grant that His gospel may be preached here from one age to another till the day of eternity. Amen."

On Dec. 12, 1741, the consistory of New Paltz united with those of Rochester, Marblertown, and Shawangunk in calling Rev. Casparus Fryen et to be their minister at a salary of £100 per annum. Rochester was to pay £31 6s. and provide a parsonage, receiving one-third of his services; Marblertown £36 14s. for another third; and New Paltz and Shawangunk £31 for the remaining third.

In 1760, Rev. Johannes Mauritius Goetschius entered upon the duty of pastor of the churches of New Paltz and Shawangunk. Among the stipulations of the call were the following: To preach twice on Sabbath, from Pass to October, in each church alternately, the morning service to be from the Scriptures and the afternoon service from the catechism. He was to visit his families every year with an elder. On the other hand each congregation was to pay him £40 good New York gold, and the Shawangunk church furnish him with a house, barn, garden, outbuildings, spring, and farm, and the New Paltz church to provide himself and horse with lodging.

In 1773 a new stone church was erected, and was superseded in 1839 by another house of worship, which, having undergone enlargement and alteration in 1872, is the one still in use. It is a large, imposing structure, and has a seating capacity of 1000. Rev. C. H. Stitt was installed pastor of the church on Dec. 29, 1848. The present pastor, Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D., was installed May 2, 1865.

The membership of the church is large. The congregations of New Hurley, Highland, Guilford, Rosendale, and

Dashville have gone out from the mother-church at New Paltz. The consistory consists of:

Elders—Abram D. B. Elting, Joseph Hasbrouck, Uriah Auchmoody, Solomon Van Orden.

Deacons.—Jesse Elting, Lewis H. Woolsey, Oscar Steen, and Charles M. Harcourt.

The pastor occupies a pleasant parsonage, which was built in 1818, replacing an old stone parsonage that had been built many years before.

The certificate of incorporation for this society was executed Oct. 3, 1796. It was signed by the elders and deacons,—Benjamin Freer, Jeremiah Freer, Abraham Dayo, Dene D. Relyea, Jonathan Van Wagenen, Andries Lefever, Jr., Elias Ean, Jacob Lefever. The document was witnessed by J. Dewitt and Dayton N. Wagenen, sworn to before Judge Abram Bevier, and the record attested by Christopher Tappan, deputy clerk.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF NEW PALTZ.*

The history of the Reformed Church at New Paltz begins Jan. 22, 1683, when Rev. Pierre Daillie "came to New Paltz, and preached twice on the following Sunday." At his suggestion steps were taken to organize a church, which was effected by choosing Louis Du Bois elder, and Hugo Frere deacon, of the new organization.

The church was a French Reformed Church, upon the pattern by which the Reformed Churches in France were formed. To the Christian families at New Paltz the church order, doctrine, and worship were such as they had been accustomed to in their native land. The "Reformed Church" on the continent of Europe has had for centuries a peculiar historical and theological meaning. It signifies a church Calvinistic in doctrine, Presbyterian in government, and the name distinguishes it not only from the Catholic Church, but from all Protestant churches which do not hold the same type of doctrine and government.

There was general agreement among the Reformed Churches of Europe, though not related in the way of government or supervision. It was not difficult for the church of New Paltz to glide into conformity with the Reformed Dutch churches surrounding it when the French language had passed out of use, being succeeded by the Dutch, which was vernacular in Ulster and some adjacent counties.

The French Church had been subject to distressing persecutions, even before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, which was declared by Louis XIV. in 1685. The founders of this church of New Paltz had suffered for conscience' sake, and had sought safety by emigrating first to the Palatinate, then temporarily to Holland, thence to America.

This French Church at New Paltz has had a singular history. It manifestly was not in connection with any superior ecclesiastical body, classis, or synod. The surrounding Dutch churches were subject to the classis of Amsterdam, which ruled them very strictly, requiring all their pastors to be educated in Holland, and to be ordained there. But the church of New Paltz was never in connection with or subjection to that classis. It had no ecclesiastical connection till 1772, when the plan of union be-

* By the pastor, Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D.

tween the Cetus and Conferentie factions of the church brought this church as a constituent factor of the newly-formed synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

It is interesting to note that whilst the church of New Paltz had no possible reason to side with one or the other of the Cetus or Conferentie factions, it was deeply shaken by the dispute which hinged upon allowing ministers to be educated and ordained in America, as the Cetus held, or whether they should be trained and ordained in Holland under the supervision of the classis of Amsterdam, as the Conferentie maintained. The church of New Paltz suffered from schism owing to this quarrel. A Conferentie Church was formed, a church edifice built, and partial services of a pastor maintained for a number of years,—from 1753 till after the union of the churches in 1772. At the convention which formed the union the Conferentie and Cetus Churches were both represented by their elders, who signed the union. Henceforth the churches became one, and the Conferentie edifice was abandoned.

The church of New Paltz has had a remarkable variety in the languages in which divine worship was celebrated, and in which the records of the church have been kept. At first these were in the French only, the book of records being in that language for the first half-century after the formation of that church. In 1728 there is a record made in Dutch, which alternates with the French for a few years, after which the language of church worship and record was Dutch alone till 1799, when Rev. John H. Meyer became pastor, and began the records, as he conducted church services, in English. We have then the use of these languages for periods extending about as follows: French, fifty years; Dutch, seventy years; English, eighty years. The apparent discrepancy between these figures and the years of the church is explained by the mingling of French and Dutch during the transition from the former. The history of the church is unique in having had so many languages employed in worship and historical records.

The Pastors.—The Rev. Pierre Daillie must be recognized as the first pastor of the church which he formed. He was a native of France, and was driven away by persecution. He was a minister of distinction in his own country, being professor of theology at Samur, one of the seats of Protestant theological education. The school was broken up by Louis XIV. This school was an important one, and its destruction was a heavy blow to the Protestant cause in France.

Mr. Daillie came to America soon after this outrage, and was formally called by the Dutch Church of New York to preach to the French refugees, of whom there were many families. He was recognized by Selyus, the Dutch pastor, as his colleague. Mr. Daillie seems to have itinerated very widely to preach and administer the sacraments to the Huguenots. He may have only occasionally visited New Paltz, but his visits were frequent enough to keep the influences of piety alive in this community. He continued his services among the French churches till 1696, when he took charge of a French congregation in Boston, where he died, in 1715, aged about sixty-six years. The published notice of his death adds, "He was a person of great piety, charity, affable and courteous behavior, of exemplary life and conversation; much lamented, especially by his flock."

His professorship in one of the foremost theological schools of France or of the continent shows how high was his reputation for scholarship and piety. Selyus speaks of him as "full of fire, godliness, and learning. Banished on account of his religion, he maintains the cause of Jesus Christ with untiring zeal."

Rev. David Bonrepos supplied the church with occasional services, perhaps along with the services of Mr. Daillie. His special field was upon Staten Island. He died in 1734. His services at New Paltz seem to have been limited to the interval between 1696 and 1760. He seems to have also preached in the city of New York.

From this time the church at New Paltz was dependent for services upon those speaking the Dutch language. The people were able to profit by these services, as the Dutch has become vernacular through all the surrounding region. From this time the church seems to have made little account of her Huguenot origin. It has been noticed how she fell not only into the language of the Dutch, but also into the dissensions occasioned by the Cetus and Conferentie difficulties.

For a long course of years the church had no regular pastor. Mr. Daillie did not sustain that formal relation, nor did any one succeeding him who used the French language. Exceedingly interrupted were the services of the Dutch ministers, who officiated till 1760 in this irregular manner. Of many of them the people were suspicious on personal or ecclesiastical grounds. The first of these officiating Dutch ministers whose services are noted seems to have been a vagabond ordained upon forged credentials. His name was Van Driessen. His name occurs as early as 1728 in our records.

The church was still more disturbed by questions as to the regularity of the ordination of some of these preachers, who had received their authority to preach from the Cetus. Various names appear in the records of the church as having administered baptism,—Schuema, Chalker, and others. Especially would we notice Johannes Henriens Goetschius, a native of Switzerland, who was called to exercise his ministry during the troublous times in the churches. He was a man of much force. "He was below the middle size, of a vigorous constitution, abrupt in speech, but his language was clear and expressive. He was a man of much erudition, a thorough Calvinist, and an accomplished theologian."

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Johannes Mauritius Goetschius, a brother of the Goetschius just alluded to. He came to America as a physician, but was persuaded by his brother to prepare for the ministry. His first settlement was in Scholarie County, where he practiced medicine and preached over a wide extent of country. He had charge of the New Paltz congregation, with that of Shawangunk, from 1760 to 1771, when he died. He was the only pastor of this church, and died in its service.

He was followed by Rev. Stephen Goetschius, son of Rev. J. H. Goetschius, and nephew of his predecessor. He preached to the congregations of New Paltz and New Hurley; these churches being associated for more than fifty years. Mr. Goetschius began his ministry here in 1775. He left the charge in 1796, and settled in Bergen

Co., N. J., where he died in 1837. In New Jersey he also served two churches. When more than eighty years old he made his journey between them on horseback. He is said never to have become skilled in English. His preaching was in Dutch. His labors at New Paltz are memorable for the skill with which he healed the breach caused by the old Cetus and Conferentie troubles. As his ministry covered the time of demoralization caused by the Revolutionary war, it is not surprising that he did not see large spiritual results. "After the war he organized no less than nine churches in Ulster County." He is described as "a man of deep thought, holding strongly to the Calvinistic doctrine, and dwelling much on experimental religion, election, particular atonement, depravity, regeneration, and final perseverance."

Rev. John H. Meyer was pastor from 1799 to 1803. He was son of the Rev. Hermanus Meyer, pastor of the church of Kingston in stormy times. He was graduated at Columbia College, New York City, in 1795. He studied theology under Dr. John H. Livingston till 1798. He was settled at New Paltz and New Hurley in 1799. His pastorate here was short, closing in 1803, when he removed to the church at Schenectady. He was the first to minister and keep the records in English. He was a neat scribe, and the records are very carefully kept. He is described as "an accomplished scholar, speaking with great fluency and elegance both in Dutch and English. As a preacher he was gifted and popular, and was possessed of a peculiar unction in his delivery."

The church, after Mr. Meyer's departure, had a long vacancy, which was filled by Rev. Peter D. Froeligh, whose pastorate lasted from 1807 to 1816. He belonged to a family famous in the denomination, being a son of Dr. Solomon Froeligh, one of the theological professors of the church. P. D. Froeligh was graduated from Columbia College in 1799. His early ministry was spent in the northern part of this State. He is described as "an attractive preacher." His sermons, "while sound, perspicuous, and clear," were "lacking in spiritual point and pungency, and failed to effect any reformation in morals or manners." Mr. Froeligh removed to Acquackanonk, N. J., where he fell into with his father's tendencies and seceded from the ministry of the church. Subsequently, he was so affected by charges of wrongdoing that he committed suicide.

Rev. William R. Bogardus succeeded. He was graduated at Union College, 1813, and from the theological seminary at New Brunswick, 1816. From 1817 to 1823 he served the associated churches of New Paltz and New Hurley, and from 1823 to 1831 he was pastor of New Paltz only. He was the first to give his attention to serving this church alone. His ministry was remarkably laborious and faithful. He sought by every means to promote his people's good. The church received an impetus for good under his pastorate far exceeding anything known before his day. Two hundred and eighty persons united with the church during fourteen years and a half of his ministry. He was an eloquent and very ready preacher. His pastoral services were always impressive and touching. He had the gift of song, and until after he had passed threescore years and ten his

devout "leading" of hymns struck his fellow-worshippers very forcibly. Living men in this charge—which he regarded as his first love—have a lively remembrance of him as an able, faithful, and dignified minister of the gospel. Whilst eminently a Christian gentleman, and as such exceedingly courteous, he had the "courage of his convictions" in regard to every religious or moral question which arose. He was the pioneer of the temperance cause in Ulster County. On the occasion of raising a parsonage barn he had a pitcher of cold water, flanked by tracts on temperance, placed for the refreshment of his neighbors, who were used to stronger beverages on these semi-festival occasions.

Mr. Bogardus, in 1831, removed to Acquackanonk, New Jersey, the same church over which his predecessor had been pastor. In 1836 he resigned his charge. He continued to show how a Christian should live, till in 1862 he verified the hopes of the Christian by the death of the righteous.

Rev. Douw Van O'Linda was the next pastor. He had graduated from the theological seminary at New Brunswick, in 1824. He was pastor at New Paltz from 1832 to 1844. He is spoken of as "of large stature and commanding appearance, an edifying and instructive preacher, addressing the understanding rather than the feelings. His distinguishing trait was great executive ability." This executive ability was shown in building the brick church edifice in 1839, and in securing the organization and buildings for the New Paltz Academy.

Rev. John C. Vandervoort succeeded. He was born in 1798; graduated in 1818 at Queen's College (now Rutgers); studied theology at New Brunswick Seminary. He entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. In 1814 he became pastor at New Paltz. His ministry was brief here, lasting only three years. Difficulties which had become chronic existed since the administration of his predecessor. There was not such interest in the pastor's work as is needed to make it successful. He was an earnest, spiritual preacher.

He gave himself to his work with energy. The recollections of him floating among the people bear witness to his piety and singleness of purpose as a minister of Christ. He left here in 1845, and died in 1851, at Ghent, Columbia Co.

Rev. Charles H. Stitt comes next. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1814, and from the theological seminary in 1848, where the present pastor of the church was his classmate. He was ordained to the ministry and recognized as pastor of the church in December, 1848. His work was well done, and was thoroughly according to the spirit and traditions of the church. There was a noble growth in the church. In 1858 there was a general revival of wide extent and great power. One hundred and three persons within twelve months made a confession of their faith. The results have showed how careful and wise were the pastor's supervision and instruction. Dr. Stitt (he received the degree of D.D. from his Alma Mater in 1866) has stood among the foremost of the ministry. In 1869 he was president of the general synod. It is too near the date of his residence at New Paltz to make eulogy necessary. He left this church in 1865, to become pastor of the

Second Church of Kingston, and thence went to Bayonne, N. J., in 1874.

Rev. Philip Peltz, the present pastor, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1845, and at the New Brunswick Seminary in 1848. His first charge was the churches of Corymans and New Baltimore, classis of Albany; then First Church of Coxsackie; next Paterson, N. J. In 1816 he became corresponding secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. In 1865 he became pastor of this church, a field abundant in labors, which have not been destitute of good results. In 1866 Union College conferred on him the degree of D.D. The church has grown more under his pastorate than during any equal period in its history.

Church Buildings, Etc.—The first church edifice was built of stone very soon after the organization of the church. As this became too narrow for the people, a stone edifice was erected in 1783, which is still remembered by many of the residents. The seats in the first two buildings were granted to individuals, not to families separate from others. In the second house the deed conveying the sittings covered also a proportionate part of the ground on which the church stood and the fabric of which it was composed. This made it "real estate" indeed. In 1839 a substantial building of brick was erected, after almost endless questionings and difficulties. It was hard to harmonize views as to where the new church should be located. The title of the owners of the old building seemed to forbid using that site for the new. At length there was no obstacle to building upon the former site. The pews were sold, subject to a light tax for incidental expenses. The sales of pews gave a surplus of several thousand dollars beyond the cost of building. In twenty years there was need of more room. In 1872 the consistory resolved to make an addition of thirty feet to the length of the church and a transept addition at the wings. The work was done in handsome, yet durable style. The pew-buyers were repaid two-thirds of the original purchase-money. The church was upholstered in handsome style. The expenses of the whole work were between \$29,000 and \$30,000. The pews were sold subject to an assessment for all the expenses of the church. This large expenditure was nearly met at the sale. A balance of debt, \$6000, was removed in 1875, the people being moved thereto by the bequest of Mr. Levi Hasbrouck of \$2400 for that purpose.

The present church has 172 pews besides seats in the galleries. The house will comfortably seat 1000 persons.

The church owns a parsonage and about 18 acres of land, which has been the pastor's residence for many years. A new house, of wood, was built in 1849, instead of the stone parsonage which had been the pastors' home for generations.

The membership of the church and its opportunities for Christian work are now larger than they have ever been. The last report mentions 256 families connected with the congregation, 424 members in full communion, 8 Sabbath-schools, with 330 pupils and 250 catechumens.

The Corporate Title of the Church.—It was incorporated in 1794 as "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Congregation of the New Paltz." This church adheres to the name "Dutch" as descriptive of the ecclesiastical position of the church.

The present members of consistory are Elders Abm. D. B. Elting, Joseph Hasbrouck, Uriah Auchmoody, and Solomon Van Orden. Deacons, Jesse Elting, Lewis H. Woolsey, Charles M. Harecourt, and Oscar Stein.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Perhaps there is no better way of tracing the origin and development of the Methodist Church of the town than by recounting, in order of time, the successive stages of its growth as they are noted on the records of the New Paltz church.

1786.—In the spring of this year, Ezekiel Cooper and John McCloskey were appointed to East Jersey, a circuit embracing a large part of Sussex Co., N. J. To this was added the counties of Orange and Ulster, New York, forming a six weeks' field of labor.

In Ulster County they first preached in the house of John Woolsey, in Milton, and at Hendrick Deyo's and Henry Du Bois', in the town of New Paltz.

1788.—In the spring of this year by the Conference the charge was called "Flanders' Circuit, Philadelphia Conference." At the same session Jesse Lee and Aaron Hutchinson were appointed to it, and organized the Methodist Episcopal societies in Modena and East Plattekill. An old stone school-house a little north of Modena Corners was a preaching-place until 1826, when the first church was built about half a mile south of the Corners, on the east side of the road. It was called the Plattekill Church.

1800.—By the General Conference of this year the New York Conference was defined as including much of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Canada, and all New York east of the Hudson. Territory west of that river was not included until four years later.

1802.—The charge was called Ulster, and formed a part of the recently organized New Jersey District, Philadelphia Conference.

1803.—The Albany District, Philadelphia Conference, was formed, and Ulster was one of its appointments. Gideon R. Knowlton and John Crawford were the preachers that year.

1804.—The Albany District was annexed to the New York Conference.

1811.—Ulster appears in the Hudson River District, with William Jewett and Elijah Hibbard as its preachers.

1824.—Name of the charge changed from Ulster to New Paltz. Daniel Ostrander, presiding elder; Nicholas White, preacher.

1825-26.—Bradley Sillick in charge. During the latter year the Plattekill church was built, and dedicated by Daniel Ostrander, presiding elder of the Hudson River District.

1827-30.—Phineas Price, presiding elder. In 1828, Humphrey Humphreys.

1829.—E. Smith and J. O. Marshall, appointees. East Plattekill church built.

1830.—Valentine Buck, pastor.

1831.—Marvin Richardson, presiding elder; Benjamin Griffin, pastor.

1832.—Newburg District formed, William Jewett, presiding elder; H. Wiug and a supply were pastors.

1833-34.—Marvin Richardson, presiding elder. 1833, H. Wing, E. Washburn, and D. Webster were the preachers. 1834, E. Washburn, F. D. McFarland, and D. Webster were the pastors.

1835-38.—Phineas Rice, presiding elder. The preachers in 1835 were John W. Lefever, J. Shew, M. C. Fergusson; in 1836, C. Stillman, J. Shew, and E. Smith; in 1837, Valentine Buck, Elijah Crawford, and E. Smith; in 1838, John C. Green, Elijah Crawford, and E. Smith.

1839.—William Jewett, presiding elder; preachers, J. C. Green and E. Smith.

1840-42.—Daniel Ostrander, presiding elder; preachers, Ira Ferris and R. K. Reynolds.

In the year 1840 the name of the charge was changed to Plattekill and New Paltz, and the Methodist Episcopal church in New Paltz was built. It was constructed by Theodore V. Swift, of Tutkilltown, and sat low on the ground, with the entrance on Main Street, just south of where it now stands. Richard Munden and Simon Roosa were leading members of the society, and were the building committee. The ground was bought of Daniel Relyea.

Previous to the erection of the church several houses had been used for preaching purposes.

The pastors of the church since this period have been: 1841, Ira Ferris, M. D. C. Crawford; 1842, Edward Oldrin, Eli Westlake; 1843, E. Oldrin, J. W. Lindsey; 1844, Thomas Newman, J. W. Lindsey, succeeded same year by Thomas Lodge; 1845, Thomas Newman, John Davy; 1846, Charles W. Carpenter, John Reynolds; 1847, Charles W. Carpenter, J. K. Still; 1848-49, A. S. Lakin, Jacob C. Washburn; 1850-51, Jeremiah Millard; 1852, Joseph Elliott; 1853, ——— Stout; 1854-55, D. B. Turner; 1855-58, D. W. Van Gaasbeek; 1859-61, William Blake; 1862, Joel Craft; 1863-65, Philip H. Hanxhaert; 1866, Edmund Lewis; 1867, George Daniels; 1868, J. H. Wood; 1869, A. Rogers; 1870-71, Nelson Brusie; 1872-73, D. Gibson; 1874, Thomas Carter; 1875-76, J. W. Jones; 1877-80, Cyrus F. Wixon.

In 1852 the church in Centreville was finished, and dedicated by A. M. Osborn, free of debt. The ground was given by Nathan Town-end, and the building committee consisted of Alfred Lane, Josiah Terwilliger, and Silas Saxton.

In 1853 the name of the appointment was changed to New Paltz Landing. The church at Cold Spring was built and dedicated in 1861; John Vredenberg, Peter F. Auchmoody, Joseph A. Buzher, Harvey Palmer, and Abram S. Du Bois were the building committee.

In 1863, New Paltz Landing was set off by itself. New Paltz Village, Cold Spring, and Centreville remained, and are still, one pastoral charge.

The parsonage at New Paltz was built in 1870, and the church repaired and improved.

The present membership of the church is about 60. Size of Sabbath-school,—average attendance, 50; library, 200 volumes. Superintendent, Samuel Judkins.

The officers of the church are:

Stewards.—New Paltz, David Abrams, Samuel W. Morey, Samuel Judkins, Moses Deyo, and Marion Hotchkiss; Cold Spring, Edward Slater, David A. Auchmoody;

Centreville (town of Lloyd), Abram Auchmoody, Alfred Lane.

Trustees.—New Paltz, S. W. D. Morey, David Abrams, Marion Hotchkiss; Cold Spring, William E. Slater, Nathan Van Wagenen, Charles Van Wagenen, Abram Vredenberg, David A. Auchmoody, Cornelius Slater, John M. Smith; Centreville, Hiram Weel, Stephen Champlin, Brewer Vredenberg, Luther Wilklow, Alfred Lane, Lewis W. Dayton, and A. Ackert.

Two certificates of incorporation of the New Paltz Church appear upon the county records, as follows:

A certificate of incorporation was executed Nov. 10, 1856. Alexander Hasbrouck and Stephen Waring were inspectors of the election, Simon Roosa was chairman of the meeting, and Alexander Hasbrouck secretary. The trustees chosen were Alexander Hasbrouck, Stephen Waring, Corydon Norton, David Abrams, Davis Whitmore, David A. Auchmoody, Philip R. Craft, Richard A. Strickland, William H. Bush. The proceedings were verified before Henry Burnett, justice of the peace, and the record attested Feb. 25, 1857.

Another certificate of incorporation was given June 27, 1861. The presiding officers of the meeting were Harvey Palmer and Joshua Schoonmaker. The trustees chosen were William Vredenberg, Daniel A. Auchmoody, Ira Abrams, William H. Bush, Joshua Schoonmaker, Harvey Palmer, John Vredenberg. The instrument was verified before Josiah Lefever, justice of the peace, and recorded Oct. 15, 1863.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH OF NEW PALTZ.

This society was incorporated Sept. 11, 1871. Charles Brashear and John Wynkoop presided as inspectors of the election. The trustees chosen were Charles Brashear, John Wynkoop, James Thomas, Anthony Ten Broeck, and Lloyd Miles. The certificate was verified before Zachariah Bruyn, justice of the peace, and recorded Sept. 13, 1871. It is still in existence at New Paltz village, though without a pastor in 1880. The society owns a pleasant meeting-house, and manifests considerable strength and religious fervor.

IX.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The original place of public burial used by the first settlers at New Paltz is still devoted to that use, and, considering its great antiquity, in a remarkably good condition. The bones of many of the first settlers of the town are interred beneath its sod, their graves, unmarked by stones, long since forgotten by mortal man. "May they rest in peace." The oldest stone standing in the yard records the death on Oct. 7, 1731, of Abraham Du Bois, the last "survivor of the twelve patentees." Other inscriptions to be seen in the yard are the following:

"In memory of Josiah Elting, who died May 15th, 1813, age 1 52 years, 9 mo. & 20 days."

"In memory of Reelof Elting, died Jan. 16, 1825, A. 50 years, 5 months & 21 da."

"In memory of Reelof Elting, who died the 21st Feb'y, 1792, aged 59 years, 6 months & 9 days."

"Here Lyeth the Body of Joseph Hasbrouck, Esq., aged 60 years, 3 months and 18 days. Died January 28th, 1792."

"Here lies Interred the Body of Elso Hasbrouck, Wid^r of Joseph Hasbrouck, Esq, Dec'd ye 27 Day of July, 1761, Aged 73 Years, 8 Months And 3 Days."

"In memory of Noah Elting, Esq, who departed this Life Sept. 27th, 1778, aged 57 years, and Jacominthe, his spouse, who departed this Life August 27th, 1790, aged 75 years."

NEW PALTZ RURAL CEMETERY.

An association bearing this name was incorporated Feb. 18, 1861. Samuel D. B. Stokes was chairman of the meeting, and Edmund Eltinge secretary. The trustees chosen were William F. Du Bois, Davis Whitmore, Zachariah Bruyn, Jacob Lefever, Solomon Deyo, Elting Deyo, Philip Elting, A. V. N. Elting, and Edmund Eltinge. The proceedings were verified before N. Lefever, notary public, and recorded Feb. 22, 1861, by Silas Saxton, county clerk.

The grounds of the association are located about a mile south of the village and comprise about 23 acres. They are neatly laid out, and contain many handsome tombstones and monuments. Among the latter is one of Quincy granite, erected to the memory of the soldiers from the town who lost their lives in the Rebellion. It is four feet square at the base, eighteen feet high, and cost \$900. It contains the names of the fallen heroes to whose memory it was erected.

The present trustees of the association (1880) are Zachariah Bruyn, President; Solomon Deyo, Secretary and Treasurer; A. V. N. Elting, Jacob M. Hasbrouck, Theodore Deyo, William F. Du Bois, Alfred Deyo, Edmund Eltinge, and another.

X.—SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

THE HUGENOT BANK

at New Paltz was organized Feb. 10, 1853, with a capital of \$125,000. The first board of directors consisted of Edmund Eltinge, Abram P. Lefever, Methusalem Elting, John Howell, Garret Lefever, Jacob G. Du Bois, Roelof Elting, Alfred Deyo, Oscar Hasbrouck, Timothy Sycamore, Capt. Abram Eltinge, Moses P. Lefever, Abram V. N. Elting. Edmund Eltinge was the first president of the bank. The first cashier was A. G. Ruggles, who was succeeded by Nathan Lefever.

The bank passed into the hands of a receiver for a brief period during the financial crash of 1857, but was again restored to the stockholders. On the reorganization of the board, Roelof Elting was elected president, Nathan Lefever cashier, and Edmund Eltinge assistant cashier. The latter subsequently became cashier, and Nathan Lefever passed to the Ellenville bank, becoming its first cashier. On Jan. 1, 1875, a new board of directors was chosen, and an entire reorganization took place. Jacob Lefever, the present president, was chosen to that office at that time, and Methusalem Du Bois became cashier. At the death of the latter, in 1877, Dr. Charles W. Deyo, the present cashier, was elected. The change from a State to a national bank was made on April 10, 1865, with the original capital of \$125,000. This was reduced in 1875 to \$100,000.

The present board of directors (1880) are Jacob Lefever, Abram D. Deyo, Jacob M. Hasbrouck, Zachariah Bruyn, Jonathan Deyo, F. S. McKinstry, Josiah P. Lefever, Elijah Woolsey, Hiram Hasbrouck, George Rynph,

Jonathan D. Deyo, Philip D. Elting, Jr., and Joseph L. Hasbrouck.

THE NEW PALTZ SAVINGS-BANK

was organized in May, 1871, in accordance with an act incorporating it passed in March of that year. The original trustees of the institution were Thaddens Hait, Daniel L. Heaton, Zachariah Bruyn, Jacob Lefever, Josiah J. Hasbrouck, Edmund Bruyn, Derrick W. Dubois, Elijah Woolsey, Oscar Hasbrouck, Peter Lefever, Solomon Deyo, Calvin T. Hazen, Hiram Hasbrouck, Jesse Lyons, Floyd S. McKinstry, Nathan Williams, Abner Hasbrouck, Charles W. Deyo, John B. Deyo, Edmund Eltinge, and Jonathan Deyo. The first officers of the bank were Thaddens Hait, President; Jacob Lefever, First Vice-President; Zachariah Bruyn, Second Vice-President; Jacob M. Hasbrouck, Secretary and Treasurer; Oliver P. Carpenter, Attorney. With the exception of Daniel L. Heaton, Peter Lefever, Calvin T. Hazen, Jesse Lyons, Nathan Williams, Abner Hasbrouck (deceased), and Edmund Eltinge, the board of trustees in 1880 is the same as above enumerated. To these must be added Hiram Minard, Philip D. Wilklow, John P. Clark, and D. D. Du Bois. The officers of the bank remain the same as at the time of organization, with the exception of the attorney, Reuben Bernard, Esq., of Kingston, filling the latter position.

The last published report of the bank, bearing date Jan. 1, 1879, shows the following items: Total deposits, \$290,356.34; surplus, \$14,740.82; assets, \$305,047.16.

XI.—NOTEWORTHY ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

The account of a tax which was early laid by the provincial government shows the simplicity of the style of living, and how little it takes to make us comfortable when we have known nothing better. Each chimney and each stove was assessed. Solomon Du Bois gloriol in two chimneys and two stoves; but in the houses of Jacob and David Du Bois one spacious hearth and stove served for all the rooking and warming of the entire family.

In 1718 the number of taxables in Paltz was 28, of whom all were French but five. But in a militia muster-roll of 1738, of the same town, only 30 names are French out of 91. The French language was still in use in 1712, as appears by a legal writing.

REFORMED DUTCH ITEM.

The oldest church record in the possession of the consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New Paltz is dated 1683, January 22. The record is in French manuscript, and is the entry of baptisms, but by whom performed is not stated. It embraces a period of seventeen years. Abraham Hasbrouck, Solomon Hasbrouck, Abraham Du Bois, Isaac Du Bois, and Hugue Freire appear on this record.

A marriage was performed by Rev. Mr. Daillie, on June 7, 1690, it being that of Hugue Freire to Maria Le Roy. A son of this couple, named Hugue Abraham Freire, was baptized by the same minister on Oct. 17, 1691.

SLAVERY IN NEW PALTZ.

The practice of holding slaves was quite common in the days of the forefathers of the town. Indeed, it was almost

universal, so that all persons of consequence were expected to be in possession of a greater or less number of slaves. The "act for the gradual abolition of slavery" was passed by the Legislature on March 29, 1799, and, in accordance with its provisions, it became necessary to record the birth of slave children in the records of the town. Some of these are quite unique. The following are samples of such entries:

"Sept. 19, 1799.—General Joseph Hasbrouck Delivered to me a Certificate that he had a Female Negro Child Born, and Call'd her Name Jane. Recorded by

"JOSIAH HASBROUCK, T. CLK."

"One Thousand Eight Hundred & one, October the Twenty Second. Com Jos Hasbrouck, Farmer of the Town of New Paltz, Did Deliver to me a note in writing; the purport of it was that he had on the Ninth Day of last July a black female Child born of a Ny Wench Kingo and named (Diana). Recorded by me.

"JOSIAH HASBROUCK, T. CLK."

The following is a sample of the certificate, or notice in writing, which the owner of the slave was required to hand to the town clerk:

"SIR,—Agreeable to the Laws of this state I hereby Request you to Inter in the Records of the town the Birth of a female negro Child which is born of my Negro Woman Slave on the 27th February, 1806, which said Child is named Jin. I am yours,

"JOSIAH ELTINGER.

"NEWPALTZ, Sept. 5th, 1806.

"To JACOB J. HASBROUCK,

"Town Clerk of the Town of Newpaltz."

Among those who thus had negro children "born to them," and of which a record is made in the town book, are the following: Gen. Joseph Hasbrouck, David Lockwood, John A. Le Fever, Nathaniel Deyo, Peter Freer, Daniel Du Bois, Benjamin Hasbrouck, William Ketchum, Nathaniel Le Fever, Solomon Eltinge, Jr., Johannes Le Fever, Daniel Regnan, Abraham J. Hardenbergh, Daniel Woolsey, Philip Deyo, Jacob Le Fever, Jonathan Deyo, Cornelius Du Bois, Daniel Johnson, Patrus Freer, Daniel Hasbrouck, Josiah R. Eltinge, Jacob Le Fever, John C. Low, Jacob Hardenbergh, Samuel Hasbrouck, Daniel Deyo, David Deyo, Elizabeth Vandewater, William Kitchin, Wilhelmus Hasbrouck, Mary, widow of Charles Broadhead, Solomon Eltinge, Tunis Venoliet, Charles Broadhead, Jr., Josiah R. Eltinge, Henry Eltinge, Josiah Hasbrouck, Daniel Jansen, Benjamin Freer, John Van Gorden, Mathusalem Du Bois, Griffin Ransom, Abraham D. Deyo, Titus Ketchum, Zacharias Hasbrouck, Roeloff Eltinge, Jacob Wurtz, Simon L. Deyo, Ester Wurtz, and Matthew Le Fever.

The manumission of a number of slaves is recorded in the same book.

The following is a list of all the slaves, male and female, above the age of fourteen years, in the precinct of the New Paltz, in Ulster County; their number being set down in the columns opposite to their masters' or mistresses' names:*

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Josiah Eltinge.....	3	1	Abraham Revier.....	1	1
Peter Deyo, Jr.....	1	...	Jacobus Revier.....	1	...
Ab. Hardenbergh....	4	3	Leopoldin Dubois....	2	1
Eng. Hasbrouck.....	3	2	Hugh Freer.....	...	1
Leopoldin Dubois....	2	1	Christian Deyo.....	2	1
Leopoldin Dubois....	3	2	Mary Lelever.....	1	1
Solomon Dubois.....	5	2	George Kemm.....	1	...

*Doc. Hist. N. Y.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Faustine Smith.....	...	1	Johannes Pogart....	1	...
Johannes Keater....	1	1	Wessel Brodhead....	2	2
Jannetje Eltinge....	2	1	Cornelius Brink....	1	...
John Crispell, Jr....	...	1	Hendrick Croom....	4	3
William Wood.....	1	...	Thos. Vaekeman....	2	1
Thos. Van Imerick... 1	...	...	Sol. Vanwagonan....	1	1
Andrew Oliver.....	...	1	Wm. Nottingham... 1	...	...
Peter Cantine.....	1	4	Fred. Schoonmaker... 3	2	...
Ann Harting.....	4	3	Mathew Cantine....	1	...
Frederick Davis....	1	...			

A MUDDY ADVENTURE.

An amusing story is told of one Francis Rampant, an early settler. An alarm was made while the men were in the fields, and according to the rule no man stopped to fight on his own account, but all followed the rows to the rendezvous. The number was full, with the exception of Rampant, and a party returned to bring him in. They soon found him sunk to his middle in a marshy spot, as he was heavy and better at sinking than at running. But they found him in fair spirits; for while there he had been attacked by a young Indian, but having seized the savage by the throat he thrust him under beside him, and tightening his grip he exclaimed, in a favorite phrase, "*Where w re you when the king was crowned?*" The Indian was dead, and Rampant, fearing the vengeance of the tribe, returned to France. The name is hence not represented in the town.

XII.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Aside from the cultivation of the fertile soil of the town its industrial history is brief, and is summed up in the statement that there is no water-power within its present limits. So that we are obliged to dismiss the subject with almost as brief a statement as the writer on Ireland, who, under the caption of "Frogs," sagely remarked, "There are no frogs in Ireland," and closed his chapter.

The manufacture of brick is carried on to a considerable extent now in the town. The clay for the purpose is found in abundance south of the village. Eastea Van Wageningen established the yard at this point over a decade of years ago, and Andrew J. Abrams is the present manufacturer.

As a farming town New Paltz ranks among the first in the county, its fertile flats and vales yielding rich crops.

XIII.—MILITARY.

The loss of the records of the town covering the period of the Revolution is greatly to be deplored. Doubtless they contained many items of interest throwing light upon the part taken by the town during that important struggle.

By a reference to the chapter on "Early Settlement," it will be seen that as early as 1738 a strong military company existed in the town, and we have every reason to believe that many of the inhabitants of the town took an active part in the Revolutionary war. But their names have not come down to us. The part that they took in the earlier Indian wars is matter of general history, as the whole tract was then virtually one.

To the war of 1812 Jacob I. Freer, Cornelius Mackey, Simern Roosa, Cornelius Terwilliger, Charles Wallace, and others rendered active, but none too willing support, the principles which occasioned and fostered it being unpopular in this section.

To the suppression of the war of the Rebellion the town rendered patriotic and able support, and promptly furnished the quota of troops called for by the national government.

A fine granite monument in the principal cemetery of the town contains the names of the following heroes who gave their lives to their country, viz.: Lieut. George P. Lord, U.S.N., Capt. Johannes Lefever, Sergt. David H. Hay, Richard Ellsworth, Thomas Close, Abraham Hunt, John Harp, Silas Booth, Charles Booth, Joseph R. Wood, Simon Freer, Luther Freer, Henry Osterhoudt, George Brundage, Ananias Johnston, Benjamin Smith, Andrew Yaple, William Ackert, Charles Ketchum, Richard Oliver, Ezekiel Freer, John S. Humstone, James L. Hess, John Van Tekel, John Anson, John Beck, Conrad Bowrice, and William Eckert.

The following list of the soldiers who served in the late war for and in behalf of the town is believed to be nearly, if not entirely, complete. It is compiled from three sources: (1) The record prepared by the town pursuant to the act of 1865; (2) the printed muster-in rolls of the State; and (3) the census returns of 1875. It is as follows:

Samuel Anclunsky, 156th N. Y. Regt., Co. I.
Daniel B. Albertson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Charles J. Ackert, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; pro. to 2d Lieut., May 20, 1863.
John E. Anson, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; died in hospital at Baton Rouge, Nov. 14, 1862.
Jacob S. Ackert, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Wm. S. Ackert, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Linda Ackert, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Wm. J. Albertson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. I.
Benjamin C. Booth, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Charles Booth, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; died of fever, March 12, 1863; buried at Baton Rouge.
George W. Belford, corp., enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Adam Bartell, enl. May 6, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. B.
Ira Barnhart.
Wm. H. Baidwin, 11th Rhode Island Art.
Silas Booth, enl. Feb. 2, 1864, 156th Regt., Co. A; died in hospital at New Orleans, July 18, 1864.
Henry L. Brown, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 15th Regt., Co. K.
Augustine Davis, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Benj. F. Du Bois, 156th Regt., Co. A; taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, and confined in Salisbury prison.
Peter S. Du Bois, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; taken prisoner at Winchester, and held from Sept. 15, 1862, until Oct. 8, 1862.
Wm. S. Deits, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
Church Donaldson, sergt., 156th Regt., Co. E; died of wound, Oct. 23, 1862.
Anthony Du Bois, enl. December, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Charles Dey, 1st Rhode Island Art., enl. Aug. 16, 1863.
Ira F. Du Bois, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 44th Regt.
Peter Eling, capt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B; pro. to 1st Lieut., May 20, 1863.
Albert Emaecker, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Andrew Emaecker, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Richard Ellsworth, 44th N. Y. Vol.
Wm. S. Eckert, 156th Regt.
James Elinz, Iowa Battery.
James Enechin, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 156th Regt., Co. C.
Alfred M. Freer, corp.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Alexander Ferguson, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Abram Fuller, corp., enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; wounded at battle of Winchester.
Jonathan Fuller, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
David H. Fay, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Luther P. Freer, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 44th Inf., Co. E.
Simon P. Freer, 7th Inf.; wounded at Gettysburg, and died from effects.
John Garlinger, 5th Regt., Co. M.
George Grim, corp.; enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Frederick W. F. Glasse, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Jonas Grispell, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. E.
Laws Goe, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 120th Regt.
Thomas Close.
Michael Carroll, enl. January, 1864, 156th Regt., Co. E.
John C. Harp, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp.
Cyrus De B. Harp, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
Henry Hess, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Port Hudson.

Abram Hunt, corp.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; died in Baton Rouge Hospital, March 22, 1863.
Jacob H. Hendricks, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Frederick Hober, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
John S. Humstone, sergt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; died in hospital, June 13, 1862.
Patrick Hughes, Corcoran Brigade.
Abram Hess, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 2d N. Y. Cav.
Isaac Kemf, enl. Jan. 28, 1864, 156th Regt., Co. A.
George W. Kimber, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Chas. Johnson, 120th Regt.
Simon P. Johnson, enl. April 20, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E; re-enl. in 44th Regt., Co. E, Aug. 7, 1861; wounded three times and enlisted in Regular Army.
Ananias Johnson, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E; died of fever.
August Lubb, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Johannes Lefever, capt.; enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1862, and died Nov. 9, 1862, in hospital, Winchester, Va.
Philip S. Lemonion, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 16th Regt., Co. I.
Wm. Lisking, 62th Regt., Co. F.
Peter A. Lefever, capt.; 156th Regt., Co. H.
John Lawrence, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 156th Regt., Co. A.
John W. Morey, corp., enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Samuel De W. Morey, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Patrick Mulligan, Corcoran Brigade.
Edward Mulligan, Corcoran Brigade; died April, 1864.
Fili Mackey, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
John E. Masten, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Richard Oliver, 20th Regt.
Thomas Okatowalla, Indian, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
John H. Palmer, sergt., 1st Lieut., capt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 156th Regt.
Cyrus Du B. Polhemus, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded four times.
John L. Roscranz, enl. Jan. 14, 1864, 190th Regt., Co. A.
Henry B. Smith, 51st Regt., Co. D.
Eliot D. Sayder, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Benjamin H. Smith, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; killed at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1862.
Calvin Strickland, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Andrew J. Sutton, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Peter Tucker, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
James H. Tompkins, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Samuel D. Tompkins, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Jonathan Tompkins.
Abram Vradenburg, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
John Vantable, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Jacob Wyckoff, 20th Regt., Co. K.
Alexander S. Whitmore, 7th Cav., Co. A.
Samuel Du B. Whitmore, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Daniel Wakeman, 50th Regt., Co. C.
Isaac Wadsey, 156th Regt., Co. E; wounded at battle of Winchester.
Josiah B. Wood, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; died in hospital at Baton Rouge, Dec. 31, 1862.
James Wyckoff, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Wash. McNamee, enl. 1861, 44th Regt., Co. E.
Andrew Yeaple, enl. September, 1861; pro. to corp., 20th Regt., Co. B.
Stephen Yeaple, enl. Jan. 1, 1862, 192d Regt., Co. B; pro. to corp.

NAVY.

Thomas M. Cooper, William Everett.
Brothman Van Loven, 156th Regt.
E. D. York, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 156th Regt.
James M. Smith, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enlisted twice.
Curtis Giddenslove, enl. September, 1862, 20th Regt.; re-enl. in 156th Regt.
Samuel L. Wilbury, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
Jacob Tobias, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 44th Regt.
Adam H. Neil, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Samuel Eling, corporal.
John Wilbury, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
Richard Oliver, enl. December, 1863, 20th U. S. Colored Regt.
Thomas Lefever, enl. September, 1864.
Wm. Barrett, 120th Regt.
Wm. Peck, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
Wm. Evert, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
Richard Ellsworth, enl. 1862, 156th Regt.
Uriah Sanford, enl. March 7, 1862, 20th Regt.
Jacob H. Hendrick, enl. Jan. 7, 1863, 156th Regt.
Hasbrouck Lefever, enl. June 25, 1861, 57th Regt.
Henry Anson.
Garret Osterlander, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
Diam Bogardus, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
Cyrus D. B. Poller, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
John A. Benjamin, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 120th Regt.
Robert I. Benjamin, enl. December, 1861, 192d Regt.
John S. Humstone, Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Augustine C. Davis, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Daniel B. Albertson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; re-enl. Sept. 20, 1862.



Edmund Ettinge

George S. Prundage, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt.; died in service.
 James H. Palmer, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 44th Regt.; died in service.
 Elias Van Wagener, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 44th Regt.
 Hiram S. Terwilliger, 113th Regt.
 Henry Sutton, enl. December, 1861, 1st New Jersey Cav.
 Nelson Terwilliger, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; corporal.
 James H. Grant, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 44th Regt.; died Nov. 27, 1863, in Virginia.
 Abram Tobias, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 120th Regt.; died March 8, 1865, at New Paltz.
 Adam H. Neil, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Nov. 9, 1864, at Winchester, Va.
 Lewis Carl, enl. Jan. 4, 1863, 156th Regt.; died March 12, 1862, at Baton Rouge.
 William Barrett, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Jan. 15, 1865, in Virginia.
 William Eckert, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Louis D. Tomkings, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Thomas Carl, enl. Oct. 4, 1864, 91st Regt.; corp.; died July 19, 1864, at New Paltz.
 Alexander Shears, enl. Dec. 21, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDMUND ELTINGE,

son of Peter and Cornelia (Wynkoop) Eltinge, was born in the town of New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y., June 21, 1817. His father, a native of the town of Woodstock, settled on a farm in New Paltz soon after his marriage, where he resided until his death, in 1841, aged sixty-six. He was a man of correct habits, a strong advocate of temperance, and an active and devoted member of the Reformed Dutch Church. Both he and his wife died at New Paltz, the latter dying in 1835.

Edmund Eltinge received his preliminary education in the New Paltz Academy, and entered Rutgers College at the age of sixteen, from which he was graduated in 1835. After completing his studies he read law for some time with Tabor and Dean, of Albany, but in the spring of 1836 returned home to assist in the management of his father's farm. He married, Sept. 29, 1839, Magdalena D. B., daughter of Andrew Deyo, of Huguenot stock, of New Paltz. Mrs. Eltinge was a woman of high moral worth and Christian excellence, and a devoted wife and mother. She died May 15, 1878.

Two of their children died in infancy. Those who survived were Peter, a volunteer in 1862 in the 156th Regiment New York Volunteers; served as second lieutenant under Col. Erastus Cook; was in the Red River campaign, Sheridan's campaign of the Shenandoah Valley; was captain of Company D, at Savannah, which company was detailed at Lexington, where he acted as provost-marshal; remained in service until the close of the war; in 1873 he married Magdalene, daughter of Moses P. Le Fevre, of New Paltz, and died March, 1877. Mary, now wife of George W. Bush, of New Paltz, was first married to George P. Lord, of the State of Delaware, during the war; he joined the Mississippi squadron, did heroic service as a high officer of the squadron, and was honored by Admiral Porter at the close of the war by being placed in charge of the dismantling of the fleet at Mound City; he died at Memphis in August, 1866. Catherine, wife of D. W. Vanderburgh, of Fall River, Mass. Gertrude, wife of Lieut. J. G. D. Knight, of West Point. Magdalene, wife of Augustus Deyo, of New Paltz. Jane, wife of Charles Henry Deyo, of New Paltz. Frances. Sarah, wife of William F. Van-

derburgh, of Port Huron, Mich. Edmund, Louise, and Colden Ruggles.

Mr. Eltinge became the owner of the old homestead upon the death of his father, and has resided on it since. He has always been interested in, and a promoter of, all worthy local enterprises. He, with Augustus Ruggles, organized the Huguenot Bank at New Paltz, in 1854, with which he was connected as president or cashier for twenty years. He gave the right of way across his farm, nearly one mile in length, took an active interest in the organization and final location of the Wallkill Valley Railroad, and made other sacrifices to secure the route for the east side of the Wallkill until after passing New Paltz. He was one of the organizers of the Ulster County Historical Society, organized at New Paltz, and made valuable contributions for its support, among which was a paper on the settlement of New Paltz and the discovery of the Huguenot Valley.

In early life he became active in the temperance cause, and has been a strong advocate of its principles through life, and influential in local and State societies.

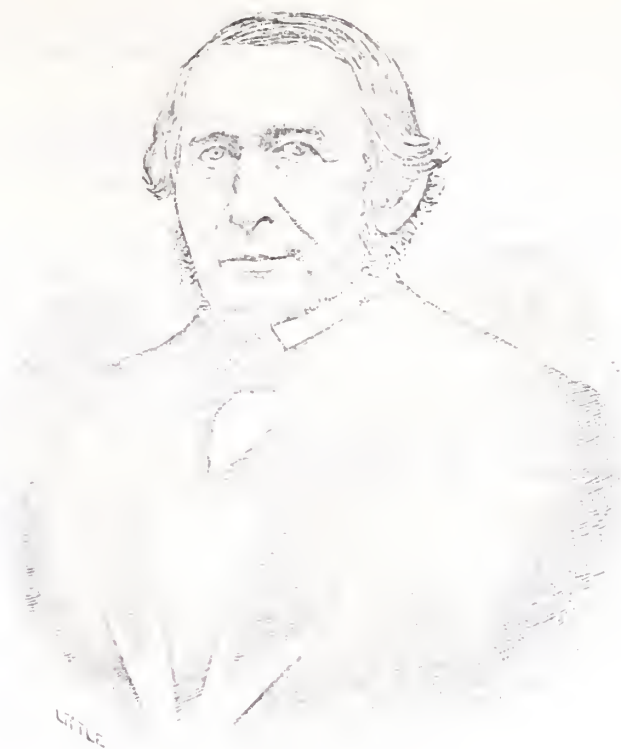
Mr. Eltinge has been a member of and officially connected with the Reformed Dutch Church for many years, an active and firm supporter of the Ulster County Bible Society, with which he has been officially connected, and for many years he was closely identified with the interests of education and the common schools. He has ever taken an interest in local and State legislation, first as a member of the Whig party, and afterwards as an active and influential supporter of the Republican party.

On Feb. 1, 1876, he was appointed examiner in the appraiser's department of customs in New York City, which position he retains in 1880, discharging the duties of that office to the satisfaction of all with whom he is connected.

ABRAHAM P. LE FEVER.

Abraham P. Le Fever was born in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1792. He descends in direct line from Simon Le Fever, one of the twelve patentees of the New Paltz Patent. The latter married Elizabeth Deyo, daughter of Christian Deyo. By this union there were three sons and one daughter, viz.: Andries, Isaac, Jean, and Mary. Jean, their youngest son, also raised a family of four children,—three sons and one daughter,—viz.: Nathaniel, Andries, Abraham, and Mary. Abraham, third son of the latter, raised a family of six sons and four daughters, viz.: John, Solomon, Noah, Nathan, Samuel, Philip, Catherine, Magdalene, Margaret, and Rachel. Philip, the youngest son of the former, married Elsie Du Bois, by whom he had six children,—three sons and three daughters,—viz.: Abraham P., Andries P., Solomon, Maria, Magdalene, and Sarah. All except Abraham P. were born at a place called Kettleborough (now Forest Glen), in the town of Gardiner (then New Paltz), to which place the family moved from Shawangunk. Philip Le Fever owned all the land at Forest Glen now constituting the farms of Solomon Van Orton, Abraham and Asa Le Fever.

Abraham P. worked on his father's farms until he was twenty-three years of age. His education was limited to



ABRAHAM P. LE FEVER.

an attendance upon the common school of the neighborhood. He married, Feb. 17, 1811, Margaret Jansen. Soon after his marriage he moved on to the farm then belonging to his father-in-law, Daniel Jansen, situated in the town of New Paltz, on the road leading from the Modena turnpike to Ohioville. This farm was subsequently deeded to him, and is now owned by his sons, Philip A. and Solomon. The stone house now owned and occupied by Philip A. Le Fever was built by Daniel Jansen. Abraham P. Le Fever by his wife Margaret Jansen, had nine children,—all born in the stone house. They were Blandina E., born Nov. 21, 1814, who was the wife of Abram D. B. Elting. She died Oct. 24, 1841, leaving five children, viz.: Josiah, Philip L. F., Sarah Maria, Margaret, and John B. The latter was brought up by his grandmother, Mrs. Le Fever, and still resides with his uncle, Philip A., at the homestead.

Philip A., born Sept. 3, 1817, now the owner of the homestead, has always lived there. Is not married, and since the death of his stepmother, "Caesar," a worthy colored man brought up in the family, has been his trusted and efficient housekeeper. Under this somewhat novel arrangement, it is but just to say the wonted hospitalities of the old homestead have been fully sustained.

Catherine, born May 22, 1820; married to Evert Bogardus, Dec. 19, 1844; no children.

Elsie D. B., born Sept. 28, 1822; died March 17, 1870; always lived at the homestead.

Daniel Jansen, born May 28, 1825; died May 14, 1833.

Sarah, born June 3, 1828; married to Philip D. Elting, March 24, 1853, a farmer living in New Paltz. They have four sons living,—Abraham, Jacob, Walter, and Philip.

Elizabeth, born March 22, 1831; married to Jonathan Deyo, also a farmer in New Paltz, Nov. 17, 1853. They have one child,—Cornelia.

Solomon, born Dec. 21, 1833; married Sarah Elting, daughter of Roelof Elting. They have two children, viz.: Margaret and Abraham P.

Daniel Jansen (2d), born Sept. 2, 1837; died Oct. 28, 1843.

Mrs. Margaret Le Fever died Sept. 10, 1843. Mr. Le Fever married for his second wife Mrs. Maria Bogardus, widow of Dr. John Bogardus, Feb. 22, 1845. By this union there were no children. She died Jan. 13, 1873.

Mr. Le Fever was one of the most successful farmers of New Paltz. In all business transactions he was prompt and exact. In his religious and political sentiments he was a man of decided convictions. He was for many years a prominent and active member of the New Paltz Dutch Reformed Church. In politics he was identified with the Whig and Republican parties. Besides filling a number of the minor offices of the town, he was elected one term its supervisor. He took great interest in all matters affecting the public weal.

About one year prior to his death he had a paralytic stroke, and from that time until he died he gradually failed. His death occurred Jan. 28, 1879.

MATHUSALEM ELTING

was born in the town of New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1801. He descends in direct line from—

1st, Roelof Elting, who came from Holland, and settled in Kingston, then called Wiltwyck.

2d, Roelof J. Elting, his son, married Sarah, daughter of Abraham Du Bois, eldest child of Louis Du Bois, one of the original patentees of New Paltz, by whom he had three children, viz.: Josiah, Noah, and Margaret.

3d, Josiah Elting, married Magdalen Du Bois; five children, viz.: Abraham, Roelof J., Solomon, Cornelius, and Catherintje.

4th, Abraham Elting married Dinah Du Bois; five children, viz.: Josiah, Hendricus, Noah, Philip, and —; and by his second wife three children, viz.: Jacobus, Janetje, and Magdalene.

5th, Philip, youngest son of above by first wife, married Catharine Elting, his cousin, and daughter of Roelof J., by whom he had eight children, as follows: Maria, Rebecca, Dinah, Magdalene, Moses, Mathusalem, Jesse, and Gertrude.

Mathusalem Elting, the sixth child of Philip and Catharine Elting, was a farmer by occupation, and a man of more



Mathusalem Elting

than ordinary prominence in the community where he spent his days. He received only a common-school education. In politics he was identified with the Whig and Republican parties; took an active interest in town and county affairs; was supervisor of New Paltz a number of years, and was one of the original directors in the Huguenot Bank. Upon his resignation of that position in July, 1871, resolutions highly complimentary to him as an officer and citizen were passed by the officers of that institution. He was a large-hearted man, always noticed children with a kind look or word, and not a few remember the rides they caught to school with "Uncle Mathusalem." He married, March 1, 1828, Magdalen Le Fevre, daughter of Philip Le Fevre. Mrs. Elting was born Nov. 20, 1803. They have had six children, two of whom died in infancy. The record of the others is as follows: Catharine, born March 1, 1829. Philip P., born Sept. 23, 1836, married, Sept. 26, 1860, Harriet Hasbrouck, who was born July 25, 1836; their children are Evalyne R., born Feb. 20, 1866, died July 12, 1869; Howard, born Feb. 15, 1869; Magdalena, born Jan. 31, 1872; and Philip Sherman, born Nov. 26, 1875. Philip P. Elting died March 7, 1876. Jesse M., born

April 1, 1839, married, June 23, 1869, Mary, daughter of Dr. James H. and Martha (Geary) McLaurry. Mrs. Elting was born in the city of New York, March 24, 1841. They have two children, viz., Mabel, born May 31, 1870; Arthur Graham, born Aug. 26, 1876. They live at the "village homestead" in New Paltz; Solomon, born April 8, 1841.

Mr. Elting died July 28, 1872. His wife survives him, and lives with her daughter Catharine and son Solomon at the "farm homestead" in New Paltz.

COL. JOSIAH P. LE FEVER.

This gentleman is the lineal descendant of Simon Le Fever, one of the "Twelve Patentees" of New Paltz. He



Josiah P. Le Fever

married Elizabeth Deyo, daughter of Christian Deyo, who was also one of the "Twelve." Their children were Andries, Isaac, Jean, and Mary.

Isaac, the second child, born Aug. 5, 1683, married Mary Frear, granddaughter of Hugere Frear, who was also one of the "Twelve." Their children who reached adult age were Petrus, Johannes, Daniel, and Mary. Isaac died Oct. 31, 1752.

Daniel, born Nov. 8, 1725, married Catharine Cantine, daughter of Peter Cantine, of Marletown. Elizabeth, Mary, and Peter were their only children who reached adult age. Daniel died Feb. 10, 1800. His wife, who was born March 13, 1726, died Feb. 28, 1799.

Peter, their only son, born Feb. 10, 1759, married Magdalen Elting, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Catharine, Daniel, Mary, Ralph, Jane, Moses P., Elizabeth, Magdalen P., and Josiah P.,—the latter the subject of our sketch.

Of these ancestors, Isaac, his great-grandfather, was the first who settled upon lands situated in the north part of the town of New Paltz, on either side of the Wallkill, and who built the stone house on its southern bank which has been the family homestead for generations, and in which his children and many of his descendants have been born. The estate has been known in the family as the "Bontekoe" farm. Daniel and his wife, also Peter and his wife, are buried in a family burial-ground on this farm.

Peter Le Fever, father of the colonel, was a prominent man of the town in his day. In politics he was a Federalist. He was called to fill most of the minor offices of the town, was its supervisor, was twice elected to the Assembly, and was appointed associate judge. Both he and his father Daniel before him were elders for many years in the Reformed Dutch Church at New Paltz.

Col. Josiah P. Le Fever, the youngest child of Peter Le Fever, was born in the "old stone house" before mentioned, Aug. 10, 1811. Has always lived on the homestead farm, which came into his possession upon the division of the estate, by the will of his father. His education was received in the common schools of the neighborhood, and at New Paltz village. He married, June 15, 1836, Elizabeth, daughter of Andries J. and Hannah (Du Bois) Le Fever. Mrs. Le Fever is also a lineal descendent of Simon Le Fever, in direct line as follows: 1st, Simon; 2d, John; 3d, Andries; 4th, Johannes; 5th, Andries J. She was born in New Paltz (now Gardiner), Dec. 10, 1815. Their children are as follows: Johannes, born May 26, 1837; graduated in the Scientific Course at Union College, in 1860; prosecuted a full course of study in civil engineering under Prof. Gillespie; entered the army as second lieutenant, Co. E, of the 156th Regiment New York Volunteers; subsequently promoted to captain. He died at Winchester, Va., Nov. 9, 1864, of wounds received in the battle of Cedar Creek. Peter A., born Oct. 24, 1838, a graduate in the classical course, Union College, class of 1861. He entered the army as first lieutenant, Co. A, 156th Regiment New York Volunteers; afterwards promoted to a captaincy, was honorably discharged, and settled at Bartlett, Shelby Co., Tenn., where he died of yellow fever, Sept. 15, 1878. Jane, born Dec. 31, 1842, living at home. Ralph, born Aug. 25, 1844; educated at New Paltz Academy and the State Normal School at Albany; now editor and proprietor of the *New Paltz Independent*. Isaac, born May 26, 1846, living at Oxmoor, Jefferson Co., Ala. Moses, born June 27, 1848; and Simon, born March 18, 1858,—the two latter living at home.

In old State militia times Mr. Le Fever took great interest in military matters. He was first lieutenant, then lieutenant-colonel, and finally colonel of the 96th Regiment.

In politics he has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties. He has filled the office of town assessor nine years; of supervisor seven years. He has been a member of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Paltz for over twenty years, and an elder a portion of that time.

CHARLES J. ACKERT.

"The life of the subject of this sketch has been one of peculiar toil and hardship, and full of many changes, and the success with which it has been crowned marks him as a gentleman of great energy and versatility of character, possessed of abilities of no mean order, and full of indomitable courage and pertinacity.

Charles J. Ackert was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on May 1, 1830. His parents were Samuel and



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

CHARLES J. ACKERT.

Sarah Ann (Sleight) Ackert, of that place, the former a mason by trade. Until he attained the age of fourteen Charles passed his time at work on the different farms of the neighborhood in summer, and in attendance upon the district school in the winter season. When fourteen years of age he went to Poughkeepsie to learn the trade of a printer, and soon found himself performing the important functions of "devil" in the office of the *Poughkeepsie Eagle*, then published by Platt & Schram. Here he remained five years, and completed his apprenticeship as a printer. He then worked as a journeyman in the different Poughkeepsie offices until he attained his majority.

In the year 1851, being first united in marriage to Miss Eliza Silvernail, of Poughkeepsie, he removed to Peekskill, and became foreman of the *Highland Democrat*. The year following he passed to the position of pressman in the office of the *Daily Press*, of Poughkeepsie; and in 1854 he went to Amenia, Dutchess Co., and took charge of the mechanical department of the *Amenia Times* for two years. In August, 1856, he started a weekly paper known as the *American Banner*, at Poughkeepsie, the special mission of the sheet being to advocate the election of Fillmore and Donaldson. In the spring of 1857 Mr. Ackert moved this paper to Fishkill village, changing the name to that of the *Dutchess County Times*. In the fall of 1858 he disposed of his interest in the paper and removed to Rhinebeck, where he worked at the printing business until the

spring of 1859. He then purchased a paper at Rhinebeck known as the *American Citizen*, and removing it to Pine Plains, there published it under the name of the *Pine Plains Herald*. The following spring he sold out this paper, and in July, 1860, came to New Paltz and started the *New Paltz Times*, the citizens of the town subscribing the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars as an encouragement to the establishment of the enterprise.

Having placed his paper on a firm footing, and the war coming on, Mr. Ackert enlisted in 1862 in the 156th Regiment of New York Volunteers, Company A, as a private. Before leaving the State he was promoted to fifth sergeant. He was with that gallant regiment in many of the trying scenes in which it took part, and sustained the reputation of a brave and faithful soldier. At the battle of Camp Bizlan he commanded on the right of the regiment, and for personal bravery exhibited in that engagement was promoted to second lieutenant. After the fall of Fort Hudson he was appointed headquarters printer in Gen. Banks's department, and assisted in printing the parole papers of the prisoners captured at that place and Vicksburg. In 1864 Mr. Ackert returned from the army, and resumed the charge of his paper. The principal editorials for this he had regularly written while in the field, and his wife had general charge of the paper during his absence. He also acted as field correspondent of some important journals while in the army.

The *New Paltz Times* was established as an Independent paper, and was so run for a short time. It soon became Democratic in sentiment, and has since been a staunch and able advocate of the principles of that party. This has been the political faith of Mr. Ackert through years of trial and care. He is now at the head of a well-established journal, does a large job business besides, is in the possession of considerable property, and, although he has made some mistakes, commands the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides by his straightforward and manly course. He has never been a seeker after office, but filled the office of town clerk of New Paltz in 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, and was the incumbent of that office in 1879.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ackert, Charles W., Samuel, and Isabella.

JACOB G. DU BOIS

was born in the town of New Paltz (now Gardiner), Ulster Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1801, the third child of Garret and Mary (Elting) Du Bois. He is the lineal descendant of Louis Du Bois, who was at the head of the twelve patentees of New Paltz, was born in 1639, and died in 1696. By his wife, Catharine Blauon, he had nine children. Solomon, their fifth child—born in 1669, died 1759—married Trinitje Gerritsen, by whom he had eight children. Their youngest child, Hendrieus, married Janitje Houghtaling. They also had eight children. Henry, their fourth child, married Rebecca Van Wagenen. Six children were born to them.

Garret Du Bois, eldest son of Henry, the father of

Jacob G., born in New Paltz, Jan. 6, 1774, married Mary Elting, daughter of Roeliff J. Elting, Dec. 18, 1794. His wife was born Oct. 14, 1775. They had nine children, viz.: Henry G., Catharine, Jacob G., an infant not named, Roeliff, Rebecca, Solomon, Ezekiel, and Maria,—all deceased except Jacob G., Henry G., and Solomon. The two latter are residents of Jefferson, Ross Co., Ohio.

Garret Du Bois died Oct. 19, 1814; his wife May 7, 1825. After the death of their father, Henry G. and Jacob G. carried on the home farm. The latter married Cornelia Deyo, March 5, 1825. She was the daughter of Philip and Gertrude (Le Fevre) Deyo; born in New Paltz,



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

JACOB G. DU BOIS.

Feb. 23, 1795. They lived at the homestead two years after marriage. In 1827 Mr. Du Bois rented a farm of his father-in-law, where he remained three years. He purchased the farm where he now lives, consisting of one hundred and sixty-two acres, in 1829, whence he removed in the spring of the following year. Their children are: Sarah, born Aug. 24, 1826, wife of Ira Deyo, a farmer in New Paltz. She has five children: Cornelia, Peter, Jacob, Gertrude, and Perry.

Henry, born Jan. 12, 1829, married Sarah M. Elting. Two children: Cora and Philip.

Mary, born Sept. 22, 1831, wife of Josiah Le Fevre, a farmer in the town of Gardiner. Four children: Sarah, Cornelia, Gertrude, and Josiah P.

Gertrude, born Dec. 10, 1833, resides at home.

Philip D., born Jan. 23, 1836, managing the home farm.

Solomon, born June 25, 1839, married Rachael Elting. One child, Evelyn. Mrs. Du Bois died Sept. 24, 1870.

In politics Mr. Du Bois has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties. He has served three years each as road commissioner and overseer of the poor. Though not a member, he has been a uniform attendant upon religious service and a liberal supporter of the church.

Mr. Du Bois has always been thoroughly devoted to his calling as a farmer, and his life of untiring industry, coupled

with an intelligent application of means to ends, has deservedly been crowned with more than ordinary success. Approaching near his fourscore years of life, he finds himself surrounded with all the comforts which ample means can command, receiving the constant and loving attentions of children thoroughly devoted to him, and enjoying in the largest measure the respect and esteem of the entire community in which he has spent his days.

HIRAM ATKINS

was born in the town of New Paltz, Dec. 11, 1818, the second son of Lewis and Ruth (Frear) Atkins. During his boyhood he labored on his father's farm, his education being limited to an attendance at the district school only a few weeks for a number of winter seasons. On reaching his majority he commenced merchandising in the village of Buttersville, and continued in trade there for several years.

On Aug. 13, 1840, he married Lavina Frear, daughter of G. J. Frear, of New Paltz. Mrs. Atkins was born in New Paltz, June 7, 1821. They have three children: Lewis H., born March 25, 1842; Benjamin H., born Feb. 5, 1845; and Henry H., born March 6, 1851. Mrs. Atkins died July 6, 1852. Lewis died in infancy. Benjamin married Rachael C. Moody, of New Paltz, by whom he has two children, viz.: Bertha and Hiram M. The former died in infancy.

In 1848 Mr. Atkins purchased a farm in New Paltz, and carried it on until 1866, when he removed to the village of New Paltz, where three years prior he had established the business of distilling apple-brandy, and which he has since

carried on quite extensively. His products are sold and used largely for medicinal purposes. He has, in the mean



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

HIRAM ATKINS.

time, given considerable attention to grape culture on his farm.

In politics Mr. Atkins is a Democrat. Prompt and honorable in all his business transactions, a kind and obliging neighbor, liberal to the poor, he has always commanded the good will and esteem of the community in which he has lived.

SAUGERTIES.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

SAUGERTIES is the northeast town of Ulster County. It is bounded north by Green County, east by the county-line of Ulster (middle of the Hudson River), south by Ulster and Kingston, and west by Woodstock and Greene County. The area, according to the census of 1875, was 29,807 acres. Of this area 18,162 acres were improved, and 11,645 acres unimproved. Of the latter, 4919 acres were woodland, and 6726 acres were described as "other unimproved." The title to the soil is derived through the Kingston patent and the Hardenburgh patent, mentioned in the general history. For convenience of reference we add the legal description of the town, taken from the statutes of the State:

"The town of Saugerties shall contain all that part of said county bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said county and running thence westerly and southerly along the bounds of the county to the line run by Jacob Trumpbour in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven; thence along the same, south eighty degrees, east eighty chains, to the west line of the corporation of the commons of Kingston; thence along the same, south twenty-four degrees, west one hundred and eighty-seven chains, to the corner between lots sixteen and seventeen in the southwest class of the division of the cor-

poration of Kingston; then along a line of marked trees, being a continuation of the line between the second and third class, south sixty-six degrees, east two hundred and eighty-two chains, to the middle of the Plattekill; then down the middle of the same to where it empties into the Esopus Creek; then down the middle of said creek to opposite the line between the Flatbush and seventh class of said commons; then along said line, south sixty-six degrees, east to the bounds of the county, and then northerly to the place of beginning." —*Revised Statutes*, vol. i, page 220.

Also the following:

"From and after the passage of this act all that part of the town of Kingston, beginning with northerly bounds of said town of Kingston, in the middle of the Plattekill and in the division-line between the second and third class in the division of the commons of the corporation of Kingston, and runs thence along said division-line, and the same continued, north sixty-five degrees, west two hundred and eighty-two chains, to the northwest corner of the said town of Kingston; thence along the westerly bounds thereof, south twenty-five degrees, west one hundred and fifty-six chains, to the corner between lots number seven and eight in the southwest class in the division of said commons; thence along a line of marked trees, south sixty-five degrees, east two hundred and ninety-eight chains, to the east bounds of the first class in the division of said commons; thence south eighty-four degrees, east seventy chains, to the middle of the Plattekill aforesaid; thence up the middle thereof to the place of beginning, shall be

annexed to and become a part of the town of Saugerties, in the county of Ulster."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i. page 224; also *Laws of 1832*, chapter 77.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

In the eastern portion of this town the surface is undulating. In the centre and the west the country is hilly, rising towards the heights of the Catskills. The hills along the river and extending westward for some distance are underlaid with limestone, and considerable quantities of quicklime are burned. The town is well watered. The Hudson River flows along the east boundary. The Esopus, entering from the town of Ulster, flows nearly parallel with the Hudson until it reaches the vicinity of Saugerties village, where it turns sharply to the east and empties into the Hudson. The Plattekill, rising in the northwest and western portions, or in the higher lands beyond the town, flows southeasterly and joins the Esopus on the south boundary. There are numerous tributaries of the Plattekill. There are also several branches of the Esopus. The Sawkill, in the northeast part, flows southeasterly and empties into the Hudson a short distance north of Saugerties village. The Beaver Kill, rising not far from Saugerties village, flows northerly in a course quite direct to the Canterskill, near the north line of the town.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is difficult to determine the precise date of the first occupation of the territory now constituting Saugerties. It is true the time when the colony of Palatinates came to West Camp is well known as the winter of 1710-11. A portion of them were settled at East Camp, on the east side of the river. On the west side there were three villages or encampments, known as Georgetown, Elizabethtown, and New Village, all, it is supposed, in the vicinity of West Camp Landing, and located only a mile or two apart, in the same manner as the three villages were upon the other side of the river.

On the 18th of May, 1711, there were 14 of these colonists at Elizabethtown, 111 at Georgetown, and 321 at New Village. There were many difficulties that arose in connection with this enterprise. It was a pet scheme of Queen Anne. Large stores of tar, rosin, and other supplies for the British navy were to be made from the pine forests. The colony was subjected to almost as close supervision as if they had been slaves. They were obliged to be subsisted, and the contract with Mr. Livingston for that purpose appears in the documentary history of the State. There were charges filed against him both as to the quantity and the quality of the provisions furnished. It was claimed that he carried upon his rolls the names of all the dead for months after they were buried, and drew his pay for feeding them; that he supplied poor pork and worse beer,—in short, those who think scandalous contracts and corrupt manipulation of them are entirely a modern matter, should study these proceedings and learn that ancient "politics" were as bitter as the present, and that committees of investigation and "whitewashed" reports are no new device. This Palatine colony, as far as the west side of the river is concerned, made only a temporary settlement. Within ten

years most of them removed to Schoharie, or to the Mohawk Valley.

There are earlier names than those of the Palatinates to be mentioned in connection with the settlement of Saugerties.

On the very ground at West Camp the Lutheran Church is said to have been formed in 1708, two years before the arrival of Queen Anne's colonists. It is stated in the gazetteers that Christian Myers and brothers settled just west of Saugerties village in 1700; that Martin Snyder was there about the same time; that G. W. Dedrick, Aaron Newkirk, and Feltz Fiero were settlers as early as 1700 at West Camp; yet one of these names is supposed to be of Palatine origin, and probably others were, so that it may be doubted whether they were here before 1710, and whether the church was really formed until after the arrival of the Palatine colony.

Dedrick Martestock is said to have settled at Kaatsbaan in 1728, and as the Reformed Church was organized soon after, there were evidently others in that vicinity. Still others are mentioned as being in different parts of the town about the same time, among them Peter Winne, Edward Woods, Myndert Mynderse, B. Barhaus, Jacobus Persen, Myndert Schutt, Godfrey Denolfen. But there had been an entry upon these lands before even 1700. Rondout Fort was built in 1614, the settlement at Kingston was made in 1655-60, and it is said that the emigrants to Kingston landed at Saugerties and went up the valley of the Esopus to their destination, instead of from the "Strand" at Rondout.

Kingston was incorporated by patent in 1667, including the present territory of Saugerties; so that undoubtedly here and there a settler located during the next twenty years.

There were no Indian alarms after that date of sufficient importance to prevent settlement. There is the following documentary evidence in at least one instance:

FIRST LAND GRANT IN SAUGERTIES.

In May, 1687, George Meals and Richard Hays obtained letters patent from the colonial governor for a tract of land on both sides of Esopus Creek, or river, at the mouth of said creek, containing 441½ acres. This, of course, includes a part of the present site of Saugerties village, and particularly all that part lying below the falls, at the docks, and the adjacent lands. This property passed through several changes of ownership, as follows: Nov. 29, 1687, a deed in partition conveyed all the lands in the Meals and Hays patent to Richard Hays. Subsequently Richard Hays and wife conveyed the same, except a small portion that had been sold, to John Hays. Aug. 16, 1712, John Hays and wife conveyed the same to John Persen. There is extant a will of John Persen, made in 1711, in anticipation of the dangers of a long trip to Canada. This will does not, however, enter into any particulars respecting the real estate, except that he "leaves his loving wife, Antie Persen, in full possession where she now lives." But Mr. Persen escaped the perils of his Northern trip, and lived to write another will many years later. This bears date July 5, 1748. In it he bequeaths to his "dear beloved wife, Anna Catryn, all his estate, house, mill, lands, and tenements moveable, negroes or slaves, horses and cattle, for her sole use and

behoof, so long as she remains his widow, and no longer." Subject to this he bequeathed to his son, Jacobus Persen, his "dwelling-house with barn," his "grist-mill with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging," and "that piece of land where the said buildings stand." He bequeathed to his daughter Vannitte, the wife of Myndert Mynderse, his "old farm where I formerly lived, the same which is now in the possession of Myndert Mynderse," and "all the lands, orchards, meadows, and pastures" remaining not granted unto his son Jacobus; and also he bequeathed further to her "all the remainder of that piece of land which lies northerly and northwest adjoining" to the land of his son Jacobus. Here we have mentioned the old pioneer grist-mill of the place. It is not known when it was built, but John Persen bought the property in 1712, and made this will in 1748. Probably the mill was erected not long after his purchase.

The story of early settlement is thus traced, though perhaps in something of a fragmentary manner, to 1728. At that period undoubted records are preserved, showing very fully the earlier families of the town. The first book of the old Reformed Church is excellent authority and very valuable.

Under date of Nov. 8, 1730, there appears to be recorded the baptism of a son of Frederick Diederick, though the record is obscure. Other names appearing, either as having children baptized or as witnesses, are as follows:

1731.—Wilhelmus Van Orden, James De Mon, Jacob Ploeff, Hendrick Schol, Jacob Ten Broeck, Wessel Ten Broeck, Johannes Falk, Arnold Falk, Edward Wood, Samuel Schoonmaker, Gershom Wincker, Jan Salsberg, Conrad Ham, George Rorbach, Robert Vanderzee, Martin Ham, Philip Moor.

1734.—Mr. Wolf, William Wittecher, Wilhelmus Schneider, Herman Coen.

1735.—Velde Fierer, Christian Becker, Henrick Vrolich, Johannes Hommel, Hans George Muller, Christian Myer, Johannes Snyder, Pieter Socks, Johannes Hoornbeck.

1736.—Martin Snyder, William Meyer, Zacharias Becker, Cornelius Longendyck, Lucas De Witt, Jacobus Du Bois, Johannes Emerick, Myndert Mynderse, Paulus Schuidt, Pieter Louw, Abram Post, John Schermerhorn, Abraham Peerson, John Legg, Laurens Von Aalen, Johannes Schermerhorn, Godfried Wulffen, Hermanus Sagen-dorf, Adam Hoof, Morbiny Schnek, Johannes Schaffer, John Peter Oberbali, Cornelius Knickerbocker, Martinus Hoofman, Cornelius Van Wormer, Jacob Muller, John Hendrick Frolich, Johannes Kilman, George Kilman, John Dewitt, Robert Bevier, Cornelius Schermerhorn.

1738.—Cornelius Ridder, John Michael Blank, Henrich Van Teyek, Henrich Stroop, Johannes Stroop, Morris Spiekerman, Pieter Sowzer, George Overbagh, Paulus Smid, Dyrk Van Vechten, Broer Decker, Richard Delfendorf, Samuel Delfendorf, Heskia Wynkoop, Matthew Young, Tjerek Schoonmaker.

1741.—Markle Post, Wilhelm Dederick, Johannes Dederick, Hironymus Falkenburgh, Johannes Myer, Godfried Wulfin, Hiskia Du Bois, Godfried Brondo, Christian Overbagh, Johannes Wynkoop, Henrich Schot.

1742.—Frederick Brando, Henrich Groat, Johannes

Burhaus, Jury Overbagh, William Myer, Henriens Newkierk, John Carre, Tenuis Schuck.

1743.—Richard Wells, Samuel Wells, Nicholas Britts, Frederick Rau, Isaac Post, Jurian Decker, Johannes Trombour, Abraham Post, William Cooper, Tobias Wynkoop, Lodewyk Blank, Gysbert Oosterhoudt, William Rightmyer, Hermanus Beer, William Brower, William Torner.

1744.—John Kendel, Jacob Van Aalen, Johannes Fierer, Peter Schutt, Henrich Oosterhoudt, Gabriel Groat, Wilhelmus Hommel, John William Myer, Matthias Merkle, Johannes Burhaus, John West, Henrich Schutt.

1745.—Jurian Young, Mattheis Young, Andries Van Leuven, Arie Roosa, William Brown, Hendrick Brower.

1746.—Diederick Martestock, Jacob Schumocker, Edward Sammers, Henrich Stroop, George Schneider, Jacobus Persen, Cornelius Newkierk.

1747.—Henrich Spaan, Wessel Van Dyck, Johannes E. Wynkoop, Andreas Trombour, Guysbert Davenport, Johannes Valek, Jacob Eiler, Wilhelmus Von Bergen, Philip Barrow, William Von Aalen, Philip Viele.

1748.—Frederick Eigenaar, Pieter Eigenaar, William Legg, John Legg, Jr., Christian Overbagh, Jacob Brink.

1749.—Pieter Wenne, Matthias H. Du Bois, Nicholas Brits, Jan De Witt, Johannes Hommel, Albertus Du Bois, Benjamin Du Bois, Hiskia, Schoonmaker, Philip Wepster, Egbert Schoonmaker, William Rightmyer, Gerret Von Bergen.

1750.—Lawrence Swarte, Paulus Peele, John Brink, Zacharias Schneider, Christian Fierer, Matthias Markle, Johannes Loucks, Wilhelmus Emerick, Henrich Throop, Arie Van Eten, Christian Myer, Jr.

1751.—Lawrence Scherpe, Guysbert Van Eten, Johannes Maures.

To show how valuable as authority upon family history these old church records are we give in full the record of six baptisms. In each case the father and the mother are mentioned, with the maiden name of the latter,—showing the marriage connections,—and two witnesses, usually if not always a relative and his wife, with the maiden name of the latter. Each baptismal record thus shows four families, and the inter-marriage relations of the several parties.

"Sept. 30, 1758.—Johannes, son of Frederick Rau, and his wife Catharina Von Essen. Witnesses, Johannes Rau and his wife Catharina Rau."

"Antoine, son of Rudolph Merkel and his wife Catharine Bevier. Witnesses, Antoine Bevier and his wife Catharine Bevier."

"Oct. 1, 1758.—Theodosia, daughter of Cornelius Bogardus and his wife Deborah Schoonmaker. Witnesses, Jan Wels and his wife Catharina Von Steenbergh."

"Dec. 26, 1758.—Johannes, son of Hendrick Valentine and his wife Nensi McDowell. Witnesses, Isaac Dubois and his wife Helena Sammons.

"Catharine, daughter of Lawrence Winne and his wife Catharine Baker. Witnesses, Jan Post and his wife Grietje Baker.

"Geertje, daughter of Jacob Schoonmaker and his wife Elizabeth Rightmyer. Witnesses, Matthew Merkel and his wife Grietje Kee."

An examination of subsequent years shows very largely the same family names repeated, though a few new ones appear from time to time.

* In this case the maiden name of the wife does not appear, unless we infer, as perhaps we ought to, that the marriage was between families of the same name.

1759.—Johannes Hommel, Wilhelmus Hommel, Henriens Wulfin, John Wulfin (Wolven), Jacob Muschier, Jury Muschier, Matthew Winne, Petrus Myer, Christoffel Metteler, Evert Wynkoop, Isaac Post, David Du Bois, Christopher Queen, Johannes Meyer, Stephen Myer.

1760.—David Abeel, John Ellis, John Fendel, Ugenas Dument, John Van Orden, Cornelius Brink, Teunis Asley, Tobias Wynkoop, Evert De Witt.

1761.—Robert Cameron, Jacob Couyes, Conrad Engel, Simpson Davids.

1762.—John Ellis, Hendrick Myndertse, Leendert Kool, John Harris, Johannes Backer.

1763.—Ephraim Cankling.

These records are too voluminous to use at length for the purposes of this volume.

OLD HOMESTEADS.

Christian Myers, great-grandfather of Josiah Myers, now residing in Saugerties, was an early settler, as shown in the preceding lists. He was one of the Palatines who came up the Hudson in a sloop during the open winter of 1710–11, and landed at West Camp. The old homestead was in the rear of the present residence of Josiah Myer.

The Snyder family are descended from very early settlers. They have in their possession an old Dutch Bible, a valuable and highly-prized relic. It was printed in 1710, and is therefore one hundred and seventy years old. The early Snyder homestead was where Isaac Snyder now lives at "Churchland."

The Dederick family has a similar Bible, published in 1620, which makes it two hundred and fifty years old. This family was of the Palatine colony, and their early location was probably in the vicinity of West Camp.

Martinus Post came to Saugerties from New Jersey. He was of Huguenot ancestry, and came to this country in connection with the Dutch emigration. It is the opinion of the family that the true name was *Lazier*; that certain of the ancestors far back were *post-riders*; that surnames being given largely from occupations, or changed and modified by them, the name Post was added, and finally supplanted the actual name. The homestead of Martinus Post was on the present John W. Davis farm, and near the old burial-ground upon that estate. He had two sons, Martinus Jr., and Abram, the former of whom settled in Kingston, the latter in Saugerties. The sons of Abram were five,—Jacobus, John, Peter, Abram, Cornelius,—who all settled near each other at Saugerties village. Peter had two sons, Abram and Peter P., the former of whom went to Catskill, and the latter remained at Saugerties. Peter P. was the father of Peter P., Jr., now residing at Saugerties. From him these notes upon the family are obtained, and he has also furnished much other valuable information for this history. He was born May 8, 1800. The old Mynderse homestead was the present place of Mr. Fred. T. Russell. Garret Mynderse, who died May 22, 1874, was a connecting link between the present age and the past. In the old will of John Persen, given above, it was stated that Mr. Persen left to his daughter, *the wife of Myndert Mynderse*, certain real estate. Garret Mynderse was a grandson, and was born upon the old homestead Nov.

10, 1776. That venerable stone house is supposed to have been erected by the grandfather, about the year 1743, and Mr. Fred. T. Russell, the present owner, is a grandson of Garret Mynderse. The title to that property is thus traced back through six generations in the same family, and then fifty years earlier to the deed of 1687. Garret Mynderse was a noted specimen of vigorous old age, and though he reached nearly a century, was kind, patient, gentle, and had the loving respect of the whole community.

Among the names obtained from the books of the old Reformed Church are doubtless many from what is now Greene County, as in the early times the church at Kaatsbaan was the only Dutch Church between Kingston and what is now known as Leeds, four miles northwest of Catskill. Among these names from Greene County are probably those of Van Orden, Oberbagh, De Mon, Salsberg (Salisbury), Sack, Schermerhorn, Van Veghten, Britt, Van Bergen, and several others. The baptismal lists may also show some names, it is thought, from the east side of the river, as those of Ham, Rorabaek, Sagendorf, Hoffman.

Jacob Ploeff's homestead was probably in the vicinity of Glaseo. Jacob Ten Broeck and Weasel Ten Broeck, judging from the later locations of the families, may have been either from the north part of the parish, Greene County, or from the south part, near Kingston. The Valek homestead was at Kaatsbaan, and also the Fiero homestead. The location of the Becker family, or Backer, was in the "Churchland" neighborhood. The Hommel homestead of early times was the present place of Horatio Snyder. The old Wolven place was on the bank of the river where Francis Pidgeon now lives. The present village of Malden is on the north part of his farm.

Next north of the Wolven estate was the old Van Steenberghe farm, over which a portion of Malden also extends. The Freligh homestead of early times was at Kaatsbaan, where Norman Grey now resides. The Souzer place was probably south, within the new town of Ulster. The Evert Wynkoop homestead of a hundred and fifty years ago or more was the place of the late Isaac Wynkoop,—been retained by successive generations of this family from the earliest settlement. The homestead of the Young family was probably at Blue Mountain. The Valkenburgh place of early times was at Kaatsbaan, the present Spellman farm. The Brando family were doubtless in the Catskill District. Johannes Burhans was located on the northwest part of the town, at the present Saxton post-office. He was the great-grandfather of Peter P. Post, from whom these notes on homesteads are mostly obtained.

The old Newkirk homestead has descended in the family through several generations. It is now owned by James Newkirk. The place of the Carn family in early times was in the "Churchland" neighborhood. The Wells family were in the Saxton post-office neighborhood. The Oosterhout homestead has been held by the family for several generations. It is now owned by Abraham Oosterhout. The Rightmeyers lived at Kaatsbaan. The Longendyck homestead is now owned by Peter Snyder, near the Plattekill, not far from Mount Marion. An old Dewitt homestead is the present place of Simon Dewitt. The early Du Bois homestead was probably the place in later years of

Christopher Kiersted, and now of John Kiersted, of Saugerties village. The Emericks lived at West Camp. The earliest homestead of the Post family in this town was the present place of John W. Davis. The Persen family were at the mouth of the Esopus, as already shown, but they were connected to the Persen family in Greene County, and the church records may show names from both places. One homestead of the Legg family was the present Oosterhout place south of the creek, and another the present Sheffield place, and still another on the Kaatsbaan Road, where Peter M. Mower now lives. The Markle family were in the northwest part of the town. The Van Leuven homestead was where Dr. Spalding now lives, south towards Glasco. The homestead of the Roosa family was above Churchland. The Martestock family were at Kaatsbaan. A portion of the town was known as the Martestock patent. The Eignor (Eignor) family were located at West Camp. A very old house belonging to this family is still there, now owned by William F. Russell. The Swarts' homestead was at Flatbush. The Van Etten place was in Churchland. Cornelius Persen was an early resident at Kaatsbaan. His place is now owned by a descendant, Cornelius P. Brink.

Aaron Van Etten was an early settler in Saugerties. His father had emigrated from Holland, and located on the east side of the river at Rhinebeck flats. Aaron married a daughter of Peter Dewitt, and this connection probably induced him to settle on this side. His Saugerties homestead was on the Plattekill, frequently called Fish Creek. His farm after his death was divided between his three sons, John, Jacobus, and Elias. Besides these sons there was a daughter, Maria, who, marrying, had one grandson, Levi Bloekwell, a farmer, residing in recent years on the Glasco turnpike.

TAVERNS.

The building occupied by T. J. Barritt as a book-, news-, and jewelry-store, is one of the oldest buildings in the village, being nearly one hundred years old. It was for many years a public-house, and as such was kept by Myndert Mynderse during the war of 1812. Myndert was also a justice of the peace, and dispensed law as well as "apple-jack." The room over the store was used as a ball- and court-room, and all the village elections were held there for many years. It passed into the hands of Mr. Eastman, in 1816, from whom Tjerek Schoonmaker bought it for his son-in-law, James Woodruff. About 1845, Woodruff gave up the business of keeping a public-house, and opened a boot- and shoe-store as a branch of his son's business next door. His business was closed in 1848, and Ostrander Myer bought the building at the assignee's sale, and from him Mr. Barritt bought it in 1854, having rented it for two years previous. The building is one of the landmarks of early times in Saugerties.

Of equal date with the above, and perhaps earlier, was the old Post tavern that stood on the site of the present hardware-store of Searing & Post. It was strongly built of timbers peculiarly clamped together. It is still standing, moved back to the rear of the store, and used for a workshop. It was built by Abram Post, Sr., probably about the time of the Revolution. It was a public-house for a long series of years. John Dewitt was the owner for a time, and

did not keep it open as a tavern. At his death it passed, in 1817, to Frederick Krowse, and he kept it for thirty years or more.

In the time of the Revolution, Hendrick Schoonmaker kept a tavern on the south side of the creek where William R. Sheffield now lives. It was not continued long after the war closed. Previous to 1817, Frederick Krowse, above mentioned, had kept a tavern for ten or fifteen years on the property now owned by the heirs of Samuel M. Post. On the site of the present place of Samuel Hollinbeck, near the Lutheran Church, was an old tavern kept by Abram Post, father of Abram Post, mentioned as senior in connection with the Krowse tavern. There were three of the same name in succession in Saugerties,—father, son, and grandson. This tavern was afterwards kept in 1812, or about that time, by John Maines.

The Phoenix Hotel was built in 1826 or 1827, or soon after this village began to develop rapidly under the impulse of Mr. Barclay's enterprises. It was erected by Erastus Marshall, and kept by him for several years. It passed to Mr. Crosswell, and after him to several successive proprietors, and finally, in 1846, to its present owner, Mr. Henry Quick.

At Kaatsbaan was located the old tavern of Christian Fiero. The first town-meeting of 1811 was held at his house. It was kept after the death of Christian Fiero by his son, and was a well-known tavern upon the "king's highway" for a long series of years. It is now kept by Jacob Kaufman. At Kaatsbaan also there was for a time the tavern of Jonathan Myer, now owned by Ephraim Myer. It has not been open as a public-house for many years. Another tavern on the king's highway, near Muddy Creek, was kept by John Elmendorf.

In "Churchland" John Myer kept a tavern where Wells Myer now resides. At West Camp was the early Elmendorf tavern, kept subsequently by Kaufman, Dederick, and others. Somewhat north of West Camp and near the town line was the old tavern of James Kortz, where J. J. Richardson now resides. After Mr. Kortz's death it was kept for some years by his widow. On the river road, soon after the war of 1812, and for ten or fifteen years, was a tavern kept by Cornelius Van Steenburgh, on the place now owned by the Carpenters. A mile and a half north of the above, on the river road, was the old tavern of John Rightmyer. It was known as the Black-Horse tavern, and was the scene of considerable sport, jollity, and "high old times." At Saugerties village another old tavern, before the Revolution or about that time, was by Cornelius Swart, on Market Street, nearly opposite the new Russell block.

At Glasco, the old and well-known Martin Hotel was built nearly sixty years ago, by Mr. Van Leuven. It was afterwards run for a few years by Jonathan Roosa. In 1830 it was bought by Henry D. Martin, and has now been known as the Martin House for fifty years. Mr. Martin died about 1867, and was succeeded by his son, A. H. Martin. Through the efforts of Henry Martin a post-office was established there about 1834. He was appointed postmaster, and held the office until his death, thirty-three years.

Doubtless there were still other early taverns, for on the

great traveled routes like the "king's highway," and on important roads for stages and teaming,—before the days of railroads,—taverns were very numerous, and we could hardly expect to mention them all.

MERCHANTS.

An early "store-keeper" was Peter Hasbrouck, 1800 to 1810. His store was on the present site occupied by Peter Russell. At the landing Samuel Legg and William Legg were early merchants. John Clark had a store at the corner of Market and Livingston Streets. On the corner of Market and Main Streets, where the Russell block now stands, James Livingston put up a building for a store. Peter Hasbrouck, above named, moved in and traded there for some years. Dr. Christopher Kiersted traded in the same building, and Jacob Snyder also. On the upper dock trade was continued by a firm after Samuel and William Legg left. Fitch & Ackerman was also a mercantile firm about the time of the war of 1812 and subsequently. This firm dissolving, Enoch Fitch entered into partnership with Jeremiah Russell, from Trumpbour's Corners. They built the schooner "Viper" and did some freighting business. Their store was on the site of the present dwelling-house of William F. Russell. After the firm dissolved, Mr. Russell continued in trade alone until 1833. Asa Bigelow traded for a time in the Livingston building, corner of Market and Main. He afterwards removed to Malden, and was a merchant there for many years. Geo. A. Gay, from Trumpbour's Corners, came to Saugerties and opened a store probably from 1818 to 1820. This was on the corner opposite the present Russell block. He continued in trade until 1840, when he was elected county clerk and removed to Kingston. Other merchants for many years were Elias Woodruff, Charles C. Graves, William Van Buskirk.

Trumpbour's Corners, on the old king's highway, near the north line of the town, was an early point of trade. Jeremiah Russell was a merchant there for some years before coming to Saugerties. Other merchants there were Elijah Woolsey, George A. Gay, William H. Trumpbour. On the West Camp road, a little north of West Camp, James Kortz was an early merchant, 1800 or before. Near the Lutheran church at West Camp, was the old Elmendorf store, well known for many years. The building is still standing. On the river, half a mile or so below West Camp, was the store of Jacobus Dederick, 1800 or earlier. In 1812 to 1815, Charles Isham and Giles Isham had a store at what is now Malden. They built the sloop "Herald," and did considerable freighting. At Glasco, before the war of 1812, there was a store opened, it is believed, by the Glass Company whose works were in Woodstock, but their shipments and business were done at that point on the river.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Christopher Kiersted was an early physician. His place was opposite the present residence of John Kiersted; he had an extensive ride as early as 1800. Dr. Webb lived at the same place, and was the successor of Dr. Kiersted; he remained only a few years. Dr. Conrad Newkirk practiced in this town during all his life after he was licensed;

he lived at Kaatsbaan. Contemporaneous with him was Dr. Abram Fiero, who also lived at Kaatsbaan. Dr. Christopher C. Kiersted, son of the Dr. Kiersted mentioned above, was in practice at Saugerties village for many years; he lived and had his office where the Russell block now stands. Dr. Palmer practiced at Saugerties; also Dr. William C. Dewitt, Dr. Aaron B. Dewitt, Dr. Hubbard, Dr. Froeligh, Dr. Knapp, Dr. Hamlin, and Dr. Howell.

The present physicians in town (1880) are Dr. Thomas S. Dawes (for thirty years or more), Dr. Chipman, Dr. John H. Dewitt, Dr. Brink, Dr. Kimball, Dr. Turner (homoeopathist).

LAWYERS.

Hawley D. V. Henman was a practicing attorney, 1810 to 1820. In subsequent years John M. Newkirk practiced law; Edward Elmendorf and William Wigram, Philip E. Pitcher, John L. Bookstaver, Jesse F. Bookstaver were also engaged in legal business.

The present lawyers are Egbert Whitaker, Peter Cantine, Herman Winans, Carroll Whitaker, Charles Davis, Benjamin M. Coon, Joseph Smith, and John W. Searing.

The first town-clerk of Saugerties was Andrew Brink, and we conclude that he was the captain of the "Clermont," the first steamboat that ever sailed upon the waters of the Hudson, and that to him the following letter was addressed:

"NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1807.

"CAPTAIN BRINK.—*Sir*: Enclosed is the number of voyages which it is intended the boat should run this season; you may have them published in the Albany papers. As she is strongly manned, and every one except Jackson under your command, you must insist on each one doing his duty or turn him on shore and put another in his place; everything must be kept in order, everything in its place, and all parts of the boat scoured and clean. It is not sufficient to tell men to do a thing, but stand over them and make them do it. One pair of quick and good eyes is worth six pair of hands in a commander. If the boat is dirty or out of order, the fault shall be yours,—let no man be idle when there is the least thing to do, and make them move quick.

"Run no risks of any kind; when you meet or overtake vessels beating or crossing your way always run under their stern, if there be the least doubt that you cannot clear their head by fifty yards or more; give in the amounts of receipts and expenses every week to the chancellor.

"Your most obedient

"ROBERT FULTON —."

The following, from Kingston records, shows five road districts, with the pathmasters, for a portion of the present territory of Saugerties in 1788: "From the north side of Aries Bridge to the bounds of Albany, Christian Fiero; from John Person's to the Kaatsban, Christopher Kiersted; from Mr. Cockburn's to Johannes Wolven's, Luke Langendyck; from the Widow Thompson's to the Camp, William Fiero; from Dr. Kiersted's to the West Camp, Matthias Dedrick."

ITEMS RELATING TO THE PALATINES OF WEST CAMP.

The return of the number of Palatines upon the west side of the river, May 1, 1711, is given as follows: Elizabeth Town, 14; George Town, 111; New Village, 324. June 24, 1711, they are again reported: Elizabeth Town, 42 families, 146 persons; George Town, 40 families, 128 persons; New Town, 103 families, 365 persons.

Listmasters of these several towns: Elizabeth Town, John Christopher Gerlach; George Town, Jacob Manck; New Town, Phillip Peter Granberger.

Governor Hunter reports, Nov. 14, 1710, that he has settled a portion of the Palatines in two villages on the west side of Hudson's River, near Sawyer's Creek.

In a paper giving the names of Palatine children apprenticed, 1710-14, we find that Jerit Taylor was bound to Thomas Noxon, of Kingston; John Cocuri Matheis Horner to Enoch Pfreeland; Simon Helm to John Rutsen; Maria Mangley to Kathie Provost.

"Att a Meeting of Justices in Kingstown, this 5th October, 1711, present Coll. Jacob Rutsen, Capt. Dirk Schepmoes, Mr. Evert Wynkoop, Mr. Cornelis Cool, Coll Rutsen having received a letter from Mr. Secretary by his Excellency's order setting forth that severall pallatines leave their settlements and seek to settle themselves on particular men their land, and ordered Ye justices to send them to their own towns, ordered that each constable be served with a Copy of this order, that they cause all the pallatines to go to their own settlements, and forewarne all of their Districts that they do not harbour any pallatines att their perill."

In the report of the board of trade, with reference to the settlement of additional Palatines, Dec. 5, 1709, it is proposed to assign to them, among other tracts, one on "the west side of Hudson's River, twenty miles in breadth and forty miles in length." This was a liberal proposition, but then, as now, "talk was cheap."

STATISTICS.

The total population of Saugerties, as stated in the census of 1875, was 10,934. Of this number 9336 were native born and 1598 foreign born. In regard to race, 10,813 were white and 119 colored. With reference to sex, 5408 were males and 5526 females. The males of voting age were 2757.

The total equalized assessed value of property in Saugerties for 1879-80 is \$2,458,421, and the total tax collected upon that basis, \$39,622.05.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town was incorporated April 5, 1811. The territory had previously been included in the town of Kingston. An error in the boundary-line was corrected by an act of the Legislature passed June 8, 1812. In 1832, April 2d, a part of Kingston was annexed. The town received the name which the section of country had borne for many years. It is said to be derived from the Dutch word "zagger," meaning sawyer. An early saw-mill had been built by the Livingstons on the Sawkill, and Mr. Peter Post gives the tradition of the name, as follows: The man operating the saw-mill was of small stature, hence to the word "zagger" the Dutch diminutive "je" was gradually applied. Over to the Livingston mill was over to the "little sawyer's,"—over to the "zagger-je's," by adding the English possessive to the Dutch compound word; and this softened down into Saugerties in the lapse of years. It is said that Ebenezer Wooster, a noted surveyor of the early times, first used the word in 1749, when surveying the bounds of the Hardebergh patent. Whether the above explanation traces the word back to its genuine source we leave to the philologists of future years to determine.

RECORD OF THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"Town of Saugerties, Ulster Co., April 16, 1811. At the first annual town-meeting, held at the house of Christian Fiero, in compliance with

the act entitled 'An act to divide the town of Kingston,' passed April 5, 1811, Benjamin Peck was chosen inspector of said election. The following persons were duly elected town officers, viz.: John Kiersted, Supervisor; Andrew Brink, Town Clerk; Benjamin Snyder, Hezekiah Wynkoop, Overseers of the Poor; Cornelius Wynkoop, John T. Schoonmaker, Samuel Post, Assessors; Peter P. Post, Jonah Valek, Abraham Wolven, Commissioners of Highways; Elisha Snyder, Collector; Isaac Myer, Matthew Du Bois, William Valek, Constables; Peter Schoonmaker, Andrew McFarlen, Fence-Viewers; Tjerek Myer, Poundmaster.

"The above persons were duly elected this 16th day of April, 1811.

"BENJAMIN PECK, Inspector.

"I do certify the above to be a true copy from the original.

"A. BRINK, Town Clerk."

NOTES FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

The first road survey recorded by the road commissioners of the new town was a re-survey of the Woodstock road, "from Saugerties, near the house of the Widow Molly Post's, to where the aforesaid road intersects the Ulster and Delaware first branch turnpike-road, near the house of Levi Wolven."

The first astray notice was the following:

"Taken up by the subscriber on the first instant, and put into my inclosure, a Brindled coloured ox, white face, and his horns extended wide and lower than common, supposed to be about four or five years old, and marked P C. Dated, Saugerties, Oct. 7, 1812.

"CORNELIUS FIERO.

"Recorded the above date,

"ANDREW BRINK, Town Clerk."

The following road-districts were established March 27, 1812:

No. 1.—From the house of Joseph Davis to the east bounds of Kingston.

No. 2.—From Peter L. Oosterhondt's swing-gate to the Albany road, near Anthony L. Van Schaick.

No. 3.—From the bounds of Kingston to the Esopus Kill, near Hendrick Schoonmaker's, and from Pitty Post's to Hudson River, at the Widow Van Leaven's, and from the Albany road to Mynder's ferry.

No. 4.—From the Plattekill bridge to Aurey's bridge.

No. 5.—From Aurey's bridge to the south bounds of Greene.

No. 6.—From Robert L. Livingston's store to the burying-ground near Johannes Van Valkenbergh's; also from the house of Tjerek Schoonmaker, Jr.'s, to the Esopus Kill at the ferry.

No. 7.—From Aury Hendrick's to Paul and Cornelius Van Steenbergh's, and from Peter Schoonmaker's to John Brink's ferry; also from Hendrick Schoonmaker's ferry to District No. 6.

No. 8.—From Paul and Cornelius Van Steenbergh's to the bounds of Greene.

No. 9.—From Adam Bari's to Trumpbour & Eligh's landing at the Hudson River.

No. 10.—From the house of Jacob Trumpbour, Jr., to the house of Jeremiah Russell.

No. 11.—From near the Kaatsbaan Church to District No. 10.

No. 12.—From Asa Bigelow's landing at the Hudson River to No. 13, near the house of William Oosterhondt.

No. 13.—From near the house of the Widow Molly

Post's to District No. 5, near the house of Cornelius Persen.

No. 14.—From the house of Jeremiah Russell to the bounds of Greene, near the house of Tobias Wynkoop.

No. 15.—From near Evert Wynkoop, Jr.'s, to Tobias Wynkoop and the Burhans road.

No. 16.—From the south bounds of Greene, near David Lawrence's, to the main road at Blanchard's, and from Blanchard's to Knapp's west to the bounds of Greene; also the road past Benjamin Peck's saw-mill to the main road.

No. 17.—From the south bounds of Greene, near Newcomb Knapp's, to Zachariah Bocker's.

No. 18.—From Jacobus Overpagh's to near Joshua Fiero's.

No. 19.—From Joshua Fiero's to near the Woodstock road.

No. 20.—From near the house of Christian Fiero to the Widow Bocker's, or Zacharias Bocker's.

No. 21.—From near the Cedar Klip to Quarry Bank.

No. 22.—From the house of Peter Young to Quarry Bank road, near Elias Snyder's.

No. 23.—From Elias Snyder's to Samuel Wolven, Jr.'s.

No. 24.—From near Johannes Valkenbergh's burying-ground to near the house of John A. Wolven.

No. 25.—From the house of John A. Wolven to the bounds of Woodstock.

No. 26.—From Peter Louw's to Daniel Polhemus's; also the school-house near Cockburn's land.

No. 27.—From Peter Wolven's to Peter Louw's, and through the Clove to the Woodstock road.

No. 28.—From Abraham Louw's mill to the Glaseo turnpike-road.

No. 29.—From near the Widow Bocker's to the house of Peter Young.

The loss of the town records and the destruction of all the earlier miscellaneous papers prevent giving the interesting material usually obtained from those sources.

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS, 1811-80.

SUPERVISORS.

1811-12, John Kiersted; 1813, Asa Bigelow; 1814, Jacob Snyder; 1815, Jacob Trunphour, Jr.; 1816, Jacob Snyder; 1817, Abram Fiero, Jr.; 1818-19, Jacob Snyder; 1820-21, Giles Isham; 1822-24, George A. Gay; 1825-28, Jeremiah Russell; 1829, George A. Gay; 1830-33, Jeremiah Russell; 1834, Henry P. Herman or; 1835-36, George A. Gay; 1837-40, Jeremiah Russell; 1841, Herman J. Quackenboss; 1842-43, Nicholas Shultus; 1844-45, John V. L. Overbagh; 1846-47, James Russell; 1848, George A. Gay; 1849, Solomon A. Smith; 1850, William S. Burhans; 1851, Nathan Kellogg; 1852, Solomon A. Smith; 1853, Fordyce L. Ladd; 1854, Peter B. Myer; 1855, Samuel M. Post; 1856, William F. Russell; 1857, Fordyce L. Ladd; 1858, Seaman G. Searing; 1859, Thomas S. Dawes; 1860, Fordyce L. Ladd; 1861, Thomas S. Dawes; 1862-64, Cyrenus F. Brill; 1865-66, Fordyce L. Ladd; 1867, Nathan Kellogg; 1868-69, Jeremiah P. Russell; 1870, Herman Wehnans; 1871, Thomas Maxwell; 1872, John Maxwell; 1873, Robert A. Snyder; 1874, Thomas Maxwell; 1875, Thomas S. Dawes; 1876, Robert A. Snyder; 1877-78, Seaman G. Searing; 1879, Robert A. Snyder; 1880, Egbert Cooper.

TOWN CLERKS.

1811-21, Andrew Brink; 1822-29, James Woodruff; 1831-32, Henry P. Heermans; 1833-36, John H. Dedrick; 1837-40, S. S. Hommel; 1841, Samuel Crawford; 1842-43, John Oosterhoudt; 1844, Solomon Hommel; 1845, Peter D. Schoonmaker; 1846-47, C. N.

Hommel; 1848, Peter D. Schoonmaker; 1849, Henry L. Finger; 1850, Peter D. Schoonmaker; 1851, William M. Patterson; 1852-53, Charles P. Patterson; 1854-55, David V. N. Houghtaling; 1856, Peter M. Gillespie; 1857, Cyrus Burhans; 1858-59, Egbert Cooper; 1860, Thomas L. Masten; 1861, David V. N. Houghtaling; 1862, Daniel W. Whittaker; 1863-64, David V. N. Houghtaling; 1865, Thomas L. Masten; 1866, Silas Carle; 1867, Edward McRussell; 1868, Edward Jernegan; 1869, Jacob Nestlen; 1870, Thomas Maxwell; 1871, Ira Swart; 1872, Smith Elmen-dorph; 1873, James G. Teller; 1874, Wilbur F. Wygant; 1875, Samuel Cohen; 1876, Alfred Teetsel; 1877, David B. Cstreet; 1878, Edmund M. Wilbur; 1879, George Elmen-dorph; 1880, Warren Kinable.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The town records being lost, we can only mention irregularly the following as having served between 1839 and 1850:

Tobias Wynkoop, Mynard Post, John Ferguson, Richard Keator, Tobias Wynkoop, Dewitt K. Terwilliger, Mynard Post, John P. Foland, Daniel Quackenboss, George A. Gay, Peter Whittaker, John P. Foland, Daniel Quackenboss, George A. Gay, Joshua Fiero, Peter Whittaker, John P. Foland, Joshua Fiero, Matthew Oosterhoudt, Peter Whittaker.

The following list from 1850 is accurately given from the town record:

1850, Dewitt K. Terwilliger; 1851, Christopher Fiero; 1852, Samuel Merelean; 1853, Matthew Oosterhoudt; 1854, John V. V. Kenyon; 1855, Christopher Fiero; 1856, Samuel Merelean; 1857, Matthew Oosterhoudt; 1858, William M. Patterson; 1859, James Maxwell; 1860, Samuel Merelean, Thomas C. Maines; 1861, Cyrenus F. Brill; 1862, Thomas C. Maines, Matthew Oosterhoudt; 1863, Cornelius P. Brink; 1864, Samuel Merelean; 1865, Cyrenus F. Brill; 1866, Egbert Whittaker; 1867, Cornelius P. Brink; 1868, Samuel Merelean; 1869, Joseph A. Weiant; 1870, Benjamin M. Coon; 1871, Samuel T. Hommel; 1872, Samuel Merelean; 1873, Joseph A. Weiant; 1874, Henry Cole; 1875, Cornelius P. Brink, Andrew J. Keator; 1876, Samuel Merelean; 1877, Benjamin M. Coon; 1878, Henry Cole; 1879, Samuel P. Hommel; 1880, Samuel Merelean.

POLICE JUSTICES.*

1861-73, Samuel Merelean; 1877, Henry Cole.

V.—VILLAGES.

This town has numerous hamlets that have been developed as centres of country trade, or as required for post-office facilities, or as the location of various industrial enterprises and points of shipment upon the river. The one surpassing all others in population, and now for nearly fifty years an incorporated village, is

SAUGERTIES.

This is situated at the falls on the Esopus Creek, and near where it empties into the Hudson. It is the place where the patent of 441½ acres was located in 1687, as already mentioned, and it may be inferred that the grantees, Meels and Hays, made the first settlement, or that the latter did and that he was succeeded at an early date by John Persen ancestor of the late Garret Mynderse. As this was the place of the very ancient grist-mill and a landing upon the river, doubtless some business was done here at an early day. Spafford's Gazetteer of 1813 describes the village as consisting of "about a dozen houses, handsomely situated on a level plain, where is considerable business."

* Under special act. Term of office four years.

The principal business importance of Saugerties and its rapid growth dates from the operations of Mr. Henry Barclay, commenced in 1825 and 1826.

The principal families residing at Saugerties village, 1808 to 1812, or about that period, may be named as follows: Jacobus Post was living on a lot now owned by Mr. Longendyck, under "Canoe Hill," buildings gone; John Post, on what is now the place of Peter Russell; Peter Post, where Dr. Dawes now resides; Abraham Post, on the site of the present hardware-store of Searing & Post; Cornelius Post, where Gustave Peters now has a saloon in Partition Street; Petrus Myer, where Josiah Myer now resides; Abram Myer, on the present place of Michael Genter; Peter I. Post, where Isaac Fossmire now lives; Tjerek Schoonmaker, where the Egbert Whittaker building now stands; John Burhans, on the opposite corner, where the John W. Davis store now stands; Andrew McFarlane, in Partition Street, where Mr. Zeigler now resides; Luke Kiersted, at the stone house now owned by John Kiersted; Peter Schoonmaker lived in a stone house now owned by his son Peter; James Brink was living at the farm-house near the river on the old John Brink farm, now owned by the heirs of Wm. M. Brink; Garret Mynderse was living in the stone house on the bank of the river, now the place of Mr. Fred. Russell; Isaac Post lived in a stone house now the property of the Field family; Henry Heermance, an early and well-known school-teacher, lived in a small house where the Lowther family now resides, in Partition Street; Samuel Schoonmaker, where the widow Finger now resides, in Market Street. There were two small houses further north owned by Alexander McKenzie; one of them burned down, the other now occupied by Joel Persen. Samuel Wolven lived where James O. Beers now resides. It will thus be seen that there is a marked contrast between the small straggling village of 1812 and the present place of 4000 or 5000 inhabitants.

Incorporation.—The village increased so rapidly that in six years from Mr. Barclay's settlement here the advantages of a village government were desired, and the place was incorporated under the name of Ulster. This was subsequently changed to the present Saugerties. The village records being lost, but little can be said concerning the officers of the earlier years. Henry Barclay was the first president. In 1851, on the death of Mr. Barclay, Mr. James Russell was president and D. W. Russell clerk, as shown by resolutions of condolence and respect then published. From 1855 the following citizens have served in the offices named:

PRINCIPAL VILLAGE OFFICERS, 1831-80.

PRESIDENTS.

1855, David Van Buskirk; 1856, John Vedder; 1857, Cornelius Battelle; 1858, Solomon Cone; 1859, William C. Dewitt; 1860, Samuel Merelean; 1861, Cornelius Battelle; 1862-63, John Vedder; 1864, Egbert Cooper; 1865-66, William Hanna; 1867, Henry D. Laffin; 1868, William E. Kipp; 1869, Joseph Smith; 1870-71, Moses Krohn; 1872, James Maines; 1873, Thomas Maxwell; 1874, Egbert Cooper; 1875, Benjamin M. Freleigh; 1876-77, William F. Russell; 1878, William R. Sheffield; 1879, Robert A. Snyder; 1880, James A. Jatacs.

* Part of the year, and William F. Russell the remainder.

CLERKS.

1855, Stephen C. Lusk; 1856, William J. Lennon; 1857, George W. M. Silver; 1858-59, William M. Patterson; 1860, Isaac Rappah; 1861, David V. N. Hotelling; 1862, Thomas C. Maines; 1863, David V. N. Hotelling; 1864-65, Thomas L. Masten; 1866, David V. N. Hotelling; 1867-72, George W. Elting; 1873, Benjamin M. Coon; 1874, Thomas B. Keeny; 1875-76, Benjamin M. Coon; 1877, John J. Nelligan; 1878, William G. Morgan; 1879-80, Benjamin M. Coon.

TREASURERS.

1855-56, John P. Styles; 1857-61, Andrew J. Ketcham; 1862-68, Seaman G. Searing; 1869-73, Thomas B. Keeny; 1874, William H. Eckert; 1875-78, Thomas B. Keeny; 1879-80, William H. Eckert.

Present Organization (March, 1880).—Directors, James A. James, Francis Phillips, Ward No. 1; Peter Cantine, Chester Blackwell, Ward No. 2; William E. Kipp, Aaron Hanna, Ward No. 3; President, James A. James; Vice-President, William E. Kipp; Clerk, Benjamin M. Coon; Treasurer, William H. Eckert; Street Commissioner, William N. Pultz; Assessors, William G. Morgan, Simon Merelean, Charles Davis.

In the absence of the earlier records, a few facts are obtained from the files of the *Telegraph*. In 1849 the trustees were Peter D. Schoonmaker, S. S. Houmel, Henry Hnyck, John Maines, Stephen Webster. In 1851 the trustees chosen were Philip H. Pultz, James James, Jorred Dodd, William Van Buskirk, Benjamin Artman; the Clerk was B. M. Freleigh; Treasurer, Jacob Felt; Collector, Thomas Keys; Assessors, Peter P. Post, John G. Mynderse, Robert Montross.

In 1852, Trustees, F. L. Laffin, Peter M. Gillespy, Gaston Willbur, James Swart, Henry Hnyck; Clerk, S. C. Lusk; Treasurer, Jacob Felt; Collector, Thomas Keys; Assessors, John Field, Nelson Brainard, John Kiersted, Jr.

In 1853, Trustees, John Frean, Peter P. Schoonmaker, H. D. Van Orden, John Kearney, William B. Du Bois; Clerk, John W. Davis; Treasurer, Hiram Post; Collector, Ludwig Schaff; Assessors, William F. Russell, Nelson Brainard, Peter P. Schoonmaker.

In 1854 the Trustees were Jesse T. Bookstaver, Samuel Crawford, Peter T. Overbagh, Peter Kettyn; Clerk, S. Merelean; Treasurer, Charles N. Hommel.

Ferries, Bridges, etc.—The first method of crossing the Esopus at Saugerties of which any trace can be found was a scow or a rope ferry, which was located at Stony Point. This was previous to 1800. It was known as the Mynderse ferry. There was a similar ferry near where the present iron bridge stands. This was known as the Person's ferry, because of a grist-mill owned by a man of that name, which stood on the site of what has been known in subsequent years as the "old lead-mill" and below the dam. This ferry was abandoned about 1825. The Stony Point scow was replaced by a pontoon toll-bridge about 1830. That was owned and built by Solomon Roosa. Henry Barclay bought it a short time after this and placed it where the present bridge is situated, and toll continued to be taken upon it. It was destroyed by a hurricane in the summer of 1831 or 1832. Smith Cram then built for Henry Barclay a wooden, open-top arch bridge, similar to a subse-

† Part of 1872, Benjamin M. Coon the remainder of the year.

quent one well known, except that it was open at the top and that there was simply one wide roadway. This a toll-bridge also. It was totally destroyed during a freshet in the spring of 1839 by a large tree which came drifting swiftly down the creek, struck the iron guy on the upper side of the bridge at the south side of the creek with such force as to break it and twist the entire bridge from the abutments, tumbling it into the creek. A temporary raft-bridge was then built for foot passengers.

In 1840, Ralph Bigelow built the last wooden bridge for Henry Barclay, at a cost of \$7000. It was a toll-bridge until a year or two subsequent to the death of Mr. Barclay (1851), when the administrators sold it to the town for \$3000, and it became a free bridge. In 1874 the old bridge was deemed unsafe, and the present handsome iron structure was erected in its place. Among those active in securing this work were Hon. Wm. F. Russell, James H. Van Keuren, and William Mulligan. It is known as a wrought-iron, diagonal lattice or truss bridge, and was erected by Leighton & Hill, sub-contractors for Thomas Leighton, contracting bridge-builder of Rochester City, Western New York. It was made self-sustaining in the short space of two weeks and four days, and was opened to the public Dec. 30, 1874. The iron work is two hundred and sixty-eight feet long,—said to be the longest single span of any similar bridge in the State. It has a sustaining force of 1800 pounds per linear foot, is thirty-nine feet six inches high, and thirty-five feet six inches wide, outside measurement. The roadway is twenty feet in the clear, and the footways, of which there are two, are each five feet two inches wide. The entire cost was about \$25,500.

Ferry route between Saugerties and Tivoli.—The first method of crossing the Hudson was by a scow ferry run by the ancestors of the Brink family, from where the Brink farm touches the Hudson directly across to the Livingston Dock of old times. This was very early, probably before 1800. About 1810, Wm. McCaffery ran a small boat for foot-passengers, and a scow for horses and wagons from the old Overbaugh farm, owned in late years by Dr. G. R. Spaulding, across to where the ferry-boats now land. Two men usually managed it. Passengers arriving at one of the landings with the boat on the other side were expected to rouse the ferryman by a blast upon the horn that was always hanging on a convenient tree near by. In 1828, James Outwater, of Tivoli, commenced running a four-horse ferry-boat, which landed at Burhans & Brainard's Old Dock, opposite the Ulster Iron-Works; Daniel Ackley was the captain. Somewhat later Outwater changed it to a two-horse ferry-boat, with John I. Coon captain. This was succeeded by a small side-wheel steam ferry-boat, called the "Jack Dowling," which was run by Capt. John I. Coon. The Dowling gave out in a short time, and was succeeded by a two-horse ferry-boat, also run by Mr. Coon. Edward Lavery & Brother bought her, and afterwards she passed into the hands of a company composed of Maj. Overbaugh, R. N. Isaacs, James Outwater, and Wm. Burt. The boat was then run by them for several years, Mr. Coon still continuing as captain. On Monday, Sept. 8, 1851, the steam-ferry boat "Chelsea" was put on the route by James Outwater, and commenced making regular trips, connecting

with all trains on the Hudson River Railroad, which had been opened for business on the 8th of the preceding month. She was first run by Capt. Ogden, afterwards by Capt. Wm. H. Wilcox, who was succeeded by Robert A. Snyder and Alexander Hanver. When the dam gave way, in 1857, the boat was torn from her moorings at midnight and sunk just east of the Magazine Dock, where she filled with sand and was afterwards torn to pieces, the attempt to raise her being a failure. After this there was no ferry for one year. In 1859 the Fields Brothers bought the "Black Maria," and ran her up to 1860. Her name had been changed to the "Fanny Fern."

The Fields Brothers took her off the route and broke her up. They put the "Stella" on the route, but under the prudential regulations of the United States Government, put in force at breaking out of the war, they were obliged to call her the "Air Line," as that was the original name she had been "christened." T. J. Barritt bought her that year, and continued the ferry line until 1864, when he sold to H. L. Finger, and the latter continued to run her until 1869, when he sold to Hon. Robert A. Snyder, who is the present owner, and has commanded her in person until he was elected sheriff, in the fall of 1879.

Transportation between Saugerties and New York.—The first method of carrying freight and passengers between Saugerties and New York City was with sailing vessels. In the early times these carried live-stock, horses, cattle, and sheep forward of the mast, and to keep them from getting overboard they were strapped fast, and whenever they shipped a sea the animals were sure to receive an involuntary bath. The first steamboat that plied between this port and New York was the "C. Vanderbilt." This was in the summer of 1837. She was under the command of Captain John Ketcham; steward, William H. Wilcox; barkeeper, Abiram Banks. In 1839, John Elting, of Barrytown, brought the steamer "Congress" here: captain, William H. Wilcox; pilot, David Lampman. This boat made two trips a week. In the spring of 1840 the staunch old boat, "Robert L. Stevens," was brought here. She was owned by Croke & Fowks, of New York, Gregory & Hunt, of Poughkeepsie, John Elting, of Barrytown, Judge Rexford, and William T. Shultz. The last named gentleman was captain, and the pilot was David Lampman. William F. Russell and E. J. McCarty were their agents here. This boat ran in the years 1841 and 1842, and part of the season of 1843. She was then taken to New Rochelle, where by some accident or mismanagement she was run on the rocks, a hole broken in thirty feet long, followed immediately by the sinking of the boat. Fortunately none were drowned, though there were some three hundred persons on board. Croke & Fowks raised the boat and rebuilt her that same fall. The next year, 1844, Robert L. Maybee and George Lorillard brought her back to the Saugerties route. She ran here that season with R. L. Maybee captain, David Lampman pilot. The next season, 1845, the "Robert L. Stevens" ran from Albany to New York in opposition to the boats of the Peoples' line. During this season the engines gave out, and after having them repaired the boat ran to the fishing-banks for ninety days, and in September, after the varied experience of the summer, the boat was

again brought back to the Saugerties line. During this absence of several months the steamers "Safety" and "Mutual" ran into the port of Saugerties. In 1845, Captain John Fream bought the "Robert L. Stevens," and he kept her steadily on this route every season until 1852, when he sold her to Captain A. Anderson. The latter ran the boat two seasons, 1853 and 1854, and then sold her to his brother, Captain Charles Anderson, who ran her to the fishing-banks. For the last five years James Sickels had been pilot upon the boat.

In the absence of the "Robert L. Stevens," during the season of 1854, Captain A. Anderson brought the "Tom Powell" to Saugerties. James Sickels was pilot upon this boat. Captain Charles Anderson brought the "Stevens" back to this route in 1855, and continued for three years, having the former pilot, James Sickels. In 1858, Captain Charles Anderson brought the "Wm. F. Russell" to Saugerties, and placed upon her the old pilot, James Sickels. This boat was kept here through 1859 and a part of 1860. Her after history is interesting. Captain Anderson sold her to William Raybold, of Philadelphia, who ran her as a transport South during the rebellion. She was in later years run by the same gentleman on the Delaware River under the first name she had borne, "Charlotte Vanderbilt." After the sale of the "Russell," in 1860, the steamer "Naushon" was placed on this route during the remainder of the season. In 1861 no steamers ran between Saugerties and New York, but the barge "John L. Hashet" was run by Silver & Frame, under command of Captain John Oosterhoudt. In 1862 the "Norwalk" and the "Naushon" were on this route. In May, 1863, the "Rip Van Winkle" was brought to Saugerties by Simmons & Co. Captain, John Oosterhoudt; pilot, James Sickels. In 1864 the "Monitor," owned by George H. Powell, of Hudson, ran here for a short time. In 1865 the Saugerties Transportation Company was formed, and gave to this route more permanent and regular communication. Messrs. Battelle & Renwick owned a controlling interest in the company. They purchased the steamer "Ansonia," and placed her under the management of those experienced men, Captain John Oosterhoudt and Pilot James Sickels. The "Ansonia" has continued to form this line down to the present time, and the same officers, Captain Oosterhoudt and Pilot Sickels, occupy their respective positions. James Moon is now assistant pilot.

The Saugerties Fire Department.—At a meeting of the trustees of the village of Ulster, at the house of James Woodruff, on the 4th day of February, 1834; present, Henry P. Heermance, president *pro tem.*, John Field, and Moses Y. Beach (the latter afterwards proprietor of the *New York Sun*), it was resolved and thereby ordered that there shall be two fire-engine companies organized in said village, to consist of twenty men each. That one company shall be called "Engine Company No. 1," of the village of Ulster, and that the other engine company shall be distinguished as "Engine and Engine Company No. 2," for said village of Ulster; the former to be for the use of those on the north, and the latter for the use of those on the south side of the Esopus. Also it was ordered that two hook-and-ladder companies of ten men each in said village

of Ulster, which are respectively to be distinguished as number one and number two, and like the engines, one to be for the use of those on the north, and the other for the use of those on the south side of the Esopus; it being stipulated that the members of said companies are to reside on the same side of the creek that their engines or their hook-and-ladder truck belong. It was also

"Resolved, That there shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees for the management of said Engine Companies, the following officers for each, viz.: One Captain, one foreman, one treasurer, and one Secretary, who shall be members.

"Resolved, That the small shop on George Taylor's lot, South of his dwelling-house, on Partition Street, be purchased for ten dollars, and that two dollars per year be allowed said Taylor for ground rent for said building to remain upon.

"Resolved, That Moses Y. Beach be authorized to cause an Engine-house No. 2 to be built on the South side of the creek, and to negotiate for a site for said building."

On the 4th of March, the same year, it was voted "that nineteen dollars be drawn from the treasury on an order in favor of Abram D. Burhans, which, together with the eleven dollars in the hands of the President, is to go to him in full payment for building engine-house number two on the South side of the Esopus Creek, for which the said Burhans has given his receipt for thirty dollars in full."

The engines bought at this time were the old-fashioned hand-machines. They were worked by eight men, four on a side. The propulsion was by brakes pushed forward and backward, and not up and down, as in subsequent years. The engines had to be filled by buckets, as there was no suction-pipe attached to them. They worked very hard, requiring a change of hands every few minutes.

Only one hook-and-ladder company was organized, though two had been voted. Its truck and apparatus were kept at the engine-house of No. 1, and it is said the ladders were very convenient for the citizens in picking apples, building houses, and similar work. June 18, 1839, the trustees directed a notice to be posted, requiring all persons having any of the village ladders to return them forthwith.

The house of No. 1, after some additions, was 12 by 31 feet, one story high, and surmounted by a cupola. This last was erected by the contributions of citizens, and contained a bell weighing 300 pounds. A brass 6 pound cannon loaned to the village by the State was kept. The building and its contents, except one engine, were destroyed by fire in 1840.

Soon after the formation of the village government fire-wardens were appointed. The first were chosen July 19, 1832; John Field for the first ward, Henry P. Heermance for the second, William C. Dewitt for the third, James A. Peet for the fourth, and Moses Y. Beach [for the fifth].

The first company was named Aug. 25, 1834.

"Resolved, That the following-named persons be accepted as members of Fire Engine Co. No. 1, of said village, and that certificates be issued to them of membership:

"John Bell, Captain; John C. Burhans, foreman; Henry F. Heermance, treasurer; George A. Gay, Secretary; David L. Shafer, Elias Woodruff, Samuel Crawford, Abram Coon, A. E. Ray, George Bennett, Charles Wooster, Jacob Barker, Joel T. Parsons, Robert I. Horton, Victor Post, Peter Freer, James Post, William Tappan, William O. Van Steenburgh, Henry Elting, Jr."

Engine Company 2.—Sept. 5, 1835: Freeborn S. Lam-

port, captain; N. S. Shaler, foreman; W. C. Stansbury, secretary; C. McDowell, treasurer; Ridley Watts, J. E. Shaffer, William M. Dederick, George E. Weaver, S. A. Rogers, B. Osborn, Alexander Lloyd, Jr., Charles N. Hommel, Waterman Titus, Martin K. Bridges, T. W. Smodes, George West, William Cook, Ralph Bigelow, T. B. Livingston, H. G. Young.

Aug. 30, 1836, J. C. Burhans appointed captain of Engine No. 1, in place of John Bell. Sept. 15, 1837, Engine Company No. 1 reorganized, with J. C. Burhans captain. Feb. 7, 1840, Peter D. Schoonmaker appointed captain of Engine No. 1.

The Rough and Ready engine, bought 1845-47 (probably), was built by James Smith, of New York City, at a cost of \$800, and at that time it was considered one of the best hand-engines of her calibre on the Hudson. A one-story brick building was put up for its reception on Russell Street. It is the same building which stands there now, but had many subsequent improvements, a second story and a cupola being added. The old bell now hangs in the cupola of the present Fireman's Hall.

Empire Engine No. 2 was purchased in 1855, with hose-cart and appurtenances, for \$1000. The building then erected for it, and in which it is now stored, is a neat two-story brick house, surmounted by a cupola containing a bell, and cost something over \$800.

Up to 1855 the fire department had been under the charge of the directors or trustees of the village. It was then decided to appoint a chief engineer. Thomas J. Barritt was chosen, with G. B. Matthews first assistant and J. H. Coleman second assistant, for the term of one year, commencing Jan. 1, 1856. The subsequent chief engineers have been: 1857, C. W. Baker; 1858, A. J. Myer; 1859, James Maines; 1860, Joseph M. Boier; 1861, R. W. Shultis; 1862, William Hanna; 1863, H. D. Laffin; 1864, Isaac Rosepaugh; 1865, B. M. Freligh; 1866-67, H. D. Laffin; 1868, A. J. Myer; 1869, William Mitchell; 1870, A. Teetsell; 1871, William Mitchell; 1872, Lewis Yerger; 1873-75, B. M. Freligh.

The first hose company was formed in 1861, with the following members: George D. Dodd, John Wilson, Charles Du Bois, Chas. H. French, Wm. F. Montross, James H. Morey, Wm. B. Wygant, Abram Turek, Lorenzo Du Bois, Ira Swart, Martin B. Hommel, James P. Russell, C. F. Van Keuren, Charles Gibbs, B. B. Martin, Henry Brink, J. H. Anderson, George K. Snyder, Wm. B. Pollock.

Empire Hose Company, No. 2, formed about the same time, consisted of John Blow, James Mullen, Wm. Morgan, Hiram Seeley, James Merchant, Thomas Lockey, Thomas McMullen, M. Sherman, Caleb Bird, James H. Peck, and Alfred Kearney. This company in 1864 purchased the hand-carriage now owned by them, and changed their name to Laffin Hose, No. 2, in honor of H. D. Laffin.

The hook-and-ladder company formed Jan. 31, 1857, consisted of the following members: A. J. Ketcham, Foreman; Wm. F. Russell, Assistant Foreman; George W. Silver, Treasurer; John Kearney, Secretary; C. F. Sudlerly, George Von Mour, J. F. Bookstaver, F. Dodd, F. Gross, G. Burhans, J. L. Montross, E. B. Knight, Gaston Wilbur, James Maines, W. B. Du Bois, Nathan Krohn,

Ed. Kearney, Ad. Brainard, H. S. Winans, C. N. Hommel, P. D. Schoonmaker, A. Beverly, Wm. A. Post, Benjamin Artman, E. J. McCarthy, John Myer, J. H. Van Keuren, O. T. Simmons, A. Cohen, S. G. Searing, F. L. Laffin, J. Stewart, S. Crawford, Stephen Hoyt, Peter Decker, W. E. Kipp, John Glennon.

The hook-and-ladder house was erected on Jane Street, at a cost of \$1200. It was sold in 1873 for \$1050. This was the year of the general reorganization. By authority of an act of the Legislature, the old property of the department was sold, and Fireman's Hall was erected, a handsome structure 36 by 50, two stories high, and surmounted by a cupola. The lower floor is used for the apparatus of the department, and the second floor is divided into convenient rooms for the use of the village authorities. The lot cost \$1200, and the building \$5000. A steamer was purchased for \$1000, and 500 feet of hose at an expense of \$700.

At the present time (March, 1880) certain amendments to the village charter are being perfected, with a view to greater efficiency in the fire department, and a general reorganization is designed. The new steamer company was formed March 13th, with 86 members.

The Old Lead-Mill.—Isaac McGaw in about 1830 made the necessary excavations, and laid the foundations of a building on the present site of the lead-mill, for the purpose of manufacturing calico prints, said mill being subject to an annual lease of \$850 for the water privilege, payable to Henry Barclay. Before the mill was completed Mr. McGaw became embarrassed, and was obliged to abandon the enterprise. Mr. Somers then undertook to complete the work, but also failed, though he finished the mill to about half the size of the later building. He designed to establish oil-works. In 1835, Charles Ripley bought it, enlarged the building, and commenced the manufacture of white lead according to a process Col. Edward Clark, his superintendent, claimed to have discovered. Mr. Ripley died suddenly of inflammatory rheumatism in 1837. The property then passed into the hands of John Jewett, Jr., of whose father \$40,000 capital had been borrowed by Mr. Ripley.

Mr. Jewett carried on the business for some years successfully. Col. Clark, who had left upon the death of Mr. Ripley, returned and claimed a royalty of \$10 a ton on all the lead that had been manufactured. Upon the trial that ensued it was proved that the process claimed to be discovered by Mr. Clark had been used and abandoned in France many years before. This legal examination showed that Mr. Jewett's income from his business had been \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year. Mr. Ripley, the founder, had originally obtained \$10,000 of Wm. Young, in addition to the \$40,000 of Mr. Jewett. This second mortgage for \$10,000 was owned in 1844 by James McCullough, who finally foreclosed, and at the sale bid off the property at \$40,000 or more. In 1851 the right to the water-power was purchased of the estate of Mr. Barclay, and the payment of an annual rent terminated. Mr. McCullough had organized a stock company, under the name of "The New York and Saugerties White Lead Company," of which he was president until 1857. In that year Wm. Ghion, son of one of the stockholders, was chosen to that position. Mr. Seaman

G. Searing was superintendent of the works from July 1, 1850, until 1858, when he retired by reason of ill health, and was succeeded by Mr. John L. Peak.

In 1861 or 1862 the company abandoned the business, and Mr. Hoag and others of New York became the owners, and Samuel L. Mitchell president of the company. The latter was a wealthy merchant, and president of a company running a line of steamers between New York and Savannah.

Mr. John Peak had been succeeded in the superintendency by Mr. Charles L. Buckley. The latter was afterwards superintendent of military telegraphs on Gen. Banks' staff, and later was engineer-in-chief of the Russo-American Telegraph, which was abandoned on the successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph. At the old lead-mill Minié rifle-balls were manufactured for a short time, when the mill was closed. The property then became the foot-ball of the courts and real-estate brokers, while savings-banks and insurance companies loaned money and foreclosed mortgages.

Several attempts are said to have been made by various parties to purchase the property for the purpose of establishing business, but all failed to close the contract; and so the "old lead-mill" stood for years a picturesque ruin, worthy the pencil of an artist, the interior steadily ravaged by village boys, the outside walls standing firm, but the large old water-wheel falling beneath the touch of decay, until a few years since fire swept away the old landmark, leaving only the blackened ruins to designate the site on which it stood.

Besides the enterprises of magnitude mentioned under the head of "industrial pursuits," there were at Saugerties village at one time a starch-factory, a vinegar-factory, a cooper establishment, and a grist-mill, a portion of which were destroyed by fire and the others abandoned. There was also up the creek an establishment brewing ale, abandoned thirty years ago or more.

In recent years a lager-beer brewery is in active manufacture, having a large and handsome brick building.

Henry Barclay.—Although Mr. Barclay's extensive business enterprises are fully mentioned elsewhere, yet a notice of Saugerties village can scarcely be complete without at least a brief sketch of the man himself. He was a grandson of Rev. Henry Barclay, D.D., who was the second rector of Trinity Church, New York City, and died there in 1764. Thomas Barclay, son of the minister, and father of Henry Barclay, was a prominent citizen of the metropolis, and was British consul at that port for many years. Henry Barclay was engaged in business in that city for some time with his brother, George Barclay, prosecuting it with diligence and success, and sustaining uninterruptedly an unsullied reputation for honor and integrity. In 1826 they dissolved partnership, and the firm was afterward known as Barclay & Livingston. The year before Henry Barclay had visited Saugerties, purchased an extensive water-privilege, and at the dissolution of the partnership removed here to spend the rest of his life in active business, and found, as he hoped, "a model village."

At his purchase he had immediately inaugurated the great enterprises that still remain to attest his genius and

foresight,—the erection of a dam across the Esopus, the cutting of a raceway through several hundred yards of solid rock, the paper-mill, and the iron-works were all begun immediately and pushed with vigor.

The paper-mill was put in operation in October, 1827, the iron-works in March of the following year, and from that time to this, with only brief interruptions, the clatter of machinery and the busy hum of unwearying industry have been heard in Saugerties. Under the impulse of these extensive works, and the business created in connection with them, the hamlet of a few small houses developed into a place that rivaled the shire towns on this side of the river north and south. A half-century of steady business, scarcely interrupted by drouths, floods, or strikes, and never suspended by failure, has created a town of 4000 inhabitants, second only to Rondout and Kingston in the county of Ulster. The homestead of Mr. Barclay was known as Ury, after the old family place in Scotland. The house was taken down in 1854, to give place to the residence of Mr. J. B. Sheffield.

Mr. Barclay and his wife were refined and cultured in their tastes. They adorned their grounds with shrubbery, neatly trimmed and well cultivated. But the secret of their power and their happy influence over this growing community rested neither wholly nor chiefly on their business energy or their culture.

He was of deep religious temperament and strongly attached to the forms and faiths of that historic church whose Bible and prayer-book have traveled with England's drum-beat round the world. He was largely the founder of the Episcopal church which beautifully crowns the summit of the hills on the south of the Esopus. Earlier than that, however, he was wont to read the church service at his residence every Sabbath morning. Often a hundred or more gathered there, many of them English iron-workers with their families. His wife was his inseparable companion in all of these good works.

As the village grew and poverty, sickness, sorrow, and even crime mingled in the current of its busy life, Mr. Barclay and his wife were often at the bedside of the sick, carrying physical and spiritual comfort to the sorrowing, gentle reproof and kindly sympathy to the erring and the sinning. But they were not exclusive; there was no bigotry. Mr. Barclay was an active worker in the Sunday-school of the Reformed Church before the founding of "Trinity," and loved to teach the principles of religion and the truth of the gospel. His Christian sympathies were hemmed in by no sectarian lines.

He also shared largely in various benevolent enterprises. The Bible Society and the temperance cause found in him an active support. At an early day adopting total abstinence as the rule of his life and his household, he brought the weight of his example and his precepts to arrest the strides of intemperance, to rescue the fallen, and to save others from falling.

A tablet has been erected in Trinity Church to his memory. In the old cemetery of the church a broad marble slab marks the last resting-place of this noble man and his devoted wife.

It bears the following inscription:

"Sacred

To the memory
Of

Henry Barclay.

Born on Long Island, Oct. 27, 1778.

Died at Saugerties, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1851.

Be ye also ready, for in such an hour
As ye think not the Son of Man cometh.

Also

To the memory of

Catherine,

Wife of

Henry Barclay.

Born in the City of New York, July 24, 1782.

Died at Saugerties, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1851.

Watch and pray.

They were lovely and pleasant in their lives,
And in death they were not divided."

The Press of Saugerties.—The *Saugerties Press* is a large, handsome weekly, now in its thirty-fourth year. Its present proprietor is G. W. Elting. It aims to supply "an independent weekly journal of local and general news and choice literature." It was established in 1816 by Solomon S. Hommel, and was known as the *Ulster Telegraph*, corresponding with what was then the name of the village. Subsequently the present name was adopted. It afterwards passed to the ownership of Mr. G. B. Elting. Proprietors succeeding the founder were R. B. Taylor, Gates & Freligh, and William Hull. The firm of Elting & Rosepaugh purchased the property in 1857, and in 1864 Mr. Elting became the sole owner.

The Pearl.—This was a unique journalistic enterprise during the year 1875 by Leon Barritt and Edward Jerne-gan. It was a monthly, and illustrated by photographs of scenery in the town, and of public buildings, principal streets, and several private residences. The literary execution was superior and the typographical work excellent. It contained many valuable historical articles, of which free use has been made in compiling this chapter. The bound volume is a handsome book, highly prized by the families owning a copy, and repeatedly quoted by the people of Saugerties in discussion of historical questions.

The Evening Post.—This daily was started in 1877 (February 22) by Jerne-gan & Rosepaugh. In June following Mr. Rosepaugh sold out to his partner, and it has since been edited and published by Edward Jerne-gan. At first it was 10 inches by 16; Nov. 18, 1878, it was enlarged to 13 by 20; Jan. 5, 1880, it was again enlarged to its present size, 18 by 26.

Started as a doubtful experiment, it has proven successful and has a large advertising patronage as well as a good subscription-list. The daily *Post* has evidently "come to stay."

Industrial Parents.—The present business of Saugerties village may be briefly stated as follows: Samuel Merelean, justice of the peace and insurance agent; Joseph Smith, D. Whitaker, Peter Cantine, Carroll Whitaker, Charles Davis, Herman Winaus, Benjamin M. Coon, Bernard & Fiero, attorneys and counselors-at-law; Exchange Hotel, Isaac Signor; hats and caps, James G. Teller; millinery,

Mrs. D. A. French; tobacco-store, Henry A. Ohley; wagons, buggies, and carriages, S. G. Searing; lumber and coal, Van Etten & Burbans; Saugerties Savings-Bank, John Kiersted president; dry goods, groceries, and general assortment, Burbans & Brainard, also dealers in North River blue stone; meat-market, James D. Brink; cartage and trucking, Windsor Doyle; hair-dressing, shaving, etc., Philip Mattes; meat-market, Edgar Blackwell; furniture undertaking, Mark Deavlin; saddle- and harness-maker, William E. Kipp; carriage- and sleigh-shop, Caleb Rowe; harness, James G. Teller; coal and lumber, H. L. & B. Finger; furniture and undertaking, J. Rosepaugh and Seamon Brothers; house, sign, and ornamental painting, Charles Quase; bakery, J. Brede & Co.; carriage painting, John A. Myer; oyster- and dining-saloon, A. J. Fiero; grocery- and provision-store, A. Preston & Son; boots and shoes, Isaac Whitbeck; flour- and feed-store, A. Carrington; J. H. Reed, physician, and dealer in popular prescriptions; house and sign painter, grainer, marbler, and gilder, Donald McPherson; druggists, William B. Van Buskirk & Brother; Saugerties Institute, Albert B. Wiggin, principal; Rightmyer's Family Drug-Store; dry-goods, groceries, and crockery, Fred. T. Russell; watches, jewelry, etc., J. M. Murphy; groceries, and dealer in country produce, Moses Schoenfeld; watches, jewelry, etc., Mark Swartz; Saugerties and Palenville stage, David C. Mower; new dental rooms, Dr. James W. Cotting; a general assortment of dry goods and groceries, C. C. Fiero; flour, feed, meal, etc., Freligh Brothers; merchant tailor, Albert Cohen; dentist, M. M. Friselle; Ziegler Brothers, oysters; fruits, vegetables, canned goods, country produce, J. H. Hardenbergh; groceries and provisions, Daniel Curley; flour, feed, and groceries, Egbert Cooper; books, stationery, jewelry, T. J. Barritt; hair-dressing and shaving saloon, Lewis H. Kleeber; revolvers, gold pens, perfumery, watches, jewelry, J. M. Murphy; confectionery, A. J. Fiero; boot- and shoe-store, Mrs. Mary Smith; watches, jewelry, Mark Swartz; Teush's Photographic Gallery; house, sign, and ornamental painting, Jacob Rahm; Phoenix Hotel, Henry Turck; general hardware-store, Searing & Post.

As this work is not a business directory, the above is only intended as a general statement, comprised mostly of those advertising in the village papers.

WEST CAMP

is in the northeast corner of the town, and is the site of the Palatine settlement of 1710-11. In modern times it has been a place for considerable shipments of blue stone and other freighting business. Several families in this vicinity receive summer boarders. Trade has mostly been transferred to other points. The West Camp business is now mostly located at Smith's Landing, a little north and within Greene County. Watson Crawford, of West Camp, does a large stone business at Smith's Landing.

KAATSBAAN

is a neighborhood of early settlement, and there are many historical associations connected with it, as shown in the notices of the Reformed Churches.

The growth of Saugerties village has drawn trade and other business away from these older centres.

At Kaatsbaan there is now the hotel of Jacob Kaufman; a carriage-shop by Frederick Dederick (the same name as the first that appears upon the old church books of 1731); and a blacksmith-shop by John Gradwell.

ASBURY

is on the north line of the town, and is the Trumbour's Corners of early times. It was a place of considerable trade. Ludwig Roesle (as the name was then spelled), grandfather of Mr. William F. Russell, was a resident in that vicinity, and his son, Jeremiah Russell, traded there for a time, before coming to Saugerties.

In the early times when stages ran on the old King's Highway, and a large amount of travel and teaming passed over that same route, both Trumbour's Corners and Kaatsbaan were places of considerable business.

SANTON POST-OFFICE

is situated in the northwest part of the town, and was established some years ago to accommodate that neighborhood, which was somewhat remote from other offices.

The place now has a hotel by Harrison Van Gaasbeek, and a store by Jacob Baugu.

QUARRYVILLE

is a hamlet of modern growth, and appropriately named from the industrial interests of the people in that section. It is only a short distance west of Kaatsbaan. Considerable business activity exists at that point. The general trade of a country village is carried on as follows: a store, by Samuel Gray; a store, by Stephen O. Hagadorn; a store, by Samuel F. Honnelt. There is also a hotel, by Mrs. Ellen Murtah; a carriage-shop, by Christian Bartman; a blacksmith-shop, by David Rightmyer; a blacksmith-shop, by Albert Honnelt; a blacksmith-shop, by Jesse Cook; and thirty or forty dwellings.

BLUE MOUNTAIN

is a hamlet on the Plattekill, somewhat northwest of Saugerties village. There is located here a Reformed church, a school-house, a grist-mill, and a few dwellings.

WEST SAUGERTIES

is directly west of Blue Mountain, and near the line of Greene County. Besides its mills there is a blacksmith-shop, by Stephen Cortes; a store, by Paul Snyder; a store, by Joseph Carn; a store, by James Cole; a store, by Daniel Freese; and a hotel, by James Myer. West Saugerties is at the gateway of the Plattekill Clove, and thus situated in the midst of the grandest scenery of the Catskill range.

CEDAR GROVE

is a somewhat fanciful name given to a neighborhood northwest of Saugerties village on the road to Kaatsbaan. It doubtless receives its local name from the cedars in the vicinity.

MALDEN

is a place of modern growth on the Hudson River, about two miles above Saugerties village. It is the centre of a very large business in receiving stone from the quarries,—

shipping them in the rough, and also in manufacturing in all the various forms required for building purposes, either plain or elaborately ornamental.

The largest and most thoroughly equipped stone-works upon the river are those of John Maxwell at Malden.

These were formerly the property of the "Bigelow Blue Stone Company." The machinery used in sawing, planing, and otherwise fitting stone is of ingenious and costly make, and skillfully adapted to its purposes. The shipments from this yard have sometimes aggregated in value \$1,000,000 annually. At times over 200 hands are employed, and seven planing-machines are in operation. There is also a stone yard recently opened by Robert Bogardus. Boat-building is carried on at Malden by Nicholas Clare. Three stores are engaged in trade,—one by Joshua Minkler, one by James C. Coyle, and a third by Legrand Davison. There is also a jewelry-store by Samuel Hartley. There is a blacksmith-shop by William Everett. The shad-fishery is a prominent industry at Malden, as well as at other points along the river in Saugerties.

UNIONVILLE

is directly west of Saugerties village. It is in the valley of a creek which, rising very near the Plattekill, yet flows directly away from it to the east and empties into the Esopus a short distance above Saugerties village. The creek thus spans almost the whole distance from one stream to the other, making a peninsula (not quite an island) of the land south between the two streams. The present business at Unionville consists of a store, by William McCarthy; a hotel, by Miss Ellen Haggerty; a blacksmith-shop, by Abram Pangburn; a carriage-shop, by George Ricks; a blacksmith-shop, by Merris Crotty; and a wagon-shop, by Robert Ackert. Unionville (so named on the maps) is better known among the people as Centreville.

GLASCO

is on the Hudson River south of Saugerties village. It takes its name from the fact that many years ago it was the point of shipment for the Woodstock Glass Company, which opened up a turnpike to this place from their works. The name "Glass Co.," painted in broad letters upon their warehouse, began to be used as a name by the river men and others. Usage soon reduced the capital C to a small letter, "knocked out" one "s," and "Glaseo" was the result. It was at one time a place of "great expectations," a city-plat having been surveyed, streets and avenues laid out, and every preparation made for a large population. If these ideas have not all been realized, yet it has been and is a place of "great realities" in the manufacture of brick. Several parties carry on this business extensively. The firm of J. T. & R. C. Washburn make 100,000 per day. Others engaged in the business at the present time are Henry Corse, Jr., William McGinnis, Robert Lent, and the aggregate number of brick turned out daily is very large. Six merchants are doing business at Glaseo—Cyrus Fuller, Philo Fuller, A. P. Burhans, Wm. Whitaker, J. T. and R. C. Washburn, and Peter Fonda. There is a hotel by David Eble, and out upon the Kingston road is the famous Martin's Hotel. There is a carriage-shop, by Philip Seal; black-

smith-shops, by Mr. Brom and by Myer Lutka; also near Martin's Hotel a blacksmith-shop, by Philip Link. John Maxwell, the extensive stone dealer, already mentioned, has a yard at Glasco, and also Wellington Porter. The brick business gives employment to several hundred men.

GLENERIE.

This place, with its poetical name (Glen-arie), is finely situated upon the Esopus Creek, near the falls in the south part of the town. Its business consists entirely of the white-lead works, and employments connected with them. These were established about 1835, by Col. Edward Clark, who is mentioned in connection with the "old lead-mill" of Saugerties. It was afterwards sold to the present proprietors, Battelle & Renwick. They are known in market as "The Ulster White-Lead Company." They have done a large and steady work for many years, making 1200 to 1500 tons annually, and employing 40 to 50 hands.

BETHEL, VAN AKEN'S MILLS, AND HIGH WOODS POST-OFFICE

are all near each other, and constitute really the same neighborhood, at the west foot of Mount Marion, in the vicinity of the old Laffin & Rand Powder-Mills, and across the Plattekill. Robert Wallace is the postmaster, and he also has a store. There is another store in that neighborhood, kept by Rufus Carl, and there are several shops in that section of the town.

PINE GROVE

is farther north, in the vicinity of the new Lutheran church.

PLATBUSH

may be said to be over the line, in the new town of Ulster, though the Reformed church parsonage and school-house of that place are in the town of Saugerties.

PLATTEKILL

is the neighborhood inclosed between that stream and the Esopus, in the south part of the town, and in the vicinity of the Reformed church, school-house, parsonage, and cemetery.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The school commissioners elected under the law of 1812 divided the town into twelve school districts. The commissioners at that time and during the thirty years following who served one or more years each were William Myer, Josiah Vadek, Jeremiah Eligh, Peter P. Post, Solomon Hommel, Tobias Wynkoop, Jr., Henry Ashley, Francis Sayer, Jacob Trumbour, Jeremiah Russell, Samuel Legg, William Oyerbagh, John T. Schoonmaker, Cornelius Wynkoop, John Hendrick, Martin Snyder, John Hendricks, William Valek, Elisha Sayder, James Woodruff, Isaac Dubois, Abraham G. Van Keuren, Mynard Post, Almon Garfield, John H. Dederick, Stephen Fiero, Judson H. Perkins, Henry P. Heermance, John A. Hommel, H. D. Martin, Edward J. McCarthy, Cornelius D. Brink, Solomon Ross, James Russell, Peter D. Schoonmaker, Barnet G. Van Aken.*

* This may not be complete, as the town-meeting records are missing, and these names are gathered from signatures to orders made by the commissioners.

Under the system of supervision by town superintendents the following were elected incumbents of that office: 1844, Charles P. Jernegan; 1845-46, S. S. Hommel; 1847-48, James Woodruff; 1849, S. S. Hommel; 1850, Thomas S. Dawes, two years; 1852, Moses E. Dewitt, two years; 1854, Thomas S. Dawes, two years; 1856, Andrew J. Ketcham.

As the official term commenced with November 1st, the last-named elected did not enter upon the duties of the office because the act establishing assembly district commissioners took effect in June, 1856, and all official supervision of the schools by the town ceased.

Among early teachers in this town there may be mentioned Holly Weeks, John Folks, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Heermance, and Abram Hasbrouck. Mr. McKenzie taught before 1800, perhaps nearly back to the time of the Revolution. Holly V. D. Hinman was a teacher of singing-schools in the early part of this century. Ludwig Roesle (now Russell), grandfather of W. F. Russell, was a noted teacher before the Revolution. In 1768 he prepared a manuscript arithmetic, which is a rare work of art, now in possession of W. F. Russell, and highly prized. The penmanship is of superior excellence. The pages are ornamented with many proofs of artistic skill. It was executed between July 16th and September 20th.

The schools in Saugerties village at the present time (March, 1880) are as follows:

In District No. 10 there is a good school building, erected a few years since. It is arranged for three departments. They are all well lighted, warmed, and ventilated, and supplied with improved modern school furniture. The teachers are Walter Scott, Principal; Mr. Cassell, First Assistant; Miss Louisa Base, Second Assistant.

In District No. 15 the school building is quite old, and not well adapted to the necessities of the district. It has five departments, with the following teachers: Ira Lewis, Principal; Miss Josephine Felt, First Assistant; Miss Martha Carnright, Second Assistant; Miss Donovan, Third Assistant; Miss Elsie Williams, Fourth Assistant.

In District No. 21 there is a good brick building, thoroughly lighted, warmed, and ventilated. It is arranged for three departments, and supplied with excellent furniture and improved facilities of instruction. The teachers are Thomas J. Masten, Principal; Alice Rickwood, First Assistant; Belle James, Second Assistant.

In the village of Malden the school building is new and well furnished, and arranged for two teachers. At Glasco the district has a very good building, and maintains a school of two departments. At Quarryville considerable local enthusiasm has been shown for a good school. The building is of modern construction, and well supplied with educational facilities. It is also arranged for two teachers. Other schools throughout the town maintain a single teacher each.

Some efforts to secure the advantages of higher education have been made from time to time. The Saugerties Academy was maintained for a few years, first in the "old brick church," and afterwards in the buildings now owned by the Saugerties Institute. It declined after a few years and the school was closed.

THE SAUGERTIES INSTITUTE.*

This institution was founded June 25, 1866. The trustees then chosen have continued in office to the present, and are John Kiersted, President; Fordyce L. Laffin, Vice-President; Benj. M. Freligh, Secretary; John W. Davis, Wm. E. Kipp. The building and school furniture cost \$7065.65. The school was opened November, 1866, under the care of Wm. Whyte, who was principal till November, 1869. Geo. G. Pratt was principal from November, 1869, till November, 1871; Miss Lucy Wells (Mrs. John Whitford), from November, 1871, to November, 1872; Orrin Sykes, from November, 1872, to November, 1873; Robt. C. Flack, from November, 1873, to April, 1874; Rev. F. C. Kaehler, from April to July, 1874; Albert B. Wiggin, the present principal, from August, 1874, to the present (1880).

The private school is provided with English dictionaries for purposes of reference, and pupils boarding with the principal have access to a well-selected library of more than 600 volumes. The institute at present is provided with apparatus to the value of \$300, the property of the principal. The course of instruction is at least as extensive as that of our best academies, and more so than that of some of the so-called colleges. Within the present school year a student has entered Rochester University, the second term of the junior year. The principal is assisted by Miss Fannie S. Wiggin, teacher of the junior department, and Miss Minnie C. Wiggin, teacher of the primary department.

The first report preserved in the town clerk's office appears to be for the year ending June 2, 1823, as follows:

Districts.	Children between 5 and 15 years.	Amount appropriated to each district.	
No. 1.....	50	\$22.10	\$18.59
No. 2.....	60	26.52	28.31
No. 3.....	81	35.79	31.55
No. 4.....	48	21.21	19.99
No. 5.....	34	15.02	17.49
No. 6.....	86	37.99	27.90
No. 7.....	75	33.14	28.22
No. 8.....	48	21.21	18.31
No. 9.....	75	33.14	32.47
No. 10.....	83	36.67	59.95
No. 11.....	64	28.27	29.98
Total.....	704	\$311.00	\$311.06

The present condition of the schools is concisely shown by the following statement, and it forms a strong contrast with the previous report seven years ago:

COMMISSIONER'S CERTIFICATE, MARCH, 1880.

Number of districts.....	24
Number of children of school age.....	4012
Average daily attendance previous year.....	1126.387
Public money equal district quota.....	\$1618.40
Public money on basis of number of children.....	\$2388.23
Public money on basis of attendance.....	\$2203.33
Library money.....	\$123.13

VII.—CHURCHES.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF WEST CAMP.

This body is the oldest religious society in the town. It is sometimes stated in gazeteers or directories that the organization took place in 1708, but it is well understood that it was a portion of the Palatines that formed this church. If so, then 1711 is no doubt the correct date, for the colony only reached West Camp, Dec. 24, 1710. At the present

* By the principal.

time the old volumes of church records are either lost or loaned, and the books in possession of the clerk only extend back to 1844, leaving one hundred and thirty-three years of history to be gathered from vague statements in previous volumes.

The Rev. Joshua Kocherthal is said to have been the first minister; and soon after the organization there were 25 families connected with it. The Palatine colony also contained members of the German Reformed Church, who also had a minister of their own order. The first house of worship was built soon after their arrival by both Reformed and Lutheran families. The two ministers preached in the same building.

The German minister died in a few years. Those who were desirous of maintaining worship according to the order of the Reformed Church finally effected a union with the Hollanders who had settled in the vicinity of Kaatsbaan, and the organization of the Reformed Church at that point took place in 1730. The old edifice, erected at West Camp, stood upon about the same ground as the present, so that religious worship has probably been maintained at that place steadily since 1711.

Successive generations have come up to these heights; many sacred and tender associations gather around them; and the history of this church is worthy of being preserved in a separate volume, rather than in the brief space that can be accorded in this work, which includes the entire county of Ulster.

The original bell was a present from Queen Anne. It was long retained in honor of the donor, and it was only within the memory of members still living that the congregation exchanged it for a larger one. In these later days of centennial relies and historical studies it is a matter of regret that the society parted with so choice a memorial of the past.

The church was organized upon the basis of the Augsburg Confession, and still retains the ancient landmarks.

In 1791, or about that time, the first house of worship was replaced by a new one; or the first may have simply been remodeled and rebuilt. The following paper is an interesting relic in connection with those repairs, the original paper being preserved among the papers of the Russell family:

"TO ALL PROTESTANT CHRISTIANS OF EVERY PERSUASION:

"Whereas, in the year 1710, many German Protestants of the Lutheran persuasion were invited from Europe to North America by the late Queen Ann, of England, and at their arrival in this country a number of them settled at the West Camp, now in the county of Ulster, in the State of New York: not long after their settlement they formed themselves into a Congregation and built a Church or House of Worship, as well as their then circumstances would permit, but many of said Congregation having since, from year to year, removed to a great distance, whereby the present Congregation is become very weak and their Church in a rotten condition, and finding themselves unable to build a new one, therefore we the subscribers, Elders, have with the consent of said Congregation resolved on a collection, hoping that every well-wishing Protestant will kindly assist us to perform so necessary a Task for the Honor of God according to their free-will and inclination. We have, therefore, unanimously chosen our trusty friend Ludwig Roessel, the bearer hereof, and his companion, Johannes Eligh, to go forth and receive such free gifts as every Christian who may chance to be requested by them will be pleased to bestow. In Gratitude whereof we shall, if an opportunity is offered

to us, be ever ready to return the Kindness with Gladness. Given under our hands this 11th day of October, 1791.

"PETER'S EKKER.

"PETER MOWER.

"JOHANNIS MOWER.

"WEST CAMP, COUNTY OF ULSTER."

"ULSTER COUNTY, STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.:

"I do certify that the purport of the above Petition is founded in truth, and that I am well acquainted with the persons therein named, and they are men of good character, as witness my hand in Kingston this thirteenth day of October, 1791.

"D. WYNKOOP,

"First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Ulster County.

"JOHN SNYDER,

"Assistant Justice of said Court.

"The above Ludwig Roessell and Johannis Eligh are personally known to me, and bear the character of honest men.

"Given at Greenwich this 22d October, 1791.

"GEO. CLINTON."

The present edifice was erected in 1871, with a seating capacity of nearly 600. It cost about \$11,000, and is a very handsome and convenient house of worship. The property of the church as a whole may be estimated at \$12,000; perhaps it would be correct to name a larger sum.

The church has a large membership, numbering nearly 300. So that the institutions of the fathers are well maintained upon this ancient site.

Present Organization (March, 1880).—Rev. A. N. Daniels, Pastor and President of Church Council (services commenced Feb. 15, 1880); Garret N. Lasher, Nelson Burhans, John Richardson, Elders; P. W. Emerick, James E. Dederick, Peter E. Bell, John Stewart, Deacons; E. P. Simmons, Clerk and Treasurer; John P. Gould, E. P. Simmons, William Massino, Trustees; E. P. Simmons, Sunday-school Superintendent.

There is no record of early incorporation, but under date of Dec. 23, 1854, the society executed a certificate signed by Rev. Thomas Lape, pastor. The trustees named in the instrument were Adam Moose, Andrew P. Myers, William Overbach. By the same paper it appears that Jan. 24, 1856, Jacob P. Musier was chosen trustee in the place of Adam Moose. The certificate was recorded Nov. 16, 1856.

The following additional record appears in the county clerk's office:

"St. Paul's Lutheran Church of West Camp executed a certificate of incorporation Dec. 15, 1871. Peter Emerick and Nelson Burhans presided as inspectors of election, and the trustees chosen were William Massino, John H. Gould, Lyman Richardson. The instrument was verified before Benjamin M. Coon, Justice of the Peace, and recorded Dec. 8, 1871."

These are the legal forms relating to the old Lutheran Church of West Camp,—a church that was already nearly one hundred and fifty years old at the earliest of the above dates.

REFORMED CHURCH OF SAUGERTIES.

What is now known as the Reformed Church of Saugerties is, so far as the ecclesiastical organization is concerned, identical with the old church of Kaatsbaan. This section of country was settled in 1710 by a colony from the Palatinate, the members of which were about equally divided between the Reformed and the Lutheran communions of the old country. The latter element finds its

representative in the Lutheran Church of West Camp. The former organized the Reformed Church of Kaatsbaan about the year 1730. At the time of this organization, or not long subsequently thereto, there was a spirited discussion as to whether the new organization should be connected with the German or the Dutch Reformed Church. The presence of influential Holland settlers, and the fact that all the neighboring Reformed Churches were Dutch, reconciled the German element in the congregation to the connection with the Dutch Church.

The first house of worship was built in 1732, on a spot "beautiful for situation," where the present church of Kaatsbaan stands. This house was almost entirely rebuilt in 1813; the only part of the original building now standing being the rear wall. The church was the religious centre of a large section of country, of course but sparsely settled at that early date, but forming in process of time a parish of gigantic dimensions. At the time of the organization, the nearest church on the south was the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, which antedated this organization by seventy years. In the same year (1730) the old Reformed Church of Catskill (now Leeds) was formed, and still earlier, the Lutheran Church at West Camp.

The early records of the church present little matter for history. Either no consistorial minutes were kept for the first seventy years, or else the record of them has been lost or destroyed long since. In the "doorp book," or record of baptisms and marriages, which is continuous from 1730 to the present time, appear a few historical notes. These are the organization in 1730; the employment as preacher of Rev. George W. Mancius, "president of Kingston;" and the barest item about the pastorate of Dom. Lambertus De Ronde in 1780. The probabilities are, drawn from this and other sources, that Dom. Mancius exercised a pastoral care over the Kaatsbaan church for the first fifteen years of its existence, and that thereafter the church was supplied by Rysdyck, Quitman, Weiss, Fryhemoot, and De Ronde. The last named represented the churches of Kaatsbaan and Red Hook in the Classis of Kingston in 1780. The Rev. Petrus Van Flieden appears to have been settled about the year 1794. His pastorate lasted to 1804. "He was the last minister who came over from Holland until the recent immigration in 1848. He was a learned and able divine, graduating from the university (of Leyden) with the highest honors" (Corwin's Manual). The dissolution of his pastorate at Kaatsbaan was attended with considerable trouble, including charges against his own personal character, in consequence of which he was suspended by the Classis. This suspension, however, was removed in the same year, 1804. The feeling excited by these proceedings prevented the settlement of another pastor until 1808. The Rev. James Demarest in that year became the minister at Kaatsbaan, but resigned his charge in 1809, in consequence of the state of the congregation resulting from the past troubles. The vacancy thus caused lasted until 1812, when Rev. Henry Ostrander, of Catskill (Leeds), was called to and assumed the pastorate. The pastorate of Dom. Ostrander continued to the year 1839.

The growth of the village of Saugerties, then called

Ulster, very naturally caused a demand for a house of worship in the village. In the year 1816 a petition looking to the erection of such a building was presented both to the church and the public. The attempt was renewed in 1821, but it was not until 1827 that the desired house of worship was built. This building is situated on Livingston Street, and was called the "Brick Church," in distinction from the old church at Kaatsbaan, which was built of stone. It was used for religious services until 1852, when the building now occupied by the church was erected. The brick church was then sold for use as an academy. It has since become a carriage- and blacksmith-shop, occupied by Mr. George Burhans. The church in 1834 obtained as a parsonage, at the village, the building on Second Street, near Livingston, now occupied by Mr. Charles Field. Dom. Ostrander moved that same year into this new parsonage, while the Rev. J. J. Buck, who had been engaged as ministerial assistant, took possession of the old stone parsonage at Kaatsbaan, in which position he remained one year. While mentioning the property in the village, it should be stated that the church purchased in 1815, from the corporation of Kingston, a lot of ground at the west end of the village, to be used as a burial-ground, and also with a view of possibly building a house of worship thereon at some future time. In 1837 the church gave a quitclaim deed of this ground to the village of Ulster, on condition that the village build a fence around it and keep the fence in repair.

There is no record of incorporation of the Kaatsbaan or Saugerties Church anterior to the year 1793, in which a certificate of incorporation was filed in the proper office at Kingston. It was signed by P. Van Vlierden, John Van Orden, Benjamin Myer, Petrus Mynderse, Egbert Schoonmaker, Benjamin Snyder, and Jacobus Wells. It was witnessed by Martinus Post and Petrus Backer, and verified before Judge Wynkoop.

In the year 1826, July 11, the Consistory formally adopted as the corporate title of the church the following: "The minister, elder, and deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church in the town of Saugerties."* This is the style and name of the Reformed Church now located in the village, and is used in all its legal documents.

The movement which culminated in the division of the congregation in 1839, was one that began several years before that date. It grew out of the burdensome size of the parish, the increase of the village population, and the settlement of the rural districts. In 1832 appears the first movement to found a church at Blue Mountain. This, however, came to nothing, and the Blue Mountain church was not formed until 1851. In 1834 steps were taken towards the formation of an independent church at Plattekill. In this field the pastor at Kaatsbaan shared with the Flatbush minister in ministerial duties. The action of 1834 made the Glaseo Turnpike the line between the two parishes. The church at Plattekill was organized in 1838.

The first application for division between Kaatsbaan and the village of Saugerties was made in 1834, referred by the Classis to the Consistory, and by the Consistory declared

inexpedient. This application was by residents of the village, who in the next year repeated their petition, and again in 1838. On both these occasions plans of separation were presented but were rejected. On Feb. 9, 1839, *a petition from residents at Kaatsbaan* was presented to Consistory for a new organization at Kaatsbaan, which petition was *immediately granted*. On Feb. 20, 1839, eleven days after the application, the division was effected by a committee of the Classis, and the new church organized at Kaatsbaan. The effect of this on the old church was to remove to the village of Saugerties the ecclesiastical corporation originated at Kaatsbaan in 1730. Dom. Ostrander was still pastor of the old church thus located at the village, and was immediately called to the pastorate of the new church at Kaatsbaan. In October, 1839, nine months after the division, he resigned the charge at Saugerties, and removed his home to the Kaatsbaan parsonage.

In the following year the church called the Rev. C. Van Santvoord, who remained its pastor until 1854. In 1841 a building was erected for use as a lecture-room on the lot west of the church. This building is now used as a dwelling. As the village increased and the congregation grew in numbers it became evident that the dimensions of the brick church were too small, and a movement was begun towards the building of a new house of worship. This resulted in the erection of the large building now occupied by the church on Main Street, near John. This action gave rise to a difference in the congregation, the result of which was that a portion of the people withdrew from the church, and afterwards organized the Congregational Church of Saugerties. The parsonage now owned by the church was built in 1858. In 1875 a fine large chapel was erected in the rear of the parsonage.

Dr. Van Santvoord was succeeded in the pastorate in 1854 by Rev. Joachim Elmendorf. His pastorate continued until 1862, in which year he was followed by the Rev. John Gaston, whose connection with the church lasted until 1869. The church then settled Rev. John B. Thompson, who resigned the pastorate in 1871. The present incumbent, Rev. Sanford H. Cobb, entered upon his office in the summer of 1871.

The membership of the church at this time is 315. The names of the present officers (1880) are as follows: Elders, John Kiersted, John Hopkins, Uriah Van Etten, and W. R. Sheffield; Deacons, Robert Burhans, E. A. Preston, John H. Kemble, and Wm. Burhans.

REFORMED CHURCH OF FLATBUSH.

This church was organized in 1807 by a committee of the Classis of Ulster. The membership then numbered 19. The next year the house of worship was erected. In 1844 it was enlarged and improved. In 1866 it was again thoroughly repaired, and now has a seating capacity of 425. The value of the church property is estimated at \$12,000. The first pastor was Rev. Peter A. Overbaugh.

The first elders were John Oosterhoudt, Abram Burhans, Abram Oosterhoudt, John Kipp; the first deacons, John Hendricks, Jacob Turek, Abram Burhans, Jr., Joseph Davis.

The list of ministers includes the names of Revs. Peter

* The name Kaatsbaan disappeared from the title at that time.

A. Overbaugh, 1809-41; Jacob Brodhead, 1837-41; David D. Demarest, D.D., 1841-43; John Watson, 1844-47; Victor M. Hulbert, 1848-52; John Gosman, 1854-59; John Minor, 1859-64; William B. Merritt, 1865-73; Asher Anderson, 1873-75; J. S. N. Demarest, 1876.

The members at the present time number about 300. The present officers are as follows: Elders, David D. Addis, Peter Whitaker, David Griffen, John Keener; Deacons, Lawrence H. Osterhoudt, James Van Aken, Alanson Osterhoudt, Hiram Brink.

The church was incorporated March 8, 1803. The certificate was signed by the first officers, given above, and recorded in the county clerk's office. Under date of June 25, 1834, the society changed its corporate name to "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush and Plattekill." The paper was signed by Rev. Peter A. Overbaugh, president of the church board; sworn to before P. Van Gaasbeck, commissioner of deeds; and the record attested by Charles W. Chipp, county clerk.

IMMANUEL CHURCH, GLASCO.

This is a branch of the old church of Flatbush, and was organized in 1870 by Rev. William B. Merritt, then pastor at Flatbush. A house of worship was erected in 1871, seating about 400. The church property at its completion was estimated to be worth \$6000.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SAUGERTIES.

This society was incorporated by a certificate bearing date Aug. 12, 1815. Luuman Andrews and Jeremiah Eligh were the officers of the meeting held for organization, and the trustees chosen were Jacob Trumbour, Jeremiah Eligh, Martin Nash, Thomas Woolsey, and William Miller. The certificate was witnessed by John Crawford and Jacob Trumbour, and the proceedings were verified before Judge Jacob Trumbour, Jr. July 22, 1839, a new certificate was executed. William Adams was secretary of the meeting. The trustees chosen were Campbell A. Wallace, Jeremiah E. Crawford, Samuel Crawford, Jacob T. Crawford, William Adams. The instrument was sworn to before Evert Wynkoop, commissioner of deeds, and the record attested by John Ferguson, clerk.

The following sketch is furnished by the pastor, Rev. D. H. Hanaburgh:

The first Methodist preaching in the village of Saugerties was by Rev. John Crawford, in a barn owned by Mr. Dewitt, near where the Exchange Hotel now stands, in 1794. Afterwards occasional services were held in private residences and in the village school-house. In 1825, David Lewis and F. W. Smith were on the Kingston circuit, and regularly preached in the village. Next came Ira Ferris and D. L. Wright. In the spring of 1828 the church was organized. The trustees were Henry Bogardus, John Eldridge, and Zebadiah Hibbard. The class-leaders were C. Wallace, H. Bogardus, C. Trumbour, D. Shaffer, J. H. Dikeman, D. Holmes. March 19, 1828, the lot now occupied by the church was purchased of Henry Barclay for \$200. Dur-

ing this year an edifice was erected at a cost of \$1600, and dedicated the next May.

Being connected with a circuit, two preachers are reported for a number of years: 1828, Revs. S. L. Stillman and Joseph D. Marshall; 1829, Revs. S. L. Stillman and Elisha Andrews; 1830, Revs. F. W. Smith and John C. Taekaberry; 1831, Revs. J. C. Taekaberry and David Poor; 1832, Revs. David Poor and Daniel D. Ostrander; 1833, Rev. Daniel Holmes; 1834, Rev. Cyrus Foss; 1835-36, Revs. Elijah Crawford and David Webster; 1837, Revs. Hiram Wing and Dr. E. Strong; 1838, Revs. Hiram Wing and John Elting; 1839-40, Revs. John G. Smith and William Bloomer; 1841, Revs. O. V. Ammerman and Hiram Lamont; 1842, Revs. O. V. Ammerman and David Buck; 1843, Revs. David Webster and M. N. Olmsted; 1844, Revs. David Webster and John Davis; 1845, Rev. S. M. Knapp; 1846-47, Revs. R. H. Bloomer and James Birch; 1848-49, the church was set off as a station and Rev. Peter C. Oakley was preacher; 1850, Rev. R. A. Chalker; 1851, Rev. Henry Lounsberry; 1852-53, Rev. A. F. Selleck; 1854-55, Rev. William Blake; 1856, Rev. B. M. Genung; 1857-58, Rev. L. H. King; 1859-60, Rev. J. K. Wardle; 1861-62, Rev. S. Fitch; 1863, Rev. W. G. Browning; 1864-66, Rev. William Ostrander; 1867-69, Rev. S. F. Barnum; 1870, Rev. D. W. C. Van Gaasbeck; 1871-73, Rev. A. H. Ferguson; 1874-75, Rev. William E. Clark; 1876-77, Rev. J. W. Macomber; 1878-79, Rev. D. H. Hanaburgh.

The parsonage was erected in 1841. In 1874 it was enlarged at a cost of \$2000. The present value is \$4000. The church edifice formerly faced on Church Street. In 1858 it was moved and placed in its present position and enlarged. Present value, \$9000.

The present church officers are as follows: Trustees, Edward Simpson, Jacob Trumbour, Henry L. Finger, Robert Montross, A. W. Hale, Norman Cuyes, E. G. Whitaker, Peter De Witt, J. P. Russell; Stewards, John Lowe, C. C. Fiero, Chauncey Swart, Cornelius Quick, Edward Cafeu, Ira Lewis, George C. Pollock, W. E. Van Buskirk, William Deane; Class-Leader, William Craft.

TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

A recent writer, with the enthusiasm of one "to the manor born," says, "Trinity Church is superbly situated at the junction of Barclay and Church Streets, on the south side of the Esopus and on the main road between Kingston and Saugerties. The Hudson rolls unajestically by in full view from its portico, while from the grounds in the rear one of the finest views in this locality unfolds itself to the eye of the beholder,—the calm and silvery Esopus, our quiet, nestling little village, and beyond, towering heavenward, rise the glorious Catskills, soul-inspiring monuments to Him who made them." The establishment of the Episcopal Church and the erection of this house of worship were largely due to the zeal and liberality of Henry Barclay and John Watts Kearny. The edifice approaches in its exterior the Grecian form of architecture. The interior, which is very handsome, is of Grecian design, and contains, among other attractions, the Vanderpoel memorial window, one of the finest and costliest works of the

kind in the country. It was designed by William Morris, of London, and has attracted much attention from American artists. The parsonage is situated in the rear of the church. In the summer of 1875 a neat Sunday-school room was built near the church at a cost of \$3000.

The parish was organized Aug. 16, 1831. The first pastor was Rev. Reuben Sherwood, who remained for four years, 1831 to 1835. Subsequent rectors have been Revs. Cicero Hawks, Kearney, Nicholas, Lynd, and J. J. Robertson. The services of the last named commenced in 1859, and for twenty years his unwearied labors have been given to this church and congregation. With the weight of increasing age upon him, and enfeebled by an accident a year ago, he still remains senior pastor. Rev. Thomas Cole was engaged in 1879 as assistant minister, and the principal work of the parish now devolves upon him.

The present officers (March, 1880) are Cornelius Battelle and Hobart Bogardus, Wardens; William Wilson, Gilbert Spalding, William Mulligan, John Myer, Henry Ohley, Charles Clum, and Ernest Vanderpoel, Vestrymen.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY (CATHOLIC).

Rev. Father Reiley is mentioned in the annals of Saugerties as the first Catholic pastor who visited this town and held religious services. This is said to have been in 1832. It was soon after the extensive operations of Henry Barclay, Esq., had been inaugurated, and a large population began to gather in this place. Among them were included many families of Catholic faith, and these were desirous of enjoying worship according to the forms in which they had been educated. These early services were doubtless held in private dwellings, and they are believed to have been the first Catholic worship in Ulster County. The building of a church was undertaken soon after. It was erected in 1833 so as to be used for service, but was subjected to many changes, improvements, and additions from time to time, so that it can scarcely be said to have been finished until 1852,—the work extending over a period of nineteen years. It was built by Michael Quigg, and is supposed to have cost nearly \$30,000. It occupies a commanding position, overlooking the village of Saugerties, the harbor with the adjoining mills and iron-works, the valley of the Hudson, and the surrounding country north, west, and south for many miles. It is a handsome edifice, spacious and convenient for the purposes of the church. Its tall and graceful spire may be seen from many distant points. Around it upon all the grassy slopes are buried the Catholic dead of half a century. The graves are almost numberless, but well marked with memorial stones. Some have the tall and handsome shaft wealth has been able to lavish upon the beloved dead; others the simple slab which poverty has struggled to place above the departed. All bear the holy symbols of faith,—the cross wreathed with "I. H. S.,"—telling in three letters the story of redemption. Many of the inscriptions close with the universal expression of humanity, "Requiescat in pace!"

During the past year (1879) a spacious pastoral residence has been erected upon a finely-rounded summit, not far from the church and nearer to the village. It is built of brick, two stories in height, with basement. When the

grounds are fully graded and adorned, and all the improvements complete, the Catholics of Saugerties may well congratulate themselves upon their success. The cost of the residence was about \$7000.

The society became incorporated Oct. 18, 1878. The certificate was signed by Archbishop McCloskey, Vicar-General Quinn, Rev. John F. Lynch (pastor), and two laymen, John Quinn and John Cleary. These proceedings were verified in part before William P. O'Connor, notary public, in New York City; in part before Benjamin M. Coon, justice of the peace, in Ulster County; and recorded in the office of the county clerk.

The present pastor of the church is Rev. Denis Paul O'Flynn. To his vigorous administration of the parish and his persistent, tireless energy, as well as that of his immediate predecessor, the recent improvements are largely due. The trustees are John Quinn and John Cleary, who have actively seconded the pastor in his work.

A statement of receipts for the year ending Feb. 1, 1880, presents a suggestive view of the church-work, and evinces the generous, sacrificing spirit of the congregation:

Pew-rents and offerings for seats.....	\$1669.70
Plate collections.....	806.68
Father Mathew T. A. B. entertainment.....	25.00
Entertainment, March 15, 1879.....	173.49
Festival, July 4, 1879.....	817.09
Cemetery receipts.....	282.00
Altar society.....	42.23
Subscriptions for new pastoral residence.....	1863.75
Receipts for out-missions.....	854.94
Collection for St. Joseph's Seminary.....	107.39
" " Archbishop Purcell.....	64.00
" " the Holy Father.....	69.20
Total.....	\$6771.87

A new burial place has been consecrated, to the west of the church edifice.

To complete all these improvements a debt of \$9200 has been incurred,—a small sum compared to the entire value of the property. It is intended to largely reduce this during the ensuing year.

The successive pastors have been Rev. Father Reiley, the founder of the church; Rev. Father Smith; Rev. Father Killbride; Rev. Father Powers, who came in 1852, and labored in this congregation more than a quarter of a century, wielding a strong influence and planting Catholic institutions upon a sound basis; Rev. Father Lynch; and the present pastor, Rev. Father O'Flynn. The extent of the congregation requires an assistant pastor, and Rev. Daniel Cronin is now the incumbent of that office.

The Catholic work extends over a very large portion of the town. The church numbers more than 1000 members, and as the seating capacity of the edifice is not more than 700, various plans of enlargement are under consideration. The pressure for room may be relieved by the establishment of churches at other points. Within the last few years convenient chapels have been built at "Fish Creek,"—so called,—in the neighborhood of the old powder-mills, and at Quarryville. Catholic services are also held at Glaseo, and arrangements are in progress to establish a church at that point.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF SAUGERTIES.

In the year 1832, Elder Mansfield Barlow, pastor of the Baptist Church in Kingston, began to preach at intervals in

the school-house at Saugerties village. A congregation of considerable numbers attended, and the movement resulted first in the formation of a branch of the Kingston Church, with 27 members. This was in February, 1833. An independent church was subsequently formed, being recognized by a council August 29th of the same year. The council met in the Reformed church, and the sermon was preached by Elder A. Maclay. The constituent members were the following: Deacon Richard Slee, Sarah Slee, James Irwin, Sabarah Irwin, William R. Hays, Eunice Hays, James James, Ann James, Paulina Peet, William Trop, Rebecca Trop, Hannah M. Trop, Evan Hopkins, Elizabeth Hopkins, Thomas Hopkins, Elizabeth Hopkins (2d), William Lloyd, Reliance Bell, Abram B. Burhans, Silva Jaquay, Deacon James Delaney, Daniel Delaney, Edward Delaney, Mahara Delany, Samuel Whitaker, William L. Whitaker, Amanda Whitaker, John Whitaker, William Whitaker, George Whitaker, George F. Cogswell, Jane Cogswell, Mary Woodworth, Ann D. Cronk, Mary Ann Gaskin, Henry Titter, Christian Bourne, James Masten, Jane Searles, Jane M. Swart, Sybil Marshall, Mrs. S. Smith, E. Thomas Larcombe, and Anna S. Larcombe. Many of these members lived in the vicinity of Glaseo, and services were held at that point occasionally.

The first pastor had a salary of \$250, exclusive of aid from the Association. The pastor seems to have acted as the first clerk.

Sept. 26, 1833, S. Whitaker and J. Irving were chosen deacons. The two deacons mentioned among the constituent members were evidently officers of the Kingston church previously, or of the branch formed at Saugerties a few months before.

The society erected a house of worship, commencing in 1837, and completing the work in 1841, at a cost of about \$3000. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Elder Z. Greuell. The society was left with a debt of \$1500, which cost a long struggle and much anxiety before it was finally removed, in 1853.

Pastors.—Elder Thomas Larcombe, August, 1833, to August, 1834; Elder Alfred Osgood, May, 1836, to April, 1837; Elder David Sampson, November, 1837, to September, 1838; Elder S. S. Wheeler, May, 1840, to November, 1842; Elder Cyrus Shook, November, 1842, to May, 1844; Elder M. J. Kelley, June, 1844, to March, 1845; Elder L. L. Hill,* May, 1845, to August, 1847; Elder B. C. Crandall, April, 1848, to November, 1849; Elder Robert Fisher, November, 1849, to June, 1851; Elder J. R. Johnson,† January, 1852, to January, 1854; Elder S. B. Willis, January, 1855, to October, 1856; Elder Daniel Eldridge, November, 1856, to May, 1857; Elder Lawrence,

* It is said of Mr. Hill that he had discovered a process of taking daguerreotypes in colors, but died before perfecting it, and without imparting the secret to any other person.

† It is due to the truth of history to say that Johnson was expelled from the church April 12, 1854, and secluded from the ministry by a council of the same date. He was charged with adultery, and was further suspected of having murdered his wife and child by throwing them from a row-boat into the Esopus Creek, and leaving them to drown. This was some two years before, and he had of course claimed their death to have been accidental. He was finally arrested and tried for the supposed crime, but the jury failed to agree, and he was discharged.

December, 1857, to March, 1858; Elder D. W. Sherwood, May, 1858, to May, 1861; Elder H. L. Grose,‡ May, 1861, to December, 1861; Elder J. M. Ferris, December, 1861, to December, 1862; Elder D. W. Sherwood, July, 1863, to January, 1867; Elder H. C. Longyear, the present pastor, commenced his labors April 1, 1867, and is now (March, 1880) closing the thirteenth year of his pastorate, —a length of service in strong contrast with the previous brief terms of pastoral labor.

In 1875–76 a revival of considerable power occurred, and the church was strengthened by a large accession of members.

The house of worship was remodeled and improved in 1859. A baptistry was added in 1866, and the interior of the house again neatly refitted in 1870.

The present officers (March, 1880) are: Deacons, John H. Jones, James Crump, Dr. John Vedder, and Peter W. Coon; Trustees, J. W. Van Loan, L. Fratscher, George Morgan, Jacob Rapelyea, William Morgan, P. W. Coon, C. E. Cornwell, W. C. Mitchell, and E. Bates; Clerk, D. Y. Smith; Treasurer, Lewis Fratscher; the Sunday-school Superintendent is J. W. Van Loan. The communicants number about 200.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MALDEN.

This society was incorporated by a certificate executed Feb. 17, 1834. The inspectors of election presiding were Merritt Bradford and Giles Isham. The trustees chosen were Charles Isham, Levi Freleigh, Giles Isham, Judson H. Calkins, Asa Bigelow, Merritt Bradford. The paper was witnessed by G. I. Grian, and verified before Judge Henry Wynkoop.

The following notes are furnished by the clerk: The organization of the church was effected about the time of the incorporation. The house of worship and the parsonage were erected the year before (1833). In later years a chapel has been added to the church, and the whole now constitutes a handsome and well-arranged edifice, valued at \$10,000.

The first pastor was the Rev. John N. Lewis, who was called Oct. 10, 1834. The elders at that time were Merritt Bradford and Giles Isham. The succeeding pastors of the church have been Revs. J. J. Bush, 1837; Henry N. Beers, 1841; Jesiah Leonard, 1848; D. W. Sharts, 1853; Lyman Gilbert, 1859; William Hart, 1864; J. P. Stratton, 1868; George P. Noble, 1871; N. F. Nickerson, 1878. The latter is the present stated supply and acting pastor.

The present officers are: Elders, David Bigelow, D. A. Wolf, Peter M. Mower, Edward Bigelow, John A. Sherrod, and Claudius M. Parris, Trustees, David Bigelow, D. A. Wolf, John Isham, James Cutler, James Hill, Henry Ashdown; David Bigelow, Clerk.

REFORMED CHURCH, PLATTEKILL.

This church was organized in October, 1838, by the Classis of Ulster. There were then 57 members. The location is in the southern part of the town, on the territory inclosed between the Plattekill, in its southern course, and

‡ He was largely engaged in editorial labors, and is now the editor and publisher of the *Bulletin Journal*, Saratoga County.

the Esopus, in its northern. In distance it is not far from the church of Flatbush, but owing to the nature of the country, and the number of members north and west, a church in the valley became desirable. The first pastor was Rev. M. L. Schenck. He was succeeded by Rev. N. F. Chapuan. The next pastor was Rev. Solomon F. Cole. Rev. M. L. Schenck was then recalled.

The society have a convenient house of worship and a parsonage. The church property, in the "higher" times, a few years since, was valued at \$14,000. With commendable energy this church also erected another house of worship, three miles west, at a cost of \$3000, and this has a seating capacity of 350. Further statistics expected from this church have not been received before going to press.

REFORMED CHURCH OF KAATSBAAK.

The present Reformed Church of this ancient village, while occupying the church building with which the associations of more than a century are connected, and while representing the Dutch and German stock that in 1730 organized the old church of Kaatsbaan, is yet not identical with that church. It will be seen from the sketch of the Reformed Church of Saugerties that the corporate existence of the old church now survives in the church of Saugerties, and that the present church of Kaatsbaan was formed in 1839. To that sketch reference must be made for the history of the old Kaatsbaan church previous to this date. Immediately upon the formation of the new church the people presented a call to Rev. Henry Ostrander, whose ecclesiastical relations were with the old church at Saugerties, and he was duly installed over the new organization at Kaatsbaan. His resignation as pastor at Saugerties took effect in the fall of that same year, and he thereafter devoted himself entirely to his charge at Kaatsbaan. There he continued to labor as an efficient teacher of Christian doctrine. In 1862 he was compelled by age and infirmity to retire from the active ministry after a pastorate of fifty years among his Kaatsbaan people. For ten years thereafter his life was spared, to the great benefit of his people and his brethren in the ministry. He died in 1872 at the ripe age of ninety-two. He was succeeded in the pastorate at Kaatsbaan by Rev. I. H. Collier, who labored there from 1862 to 1864. The next pastor was Rev. N. F. Chapman, whose pastorate extended over a period of ten years, from 1864 to 1874. On his retirement Rev. Stephen Searle was installed, who remains the present pastor of the church (March, 1880).

The certificate of incorporation for the Kaatsbaan church of 1839 shows that the first deacons of the new church were Valentine Freligh, Christian Miller, Peter P. Dederick, James W. Emerick; the elders, Benjamin C. Myers, Zachariah Backer, Jerry William Dederick, John Plough.

The great religious awakening of 1857 extended to this church, and under the labors of the venerable pastor a large number of members were added. The last entry in the church books made by Mr. Ostrander was the following:

"During the ministry of Henry Ostrander in this town, marriages about 552; baptisms, 1133; members received, 627."

The present officers (March, 1880) are: Elders, Peter H. Freligh, C. P. Brink, Ephraim J. Meyer, and Christo-

pher Fiero; Deacons, William Meyer, Stephen N. Fiero, Morgan Gray, and Theophilus Smith; Treasurer, Jesse Fiero. The superintendent of the Sabbath-school is Frederick W. Wells.

The number of communicants is 173.

There is a flourishing ladies' missionary society in connection with other departments of church labor, accomplishing valuable results in sustaining the institutions of the church. The congregation is in excellent condition, harmonious, active, and steadily maintaining the institutions of religion established upon this spot a century and a half ago.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH OF SAUGERTIES.

This society executed a certificate Sept. 14, 1847. Rev. William H. Bishop was chairman of the meeting for organization, Rev. George Washington was associated with him, and the inspectors of election were Edward Bishop and Andrew Post. The trustees chosen were Henry Myer, Garret Kiersted, Walter Kiersted, Andrew Myer, Leander Souzer. The instrument was verified before William Masten, justice of the peace. This organization was sustained for only a short period. Meetings were held in a school-house on the south side of the creek, and no house of worship was erected.

LUTHER'S CHAPEL (LUTHERAN), SAUGERTIES.

This religious body became a legal incorporation by executing a certificate, March 21, 1848. Peter M. Mower and Elias Hommel presided as inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were David M. Russell, Henry L. Fiero, James Hansen. The name of Jeremiah Russell appears as a witness upon the instrument. It was verified before John P. Foland, justice of the peace. This society secured a house of worship on the corner of Myer and Turnpike Streets. Rev. David Kline was pastor for a portion of the time. The society only existed for a few years. It was dissolved about 1852, and several of the members united with the Congregational Church. The house of worship was used by the Congregationalists for a time. A German Methodist Church was then formed, and used the same edifice. This society also ceased to exist, and the property then passed to the German Lutheran Church. From James Hansen, still living at an advanced age, we learn that Rev. Mr. Rump was the first minister. Mr. Hansen is a Dane, and brought to Mr. Rump a certificate showing that he became a member of the Lutheran Church when he was fifteen years old, in Denmark.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SOCIETY OF SAUGERTIES.

The certificate of incorporation was executed July 25, 1859. The trustees chosen were Henry Martin, Philip Mettis, Henry Nawe, Christian Fry, Jacob Brede, John Gradtwele, Jacob Kaufman. The proceedings were signed by Henry Maitue and Philip Glassinger, verified before Samuel Merckan, justice of the peace, and recorded Aug. 2, 1859. The church was organized on the 8th of June preceding, with 23 members. The building they now occupy was bought of Jeremiah Russell. It had previously been used by the German Methodists, and was originally a store,

owned by Solomon Roosa. The congregation was received into the Lutheran Synod of the State Sept. 5, 1859. The successive pastors have been Revs. R. Adelberg, 1859-61; William John, 1861-63; Cour Stoffler, H. E. Fisher, 1863; J. Davis Haeger, 1866-68; J. Phil Litchenberg, 1869-71; Fr. C. Kaehler, 1871-74; J. Phil Litchenberg, 1874.

The society have a neat parsonage, a sufficiently convenient house of worship, and an active membership. The value of the church property may be estimated at \$5000.

The present organization (March, 1880) is as follows: Rev. C. Kuehn, settled in 1879; Henry Seaman, A. H. Kanoust, Louis Taeke, Elders; John Bruekner, Charles Henschel, John Spahr, Deacons; Charles Quase, Herman Peters, John Long, John Kelier, Andreas Jacobs, Trustees; Louis Locke, Treasurer; A. H. Kanoust, Clerk.

REFORMED CHURCH, BLUE MOUNTAIN.

This church was organized in 1851. The membership was then only 15; but like the other numerous Reformed Churches of this town much determination and energy was developed. They erected a suitable house of worship, adapted to their wants, at a cost of about \$2500. The first pastor was Rev. A. C. Hillman.

The Reformed Church of Blue Mountain, a branch of the old church at Kaatsbaan, was organized, in 1851, by a committee of Classis consisting of Rev. V. M. Hulbert, D.D., of Flatbush (now of Marletown), and Rev. M. L. Schenck (deceased), of Plattkill. The names of the first officers were: Elders, George Young (deceased), Simeon P. Myer (deceased), Jeremiah Snyder (deceased), Peter Becker; Deacons, John H. Freligh, Nelson Myer (deceased), Abram Wolven (deceased), Cornelius Minkler. Hence only three of the original consistory are yet living. The house of worship was also built in 1851, the corner-stone being laid by Rev. Henry Ostrander, D.D. (deceased), of Kaatsbaan, and the dedication sermon preached by Rev. C. Van Santvoord, D.D., of Saugerties (now of Kingston). The church building and lot are worth \$3000; parsonage and lot, \$1000. The ministers of the church have been Alexander C. Hillman, 1852-58; Cornelius J. Blauvelt, 1859-62; William D. Buckelew, 1861-71; A. P. Freeza, 1872-74; George W. Labaw, the present incumbent, 1874. All are yet living except Mr. Hillman, who died in 1876.

The present officers of the church are: Elders, John H. Freligh, William S. Myer, Jacob Carn, Washington Myer; Deacons, William Schoonmaker, Jacob Spellman, Peter T. Minkler, James W. Cole.

Mr. John H. Freligh has been in the consistory, first as deacon and then as elder, since the organization of the church.

The membership of the church at this date is 253. It has two Sunday-schools, and consequently two superintendents. The superintendent of the school in the church is David W. Hommel. The superintendent of the school at West Saugerties is James W. Cole. The church has been entirely self-supporting almost from the start; it has had no debt in the past and none now. During the months of January, February, and March, 1875, the church enjoyed a very extensive and powerful revival,

when more than 140 members were added to the church, thus greatly increasing its strength.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF ULSTER.

This church was organized May 16, 1853, and was recognized by a Council June 16th of the same year. Rev. Ray Palmer, D.D., Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and others were present at the Council and took part in the services. This organization grew out of differences arising in the Reformed Church over the building of a new house of worship and the sale of the old property.

A Lutheran Church having disbanded about that time, the Congregational Society obtained the use of their house of worship for a few months, and also received an addition of members from the same source. The work of building a church edifice was, however, entered upon immediately, and the corner-stone laid the same year of the organization. The finished church is a beautiful structure of brick, tastefully arched and wrought in the exact likeness of granite. It opens into a fine chapel in the rear, and is fronted with a handsome tower, which is supplied with a rich-toned bell of 2400 lbs. weight and a clock. The main edifice is lighted by ten heavy arched and mullioned windows with colored glass, and has a richly paneled and stuccoed ceiling, with elaborate pulpit and columnar recess. It is warmed by furnaces beneath, and has a seating capacity of 600. Its cost was nearly \$14,000. It has a pleasant site at the head of Bridge Street. The dedication took place Oct. 16, 1855, the discourse being delivered by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., of New York City.

Pastors.—Various ministers served as supplies during the first two years, while the church edifice was in process of erection. On the same day of the dedication, Rev. S. B. Goodenow was installed as the first pastor. Including him the succession has been as follows: Revs. S. B. Goodenow, 1855-58 (now preaching at Roseville, Ill.); L. C. Lockwood, 1858-59 (now residing in Brooklyn); Edward A. Collier, 1860-61 (now pastor of the Reformed Church of Kinderhook); George H. Coffee, 1861-65 (now practicing law at Hackensack, N. J.); George W. Fisher, 1865-68 (now pastor of the Congregational Church of Peacedale, R. I.); George W. Martin, 1868-69 (died in Colorado in 1872); Joseph Danielson, from June, 1870, to February, 1877 (now pastor of the Congregational Church, Southbridge, Mass.); John M. Wolcott, from March 8, 1877, to July 8, 1880.

The present officers are as follows:

Advisory Committee.—Alonzo Walter, Wells Myer, Michael Fiero, Examining Committee; Abram J. Suderly, Benjamin Myer, Benjamin M. Gillespy, Deacons; Benjamin M. Coon, Clerk; Peter J. Rightmyer.

Trustees.—Peter J. Rightmyer, Nelson Myer, J. K. Merritt, Dr. D. Chipman, Benjamin M. Coon, Bryan Finger.

The Sunday-school superintendent is J. K. Merritt. The communicants number about 150.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GLASCO.

This society was incorporated by a certificate bearing date Aug. 29, 1861. Lewis B. Hale and William Gold-

smith were the inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Holly Weeks, Edwin B. Hale, William Goldsmith, Lewis B. Hale, William S. Longendyke. The instrument was verified before Matthew Oosterhoudt, justice of the peace, and recorded Aug. 31, 1861.

The following notes are furnished by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Champion, who has been a member of the New York Conference twenty-nine years. He served three years in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. He is a graduate of Union University, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and has also edited a newspaper for a time.

Methodist preachers held services in Glasco in private houses and the school-house before the memory of any one now living. There was quite a large Methodist society here, and they, with Fish Creek and Centreville, had a pastor before they had any church edifice. June 14, 1858, J. J. Graw being pastor, the society was duly organized, and Edwin B. Hale, Lewis B. Hale, William S. Longendyke, Holly Weeks, and William Goldsmith were elected trustees, and the chapel of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Kingston purchased and moved here.

The pastors since that time have been Revs. Eli Denniston, 1859-60; I. B. Heroy, 1861-62; David Heroy, 1863-64; A. P. Palmer, 1865-67; R. L. Shurter, 1868-69; J. H. Wood, 1870-71; N. Brusie, 1872-74; Charles Rohrer, 1875-76; J. Ogden Kearn, 1877-78; J. Hiram Champion, 1879.

In 1871 the chapel was sold to the Centreville society, and the present fine edifice erected, at a cost of between \$9000 and \$10,000. The society was for years embarrassed with debt and obliged to sell its parsonage. It is now entirely free from debt, and has a membership of 163 in full connection and about a score of probationers.

The present church officers are John Sutton, Exhorter; L. S. Hommel, Joseph Jaques, Hoyt Weeks, Class Leaders; Adam Lasher, Hoyt Weeks, Stewards; William T. Whitaker, Cyrus Fuller, J. T. Washburne, Robert Lent, John H. Sutton, Adam Lasher, Wellington Porter, Trustees.

The Sunday-school numbers about 100; W. Porter is the superintendent.

The new church was built by Andrew Low. The building committee were W. Porter, J. H. Sutton, Adam Lasher, A. P. Burhaus, and Andrew Low.

CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MALDEN.

This society was incorporated Oct. 8, 1866. The officers of the meeting were David Snyder and James D. Rightmyer. The trustees chosen were James D. Rightmyer, John Maxwell, Garret M. Hommel, Isaac Tillman, Jr., and James D. Brimmerly. The instrument was verified before Benjamin M. Coon, notary public, and recorded Oct. 25, 1866. A handsome church edifice was erected, and the church property was estimated, in the "higher times," at \$16,000. Rev. J. C. Tackaberry was active in the organization, and was the first pastor.

Formerly Malden and Saugerties were together. Malden has had a society or class since 1830, or about that time. The ministers at Saugerties also preached here. The church edifice, built at a cost of \$14,000, was dedicated Nov. 26, 1868. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 4, 1867, and the

basement was dedicated the next year, Feb. 2, 1868. The dedication sermon of the church was preached by Bishop E. S. Janes. As to the expense for the church, the largest portion was contributed by Hon. John Maxwell. The officiating minister at the time was Rev. Charles W. Lyon. Since then the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. James W. Smith, Rev. A. R. Burroughs, Rev. J. R. Vandewater, and Rev. R. Decker, the present pastor.

The present trustees are E. B. Knight, J. D. Rychtmyer, John Tucker, A. J. Bartlett, and David Snyder; Stewards for the whole charge, William H. Maxwell, A. J. Bartlett, John Tucker, John Knox, Samuel Paradise, Jr., G. B. Clum, William Humphrey, C. Finger, and Lyman Craw; Class-Leaders, J. D. Rychtmyer, William B. Ostrander, and M. H. Van Dyke.

The Malden charge has two churches, one at Quarryville, built at a cost of nearly \$4000. In each of these churches there is a flourishing Sunday-school; William B. Ostrander and M. H. Van Dyke are the superintendents. The scholars number about 210. The number of communicants at the present time is 195. The minister's salary at present is \$600. There is no parsonage. The minister's place of residence is the former house of Hon. John Maxwell, who donates its use to the circuit. The rental thus given amounts to \$150. "Honor to whom honor is due."

Among the earlier ministers were Revs. Poor, Wing, Tackaberry, Ferris, Crawford, Ostrander, Smith, Webster, Genung, Davies, Lamont, Fero, Bancroft, Strong, Redfield, Dillon, Ham, Sellick, two Bloomers, Lent, Gorse, Gaylord, Dales, Sitzler, Wood, Stoddard, Birch, Lyman, Kerr, Buck, Lyon, Smith, Burroughs, Vandewater, Decker.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHRIST CHURCH OF PINE GROVE.

This society effected an organization in legal form May 27, 1869. Egbert Van Buren and Austin Herrick presided as inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Jeremiah R. Decker, Lewis Egnor, Reuben Rifenburgh. The proceedings were verified before Samuel Merclean, justice of the peace, and recorded June 27, 1870. The elders chosen were Austin Herrick and Egbert Van Buren. Deacons, John A. Simmons and Miles Holden. The successive pastors of the church have been Revs. William H. Wheeler, William J. Cutter, William H. Emeric, and William Sharts.

The house of worship was erected about the time the church was organized, at an expense of \$3000. The present officers are James D. Bush, Montgomery Cunyes, Jeremiah R. Decker, Elders; William T. Braby, John A. Simmons, Deacons; Horace Simmons, Lewis Egnor, Trustees; Horace Simmons, Clerk of Church Council.

This church executed a new certificate March 10, 1878. Jeremiah P. Decker and James D. Brink were inspectors of the election. The trustees chosen were Lewis Egnor, Paul Young, Horace Simmons. The proceedings were verified before Benjamin M. Coon, notary public, and recorded June 24, 1878.

BETHEL CHURCH SOCIETY.

This organization was incorporated June 5, 1871. The meeting was presided over by Washington Porter and

William Sanford Lowe. The trustees chosen were Thomas Lockwood, James W. Crittenden, Hiram Van Hooenburgh. The proceedings were verified before H. Winans, notary public, and recorded Jan. 16, 1872. It is said that the edifice was built as a union house of worship, and perhaps this may be implied by the corporate name, which includes no denominational term. But by common consent the Methodist Church organized in that neighborhood, and thus furnishing religious services to the community, enjoys the free use of the edifice. The formation of the church took place June 5, 1871, with 37 members. Rev. J. H. Wood was active in organizing the same, and became the first pastor. The house of worship at the time of its erection was valued at \$3500, and has a seating capacity of 250. The communicants now number 60 (March, 1880); the present pastor is Rev. J. H. Champion; the Sunday-school superintendent is James Crittenden; the trustees are James Porter, James Green, R. Wallace; the stewards, W. Porter, H. Hooenbergh, Orrin Webster. The building committee of 1871-72 were Thomas Lockwood, James Crittenden, Robert Wallace, James Green, James Porter.

UNIONVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation Jan. 19, 1872. William E. Brink and William H. Fuller were inspectors of the election, and the trustees chosen were Atkinson Hunt, John M. Brink, Ralph Fuller, James Burke, George Reicks. The certificate was verified before J. A. Weiant, justice of the peace, and recorded June 3, 1872. This church is a modern organization in connection with the Glasco charge. It was formed in 1871 by Rev. J. H. Wood, who was also the organizer at Bethel. A house of worship was purchased of the Glasco Methodist Church and removed to its present location. It has a seating capacity of 200, and may perhaps be valued at \$1500. The building committee were Madison Brink, Ralph Fuller, George Reicks, James Burke, Atkinson Hunt, and the cost of the edifice completed was \$1800. The present pastor (March, 1880) is Rev. J. H. Champion; Sunday-school Superintendent, Mrs. Pangburn; Steward, William Brink; Trustees, Madison Brink, John Everett, A. H. Pangburn. The communicants number 37. The work here and at Bethel is a tribute to the energy of Rev. J. H. Wood, the founder of the societies, and the success is evidence of the vigorous activity of this denomination.

METHODIST MISSION CHURCH OF SAUGERTIES.

This society effected a legal organization May 17, 1876. John A. Terwilliger and Phineas A. Rice were inspectors of the election. The trustees chosen were Ira Lewis, Jacob F. Genthner, John Eberhart, James H. Van Keuren, Howard Finger, Peter E. Shears, Samuel Merelean. The proceedings were verified before Jesse F. Bookstaver, notary public, and recorded June 16, 1876. This society worshiped for a time in Maxwell Hall. The services were suspended and the society discontinued about May, 1878. Rev. C. O. Hammer was the only pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ASBURY.

This is a church located near the north line of the town, and what was formerly known as Tremper's Corners. No

notice of its incorporation seems to be entered upon the books of the county clerk, and no statistics have been received from its officers in reply to our request for a sketch of this society.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

These are numerous. In early times burials took place on the Mynderse Hill, overlooking the Hudson, not far from Saugerties village. A few stones only remain, and some of the inscriptions are scarcely legible. Three graves in one row attract attention,—a wife buried between her two husbands.

"In memory of Mrs. Nelly, relict of Mr. John Mynderse and Mr. Henry Myers, died Oct. 11, 1805, aged 53 years."

"Henry Myers, died Sept. 30, 1793, aged 51 years."

"In memory of John Mynderse, died Jan. 22, 1778, aged 32 years."

We add several others:

"Anna, born 1743, died 1744."

"H. W., 1743."

"Samuel Schoonmaker, born 1692, March 8th, died 1778."

"Here lies the body of Christopher Kiersted, born Aug. 25, 1735, died March 23, 1791."

"Christopher, son of Luke and Jane Kiersted, died April 28, 1809, 5 months and 6 days."

"Petrus Du Bois, born in 1722, died 1747."

Other burial-places at Saugerties village are as follows: The large one at the west end of Main Street, dating back nearly to 1800, enlarged in recent years, under good management, the principal cemetery of the place, and containing some fine monuments; the small one in connection with the Lutheran church; the Catholic grounds around St. Mary's church; the Episcopal cemetery, south of the creek; and a very old one on the John W. Davis farm, half a mile or more beyond the village. At Kuatsbaan is also a very ancient burial-place of much historical interest. At West Camp, as this settlement dates back to 1719, so must the burials have commenced there at that early period. There are other cemeteries in different parts of the town,—at Blue Mountain, near the church; at Plattekill, north of the parsonage at Pine Grove. There are also many places of private burial,—a few graves here and there on the early homesteads.

CHESTNUT HILL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This organization was formed April 23, 1867. Wm. H. Cuyes was president of the meeting, and Adam Russell secretary. The trustees chosen were Austin Herrick, James J. Wolven, Jeremiah R. Decker, Joel Wolven, Wm. H. Cuyes, Adam Russell. The proceedings were verified before Benj. M. Coon, notary public, and recorded June 6, 1867. This organization has secured and laid out ample grounds for the present and prospective needs of that part of the town. The present officers (March, 1880) are James J. Wolven, President; Austin Herrick, Clerk and Treasurer. Mr. Wolven has been president from the beginning to the present time.

IX.—BANKS, SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, ETC.

BANKS.

To the late Russell N. Isaacs may properly be ascribed the establishment of the first bank in Saugerties,—though

* Family initials difficult to read.

it was of short duration and known as one of the "wild-cat" institutions of the State. It was situated at his residence, on the banks of the Hudson, the present place of Mrs. Aaron Vanderpoel. It was said to have had a capital of \$50,000. The citizens of Saugerties resorted to Kingston and to Catskill for banking facilities for many years. The late Jeremiah Russell also carried on private banking to some extent.

The Bank of Ulster.—This was the first regularly organized banking-house. It was organized March 15, 1852, with a capital of \$100,000. The first bills were issued September 1st of that year. At that time the following were the officers: John V. L. Overbagh, President; Blase Lorillard, Vice-President; A. J. Ketcham, Cashier; J. V. L. Overbagh, Wm. C. De Witt, L. Laffin, Solomon A. Smith, John Field, N. Kellogg, E. Bigelow, J. Kiersted, Wm. M. Brink, Robert Vandenberg, John Fream, B. Lorillard, George Lorillard, Directors. Subsequent changes have been as follows: 1853, B. Lorillard was chosen President, "to serve for the honor of the office;" Luther Laffin, Vice-President; 1854, B. Steenberg was appointed Clerk; 1855, Charles Oxholm was appointed Clerk, *vice* Steenberg; 1855, John Kiersted was appointed President, and has continued in that office to the present time. In May, 1856, B. M. Freligh was appointed Clerk, and about that time the capital was increased \$50,000; Oct. 13, 1859, he was chosen Cashier, *vice* A. J. Ketcham resigned, and P. M. Gillespy, Clerk, in place of Freligh. July, 1862, Wm. Eckert was appointed Clerk. In April, 1862, the bank was reorganized as the

First National Bank of Saugerties.—In 1868, John Simmons was chosen Vice-President. In 1869, Chauncey P. Shultis, Vice-President. In January, 1873, the capital was increased from \$150,000 to \$300,000. In 1875, John Maxwell was chosen Vice-President, and continues as such to the present time. The present Cashier is Peter M. Gillespy, and the present Teller is Wm. H. Eckert; Assistant Teller, Howard Gillespy. This bank is situated on the corner of Main and West Bridge Streets. A handsome addition was made in 1874, and it is justly considered one of the most convenient banking-houses on the river.

The Saugerties Bank.—This institution was organized in October, 1859, with a capital of \$125,000. The officers chosen were the following: Directors, William F. Russell, Jeremiah Russell, Luther Laffin, Jos. W. Boies, Edward Bigelow, J. B. Sheffield, Edward Simmons, G. Wilbur, Egbert Whitaker, John Maginnis, Henry Staats, Richard W. Toppen, and F. L. Laffin. William F. Russell was elected President; F. L. Laffin, Vice-President; A. J. Ketcham, Cashier; J. H. Anderson, Teller. Mr. Russell has remained in the office of President to the present time; Edward Simmons is now (March, 1880) Vice-President; John Hopkins, Cashier; John Myer, Teller. In June, 1865, the institution was reorganized as the "Saugerties National Bank." The banking-house is situated on Main Street, and is a neat modern edifice.

The Saugerties Savings-Bank.—This was organized May 19, 1871, with the following officers: John Kiersted, President; William F. Russell, Vice-President; George Seaman, Treasurer and Secretary. The board of trustees

was constituted as follows: John Kiersted, William F. Russell, J. M. Boies, F. L. Laffin, G. Wilbur, C. P. Shultis, C. Burhans, J. P. Russell, J. B. Sheffield, William Mulligan, James Welch, P. H. Freligh, William Maginnis, E. Whitaker, B. M. Freligh, John Maxwell, John L. Butzel, John W. Davis, John C. Welch, Thomas S. Dawes, Peter Cantine. The first deposit of money was by Lavena Joy, in the employ of Peter Cantine. She deposited *fifty dollars*. The banking-rooms are in the centre of Russell's block, and are conveniently arranged for the transaction of business. The present officers (March, 1880) are William Mulligan, Vice-President and acting President; George Seaman, Secretary and Treasurer; Trustees, O. T. Simmons, F. L. Laffin, Uriah Van Etten, William Mulligan, Peter H. Freligh, E. Whitaker, John W. Davis, J. M. Boies, G. Wilbur, A. Carnright, James Welch, William McGinnis, John L. Butzel, Thomas S. Dawes. The amount of present deposits is about \$283,000.

MASONIC LODGE.

This is an old and flourishing institution. It has a very fine lodge-room, 30 by 60 feet, with convenient anterooms. The ceiling is high and richly paneled, the settees are upholstered in blue, and all the furniture and fixtures are elegant in design and arrangement. The lodge have a rare oil-painting adorning their walls, valued at \$500, and representing the emblematic temple of Masonry. The Masters of the lodge since 1868 have been William G. Morgan, 1868-69, and then 1872 to 1877 inclusive, also in 1879; Moses Krohn, 1870; Jacob Trumbour, 1871; Ovid T. Simmons, 1878; Thomas L. Masten, 1880. For the current year, 1880, the Senior Warden is William C. Mitchell; the Junior Warden, George Seaman; the Treasurer, Thomas Maxwell; the Secretary, Ira Lewis. The furniture and jewels are valued at \$1500 to \$1800.

The following additional items have been furnished by Mr. Albert Cohen: The lodge was organized in 1848 by dispensation. The charter was obtained in 1849. The first officers under the charter were Jacob Fett, W. M.; Lombard Van Valkenburgh, S. W.; Stephen Webster, J. W.; Jeremiah P. Russell, Treas.; Samuel Crawford, Sec. The earlier Masters down to 1868 were Jacob Fett, Lombard Van Valkenburgh, Francis Haver, Albert Cohen, Nathan Krohn, William Hanna, Stephen Lusk, Jacob Trumbour, and O. T. Simmons.

ULSTER LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 52.*

This lodge was organized March 12, 1846. The charter-members were Jacob Fett, Morris C. Rushmore, Nicholas Swartwout, Jacob A. Van Wort, Wm. H. Wilcox. The first officers installed were Jacob Fett, N. G.; Nicholas Swartwout, V. G.; Wm. H. Wilcox, Sec.; Morris C. Rushmore, Treas. Sixteen candidates were initiated at the first meeting. Among the early members were Wm. C. Dewitt, Henry A. Sampson, Peter B. Myers, Solomon A. Smith, Sr., Stephen Webster, Samuel P. Coggeshall, Smith Spellman, Henry D. Martin, J. B. L. Overbagh, David Freedman (treasurer for seventeen years), Capt. John Oosterhout, Erastus Cook, Theodore B. Gates. This lodge, now more

* Formerly 219.

than thirty years of age, has distributed a large amount of money in the way of benefits. It still maintains the early thorough work of Odd-Fellowship, unlike some of the newer lodges in different parts of the State. Ulster Lodge pays \$4 per week in case of sickness of a brother, \$50 funeral benefit, and \$25 on the death of a brother's wife. The lodge-room has always been at the same place as now,—first in the old building and since in the new. It has a vested fund of \$6000. The present officers are W. C. Plass, N. G.; Ernest Hassinger, V. G.; Lewis Fratscher, Sec.; W. H. Raymond, Permanent Sec. and Chap.; John Seaman, Treas.; Egbert Cooper, James Crump, Sherman Austin, Trustees.

CONFIDENCE LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 51.

This lodge was organized March 13, 1840. It has a vested fund of \$3200, a hall well fitted up with furniture valued at \$900. This lodge has also maintained a long and steady work of fraternal benevolence. Its present officers are Jacob Van Gelder, N. G.; Wm. E. Wolven, V. G.; Eugene Barritt, R. S.; Dr. E. Brink, P. S.; Norman Cuuyes, Treas.

THOMAS WILDEY ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 39, was instituted March 27, 1868. Among the first officers were Peter E. Bell, Edward Jernegan, Levi Dubois, Lewis Yerger. The encampment meets at the hall of Ulster Lodge. It has a fund of \$500. The present officers are Egbert Cooper, C. P.; J. W. Van Loan, H. P.; C. E. Quick, Scribe; W. H. Raymond, F. Scribe; Henry Tepe, Treas.

TEMPERANCE ORDERS

existed for some years in town. An early Division of the Sons of Temperance had a hall nearly opposite the Phoenix Hotel, and the words "Temperance Hall" may still remind the old members of their work. Other similar societies have had a brief existence at various times, but have left little for the pen of the historian.

NORTH AMERICAN COUNCIL, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, No. 115,

is an organization of the last few years. It was instituted Jan. 15, 1874. The first officers installed were J. W. Saalspaw, J. A. Myer, Wm. Gowgh, A. Reosa, J. W. Van Loan, Gabriel Wekerl, P. B. Post, L. I. Lyson, Michael Zount, James Woods, William Maxwell, Daniel Mickle. They were installed by A. Van Bramer, D. D. G. C. The Past Presiding Chancellors have been J. W. Saalspaw, Abram Post, John A. Myer, J. W. Van Loan, Adelbert Timonson, James Woods, Delaware Y. Smith. The present officers are J. W. Vanloan, C. C.; Brae Vanloan, V. C.; Adelbert Symeson, P. C.; John A. Myer, P.; Delaware Y. Smith, K. of R. and S.; Isaac Lazerws, M. of F.; Herman Millach, M. of E.; Jessey Meddaugh, M. of A.; William Killips, I. G.; Gobutt Wekrel, O. G. The society have a hall conveniently arranged and furnished, and are in a prosperous condition.

THE SAUGERTIES CIRCULATING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This organization was incorporated Jan. 3, 1872. B. M. Freligh was chairman of the meeting, and Wm. R. Shef-

field secretary. The first trustees were John Kiersted, Francis Pidgeon, William Mulligan, Hobert Bogardus, Thomas S. Dawes, Joseph M. Boies, William R. Sheffield, Benjamin M. Freligh. The shares of stock were fixed at \$10 each, with an annual fee of \$1. The certificate was verified before P. M. Gillespy, notary public, and recorded Jan. 4, 1872. The association has about 1600 volumes, and maintains a free reading-room, evenings, with newspapers and magazines. It is a pleasant village institution, and one worthy of much praise. Benjamin W. Freligh, the first president, remained in that office until last year, and only resigned that a different arrangement might be made requiring the lease of the rooms by the president to Mr. Freligh. The present board of directors are William Mulligan, President; Hobert Bogardus, Vice-President; Wm. R. Sheffield, Corresponding Secretary; J. M. Freligh, Recording Secretary and Treasurer; B. M. Freligh, John Kiersted, T. S. Dawes, Joseph M. Boies, John Maxwell, Francis Pidgeon; Librarian, J. M. Freligh; Standing Committees: Rev. Sanford H. Cobb, Wm. Mulligan, Mrs. A. Brainard, Miss Anna Springstead, Library; Joseph M. Boies, Benjamin M. Freligh, Wm. R. Sheffield, Lecture.

THE SAUGERTIES ROWING CLUB

was organized in the summer of 1875, with 24 members. They erected a boat-house 25 by 60. It is one story high, surmounted by a cupola, and conveniently arranged with dressing rooms and other apartments in the interior. They purchased \$700 worth of boats. The boat-house was located on the Esopus, at the mouth of Tannery Creek, better known as the Muddy. South from the boat-house they had a course of a mile and a half, straight as if laid out by an engineer, and from 200 to 300 feet wide. It was thus a fine course for shell-boat racing, and is indeed a charming, land-locked place, hidden from the hurrying tide of travel up and down the Hudson, but well known to the citizens of Saugerties, who have for years wandered along its pleasant banks at the golden hours of sunset, or beneath the sweet spell of moonlit evenings. Here, too, merry bands of skaters have glided over the frozen surface; the boys and girls of other days as well as those of the present. The present officers of the club are the following: S. C. Searing, President; L. B. Adams, Vice-President; H. Wilbur, Secretary and Treasurer; L. Zeigler, Captain. The filling of the channel of the Esopus by the mud brought down in a freshet, and the destruction of the boat-house, induced a change of place. They now rent a building for their boats of Mr. Sheffield, and row upon the Hudson River.

X.—PLACES OF SPECIAL NOTE OR OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

MOUNT AIRY

is situated about four miles from Saugerties, in a north-westerly direction, and at the little village of Quarryville. It is easy of access, and the roads are excellent. The view from this summit is very fine. Saugerties can be plainly seen lying upon the banks of the river, while the public buildings of Hudson, Kingston, and Catskill rise to view. In the far background of the picture the towering summits

of the Green Mountains of Vermont and the White Mountains of New Hampshire are outlined against the sky. Mount Airy has groves of majestic pines, through which summer tourists may wander and enjoy the enchanting prospect. A tower erected by Mr. Samuel Hemmell affords an excellent point from which to grasp the wide range of view, the observer being lifted above the forests and all other obstructions, with the finest of all landscapes stretching away in every direction.

The general scenery in the vicinity of Saugerties village and throughout the town is very fine. Nowhere in all the lower mountain regions are more beautiful glens, enchanting cascades, and charming landscapes than here. Artists have delighted to make this region the place of many special studies. Thomas W. Marshall, the young American artist, whose early death cut short a career of brilliant promise, spent several weeks in this vicinity in the summer of 1872. Mr. John Kiersted has two of his pictures; one a view of the Catskills from the North Mountain, and the other a view of the valley from Mead's, on the Overlook Mountain. A beautiful sketch is a view of Saugerties in a storm, as seen from Tivoli, painted by Mr. Marshall for his companion, Thomas B. Keeney.

THE PLATTEKILL CLOVE.

Though partly beyond the limits of the town, the Plattekill Clove may be appropriately mentioned here. It presents a series of fine cascades, walled in by towering mountains, that may well challenge comparison with any other portion of the Catskill range. There are some 25 or 30 separate falls, varying in height from 5 to 100 feet. The mountains rise almost perpendicularly for over 2000 feet on either side. A single perilous roadway leads up along the north side, and emerges near the ruins of the old Pomeroy Mountain House, at the head of the Clove. A recent writer says of this: "We never visit this place, the grandest spot, in our opinion, on the Catskills, without thinking that it must have been the scene of the ascent made by Rip Van Winkle, and where he beheld the famous game of ninepins, and where 'nothing interrupted the stillness of the scene but the noise of the balls, which, whenever they were rolled, echoed along the mountains like rumbling peals of thunder.'"

THE FALLS OF GLENERIE

are another of the special attractions in Saugerties. As seen from the road flashing in the distance through the pines, they present elements of great beauty. The surrounding scenery is very fine, and can be best appreciated by the tourist, who, in the sultry days of summer riding along the hot and dusty road, suddenly enters this "dark sequestered way" beneath the overhanging trees, and there in the cooling shades may inhale "at his own sweet will" "the odorous breaths of the pine forests."

SIR HENRY HUDSON AT SAUGERTIES.

The mouth of the Esopus is supposed by Benson J. Lossing to have been one of the points at which the discoverer of the North River anchored and remained for a time. In Robert Juet's account of the voyage he mentions a dinner-party given to Indian visitors, consisting of two

old men, their wives, and maidens on the 26th of September, 1609. The day before, the crew of the "Half Moon" had walked on the shore, "and found good ground for corn and other garden herbs, with great store of goodly oaks and walnut-trees, and chestnut-trees, yew-trees, and trees of sweet wood in great abundance, and great store of slate for houses and other good stones." Mr. Lossing's authority is of much force, and we may conclude that the great discoverer landed at Saugerties; that he saw the falls of the Esopus, and walked over the bluffs near them, a hundred years before Queen Anne sent the colony of Palatines to these shores.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Saugerties is a town of many and varied industries. It has some excellent farming lands. These lie along the valley of the Plattekill and the Esopus principally, or upon the tributaries of these streams. The uplands in some portions of the town also have some arable land, and still other portions are adapted to grazing. The soil along the river is a clayey loam, in other parts there is a sandy and gravelly loam. The lands that can be plowed yield all the productions adapted to this section of the State. Perhaps it may be said that the agricultural interests are not the chief industrial pursuit, and yet the following statistics from the census of 1875 compare favorably with other towns. Farmers have the advantage common to all these river towns of easy shipment and ready access to the best markets of the world during the season of navigation. Fruit and other productions of the farm requiring careful handling reach New York in excellent condition by boats, barges, and sloops.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The farms in the town of Saugerties were valued according to the census of 1875 at \$1,641,590; the buildings other than dwellings at \$272,502; the stock at \$160,665; the tools and implements at \$76,716; the fertilizers bought at \$4561; the gross sales from farms at \$97,015; the area plowed at 4020 acres; the area in pasture at 3341 acres; the grass lands at 8750 acres; hay produced at 9313 tons; grass seed, 53 bushels; barley, 35 bushels; buckwheat, 6659 bushels; Indian corn, 20,021 bushels; oats, 28,300 bushels; rye, 14,563 bushels; spring wheat, 231 bushels; winter wheat, 3315 bushels; corn sown for fodder, 7 acres; beans produced, 14 bushels; peas, 15 bushels; hops, 1100 pounds; potatoes, 20,744 bushels; apples, 23,421 bushels; cider made, 1088 barrels; grapes, 4309 pounds; wine made, 8273 gallons; maple-sugar, 1354 pounds; maple-syrup, 168 gallons; honey collected, 2470 pounds; horses on farms, 576; mules, 2; value of poultry owned, \$6492; value sold, \$2407; value of eggs sold, \$5838; neat cattle on farms, 780; milk cows, 1014; beef slaughtered, 82; butter made, 96,858 pounds; milk sold in market, 22,936 gallons; sheep shorn, 336; weight of clip, 1537 pounds; lambs raised, 316; sheep slaughtered, 47; killed by dogs, 14; hogs on farms, 1156; pork made year before, 169,144 pounds.

MILLS.

At Saugerties village on the Esopus stood the old grist-mill mentioned in the will of John Perscu, 1748. It was

on the north side of the creek, close up to the falls, above the site of the old lead-mill. There was not much attempt at building a dam. A few logs were placed so as to direct the current through the short race to the water-wheel and deepen it somewhat. This mill existed down to the time of Mr. Barclay's operations here. Mr. Peter Post, to whom we are largely indebted for these and other items of early history, states that it was a venerable old building, and very likely the identical one devised by John Persen, and probably a hundred years old or more when taken down by Mr. Barclay. This mill became the property of Robert L. Livingston about 1800 or earlier, and was operated by John Kipp and later by Moses Mulek.

There was also an early saw-mill on the site of the present iron-works, owned by Hendrick Schoonmaker; the power was furnished from the falls by a raceway around the bank on that side of the creek. There was another grist-mill on the Esopus above, near what is known as Stony Point. This was owned, 1800 to 1810, by Petrus Mynderse. It passed to his son, John Mynderse, and was included in the Barclay purchase of water-power. The building of the dam at the falls thus deepened the water above so as to destroy the water-privilege at the old Mynderse mill. There was also an early grist-mill, owned by Peter Myer, on what is known as Muddy or Tannery Creek. This was probably not run since 1800, and may be considered one of the very old mills of the town. There was a tannery also on this creek near the present place of Josiah Myer, and from this circumstance the creek derives one of its names.

If we trace the Esopus southward just before reaching the Kingston town line we find the site of the old Brink saw-mill, now occupied by a mineral paint-mill, owned by the Ripley Brothers. On the opposite side of the stream was a grist-mill operated by Dr. Sharp. This disappeared many years ago. Passing the junction of the Plattekill with the Esopus, and tracing up the valley of the former, the first mill-site improved was that occupied by the grist-mill of Nicholas Demyer. This was a mill of early times, perhaps before 1800. It was given up ten years ago or more. Next above was the fulling-mill and the carding-machine of Tjerek Low. They were run by Tjerek Oosterhout, and a few years later he became the owner. The property is now owned by Mr. Silsinger, and he operates a set of turning-works. Next above may be mentioned the Van Aken mills, both a saw- and a grist-mill, now owned by James Porter. These were established quite early in the history of the town, and were owned by the Low family.

On a branch of the Plattekill from the southwest is the Spellman saw-mill. On this site was the old saw-mill of early days, run by Abram Wolven. On the Plattekill, at Blue Mountains, is a grist-mill, built perhaps, 1820 to 1825, by Joshua Fiero, now owned and run by James Low. On a stream flowing from the northwest part of the town and emptying into the Plattekill on its northern bend was a grist-mill by Mr. Shoub. This was not one of the earliest mills. It was given up a few years since, and the property is now owned by Wm. F. Russell.

At West Saugerties there was a saw-mill before 1800, probably abandoned many years ago. Not far below that

site is the present grist-mill of the Myers Brothers, built by their father. Near the above mills was a saw-mill, built by the Ulster Lumber Company. After the dissolution of that company it became the individual property of the present owner, Jacob Carn. Near this Carn saw-mill was the well-known Plattekill Tannery. This was quite an early enterprise, and was abandoned twenty-five years ago. In the north part of the town the Cauterskill, from Greene County, makes a sharp bend to the south, and enters this town for a short distance.

Near the town and county line is located the early Trumpbour grist-mill, and also a saw-mill. These probably date back to the early settlement. They are still in use, owned and operated by Zacharias Smith, who is a grandson of Jacob Trumpbour.

On the Sawkill, at the present place of Martin Terwilliger, is a grist-mill known to have been erected before the Revolutionary war. The building has been repaired and partially rebuilt. In the time of the Revolution it was owned by Egbert Schoonmaker, and remained in his hands for some time after. It passed to John M. Schoonmaker, his son, and next to Samuel Post. It afterwards became the property of his grandson, Samuel M. Post. From him it was transferred to Derriek Terwilliger, father of the present owner. At the mouth of the Sawkill was the old saw mill of 1700, or about that date, from which is said to have been derived the name Saugerties, as elsewhere mentioned. There has been no mill there probably for a hundred years past, but it is doubtless the first water-privilege improved in town, though the old Persen grist-mill, at the falls of the Esopus, may date back nearly to the same time. In the neighborhood known as "Churchland" there was formerly a tannery owned by John Gillespie. The present grist-mill at Saugerties village was established in 1874 by Ozias Cooper. The buildings were erected by the Sheffield for Mr. Cooper, and the latter put in the machinery. Mr. Cooper ran the mill for about two years, and then formed a partnership with Mr. A. Freligh. Not long after Mr. Cooper sold out his share, and the mill passed to the control of the Freligh Brothers, by whom it is now operated. It is mostly a custom-mill, though doing considerable feed business and occasionally flouring to some extent.

MANUFACTURE OF POWDER.

In the year 1832, or about that time, Matthew Laffin established the business of making powder about six miles west of Saugerties village, known as Fish Creek. He had previously for a year or two been engaged in manufacturing axes at the village near Sheffield's paper-mill. The powder-works consisted of a full set of the several buildings necessary to the business of a small mill. About two years later his brother, Luther Laffin, came on from Massachusetts and took a half-interest in the powder business, the firm-name being "L. & M. Laffin." They made from 30,000 to 50,000 kegs of powder yearly, employed 20 to 30 hands directly in connection with the mills, and the business gave employment to many others as teamsters, freighting, coo- perage, etc. About 1837, Winthrop Laffin, another brother, from Lee, Mass., of the firm of W. W. & C. Laffin (one of the largest paper-manufacturing firms in the State), came

to Saugerties. He built a powder-mill on the Cauterskill, within Greene County, the firm of L. & M. Laffin taking a half interest in that establishment. About 1838 the firm of L. & M. Laffin associated with themselves Solomon A. Smith, from Southwick, Mass., and the firm-name became "Laffins & Smith." About this time the Cauterskill mill was suspended for a time. It was owned at that time by "Laffins & Smith," Winthrop Laffin having sold his interest to them. In 1840 or 1841, Joseph M. Boies, from Lee, Mass., bought a one-half interest in the Cauterskill mill, "Laffins & Smith" retaining the other half. The firm-name for that mill was then "Laffins, Smith & Boies." The business at each place increased, and greater facilities were added as necessity demanded. About 1849, Matthew Laffin withdrew from the concern, having previously gone to Chicago to open up Western trade. Sylvester H. Laffin (son of Luther Laffin), who had been managing the trade at St. Louis for several years, bought the interest of Matthew Laffin in the mills at Saugerties and on the Cauterskill, and became a general partner in the whole business.

In 1854 nine of the principal buildings at the Saugerties exploded, killing eight of the workmen, skillful men and employees of long experience, involving the firm also in heavy financial loss. Luther Laffin and Solomon A. Smith, who by this time had acquired a handsome competence, declined to rebuild, though they did not immediately retire from an interest in the business. At this time Joseph M. Boies bought a general interest in the Saugerties mills, with the condition that he should rebuild them and take entire charge of the fabrication of powder. The Cauterskill mill and the Saugerties were then consolidated under one management, the firm-name being "Laffins, Smith & Boies." Luther Laffin withdrew about this time, selling his interest to his sons, Fordyce L. and H. D. Laffin, the firm-name continuing the same.

Sylvester H. Laffin took charge of the business at St. Louis, which had become one of considerable magnitude, and Solomon A. Smith at Chicago, both settling West. Soon after this Solomon A. Smith sold his share in the business to his son, Solomon A., Jr., who retained it until his death.

The business continued under the same firm-name for about ten years longer, or until about 1864. The military events had of course rendered the demand for powder immense, and the operations of the company were on an extensive scale. Meanwhile the firm had bought a set of mills at Plattsville, Wis., and run them under the firm-name of "Laffins, Smith & Co." They admitted to a share in the business Solomon Turck and John Turck, who had been in the Laffins' employ for many years, and these men took entire local charge of the Wisconsin mills. In 1864, "Laffins, Smith & Boies" transferred all their interests in the powder business to a stock company with a paid-up capital of \$300,000. The name of the association was "The Laffin Powder Company." Joseph M. Boies was chosen president, and remained in that position during the existence of the company. Meanwhile the business increased under the vigorous management. The desirableness of further consolidation became apparent for the purpose of more extensive manufacture, and the securing a more certain

market and more remunerative prices. The firm of Smith & Rand at Kingston owned powder-mills at Esopus, at Newburg, and also at Carbondale, Pa. The Laffin Powder Company had bought what was known as the Raynor Mills, at Scranton, Pa., and they were run by "Laffins, Boies & Turck." These Pennsylvania mills at Scranton and Carbondale, belonging respectively to Smith & Rand, and to Laffins, Boies & Turck, were then consolidated under the name of the "Moosie Powder Company," with a capital of \$300,000. Henry M. Boies, son of Joseph M. Boies, was chosen president of that company, in which position he has served to the present time, residing at Scranton, Pa. All these interests were then consolidated, about 1867, into a new company, known as the "Laffin & Rand Powder Company." A. T. Rand was elected president, and Joseph M. Boies became general superintendent of all the mills embraced in the combination. The paid-up capital of the company is \$1,000,000.

In 1871 or 1872 the Laffin & Rand Powder Company purchased a controlling interest in the Schaghticoke Mills, Rensselaer County. These had been in existence for many years, and were managed by the "Schaghticoke Powder Company." They are still run under that name, subject, of course, to the general supervision of Laffin, Rand & Co. The president of the Schaghticoke company is William P. Bliss.

The mills at Saugerties and on the Cauterskill were dismantled and abandoned about the year 1874. The principal reason was the failure of the water-power or its uncertainty and irregularity after the timber had been so largely cut away in late years upon the country drained by these streams. The machinery was used in the construction of the Passaic Mills, New Jersey, twelve miles from New York, where the Laffin & Rand Powder Company built about that time an excellent set of mills, in some respects the best in the United States, at an expense of \$350,000. This company have acquired still other mills.

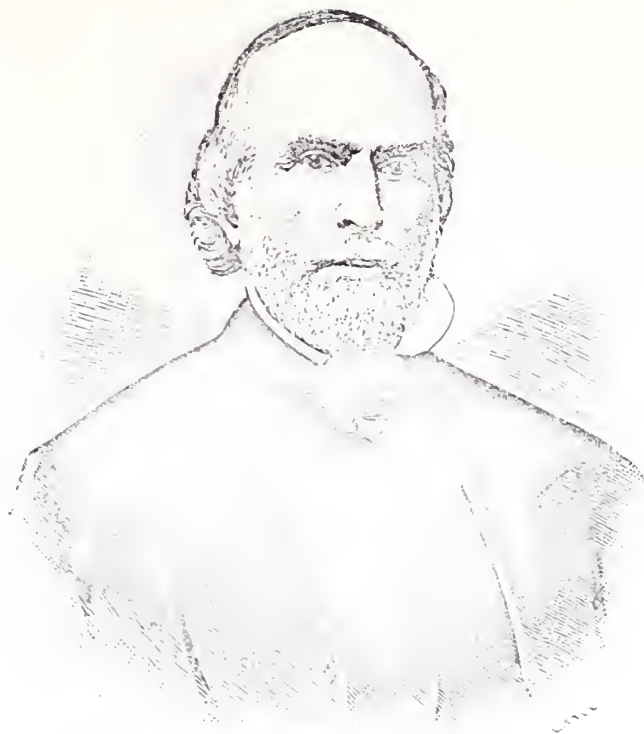
The present capacity of the Laffin & Rand powder-mills for production is as follows :

Schaghticoke Mills, New York.....	500 kegs daily.
Empire Mills, Esopus, N. Y.....	600 "
Orange Mills, Newburgh, N. Y.....	450 "
Passaic Mills, New Jersey.....	600 "
Crescent Mills, Pottsville, Pa.....	250 "
Moosie and Rushdale Mills of Moosie Powder Company, Pennsylvania.....	1000 "
Other small mills, Pennsylvania.....	100 "
Laffin & Rand's interest in Portland Mills, Maine.....	300 "
Mills at Plattsville, Wis.....	250 "
Total.....	4050 "

This statement is made taking mining powder as a standard. Three sets of the above mills, running on high grades of powder, make only half of the quantity given.

The Laffin & Rand Company also own a large interest in the Lake Superior Mills, in the Windsor Mills of Canada, and in the Hamilton Mills of Canada. It is believed that this company at the present time are the largest private manufacturers of powder in the world.

Of the original Laffins engaged in the powder business, Winthrop and Luther died at Saugerties. Matthew is still living in Chicago, at the age of seventy-six, a well-preserved, vigorous man, enjoying the wealth his well-directed



John Simmons

JOHN SIMMONS.

John, the son of John and Phoebe Edwards (Cosely) Simmons, was born at Derpfield, in the parish of Sedzley, Staffordshire, England, May 22, 1799. His ancestry were followers of William the Conqueror, some of them being of his retinue. The father of the subject of our sketch was an iron-worker of note and manager at High Field Iron-Works, near Bilston, Staffordshire, England. His family were nine children,—five sons and four girls. John, the eldest of the family, was placed at work at the early age of eleven years with but insignificant rudiments of elementary education, and while working as a boy took upon himself a course of self-training, and learned to write by using a pointed stick and forming letters and words in the sand. He possessed an aptitude for learning, and became a fair general scholar, and having a peculiar liking for mechanics, became a mechanic of more than average ability. He learned the iron industry, more particularly confining himself to the operation of puddling-furnaces and the manufacture of rolled iron, in all the appertinances of which he was a practical as also a skilled workman. Prior to his departure from England for America he was in France for seven years, in the employ of Marshal Marmont, constructing iron-works and managing the same after they were in operation. During his sojourn in France he acquired the language, and could converse and write the same with proficiency to the end of his life, though having but little occasion for its use after his arrival in this country. Mr. Simmons came to this country in the latter part of the winter of 1828, in the sailing ship "Salem," which made a remarkably quick passage, being only twenty-three days from Liverpool, England, to New York City.

His fame as an iron-worker had preceded him, and on his landing he was at once in receipt of offers for his employment. A very singular fact occurs here,—that while he knew of none of his name at home beyond his family connection, almost the first party tendering him an engagement on his arrival in America was of his family name. His length of stay in New York City was of short duration, and recuperating from the effects of the voyage, he visited Saugerties late in March, 1828, in the company of Henry Carey, Wm. Young, and one or two others who were interested in the iron plant that had been started by Henry Barclay, and which was then known as the Ulster Iron Company. After a few days' sojourn at Saugerties the party repaired to Cold Spring, N. Y., for consultation with the other members of the Ulster Iron Company, and on April 18, 1828, Mr. Simmons entered into a contract with the Ulster Iron Company to become their manager at Saugerties. Immediately entering upon his duties, he constructed the "forge" or puddling department, and devoted him-

self energetically to the manufacture, which, owing to the bad planning and arrangement of the "plant" and the want of skilled operatives, offered many obstacles and involved many seasons of trial and hard labor: but a self-reliance in his own abilities, aided by his thorough practical knowledge of all the branches and manipulations of his avocation, made him the complete master of the situation, and soon brought order and discipline out of the then existing chaos. His employers soon recognized his value to them by a voluntary increase of pay beyond the terms stipulated in the contract. Mr. Simmons put up an iron-helve of his own design, for the purpose of shaping the puddle-balls for the rolls. It was the first of the kind in use in this country. He was also the originator of what is known as the "Double Puddling-Furnace," and puddling was first done in this country at the Saugerties concern. It was also here that the "boiling" process was first introduced, and some time before its use elsewhere. Mr. Simmons was also the originator of the "water-jamb" that were successful in application and working, and it was he who applied the bridge-box to the furnaces in which to use water and air equally.

It was also at the Ulster Iron-Works that were first manufactured in this country what are known as small or fine hoops. Mr. Simmons personally drafting and constructing the "train" for their manufacture. This branch of the iron manufacture has become an important factor of the industry, as the uses to which "hoops" are applied are wide and varied. Mr. Simmons also devoted himself to the interest of the operatives by the establishment of a "regular pay-day," which was then unknown and unrecognized by any of the establishments in the country,—most of them having a store in connection with the works, and it was in these the operatives did their trading and received limited sums of cash advances upon orders issued in their favor from the general office. The accounts between the employer and employed were only balanced when such relationship closed. The introduction of a "regular pay-day" was recognized and gradually extended itself to the different establishments of the country. The father of the subject of this sketch, as also all of his brothers and sisters, were invited to come to America by Mr. Simmons, he recognizing the opportunities offering for their employment and advancement, and they arrived in America in 1830 and 1831, and all located at Saugerties. The brothers, all being iron-workers of more or less ability and skill, entered into the employment of the Ulster Iron-Works, but the career of all, excepting Edward, was early terminated by death. Edward, who arrived in 1831, was an operative roller, and as such has had no peer. He co-operated with his brother John, and the two became the real moving powers of the concern; under the general direction, planning, and management of John, with the nicety of execution in the



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finish and rolling as conducted by Edward, the manufacture of the works rapidly rose into favorable consideration with the consumers, and it very soon enjoyed the reputation of being the leading brand of iron of the country for its uniformity of quality and its excellence of finish. The sterling character of the manufacturing parties imparted itself to their product, and "Ulster Iron" was recognized and known as the leading mark of the country, and this position it enjoyed without dispute until the retirement of the Messrs. Simmons in 1863.

In the limits to which we are confined we cannot tell of the many and various tests to which the product was subjected by private parties and at the government navy yards, in all of which it maintained its character without flaw or blemish, yet we must speak of one test to exemplify the value of the product: About 1840 the government was desiring to make chain-cable, and wanted an iron of certain tenacity, which was disproportionate to the size they wanted to use. They applied to the various works then in the country, and John and Edward undertook the matter for the Ulster Iron Company, and it was in this work and at this time that the system of "chilled" or "cold-rolling" was introduced by John and applied by Edward, and afterwards long used at the Saugerties concern before its application elsewhere in the country. The size of iron called for by the government was 2½ inches round; after its manufacture it was made into chain-cable, and then subjected to the tests that were to be applied before its acceptance. Mr. Wm. Young, the president of the Ulster Iron Company, was present at the Washington navy yard on the application of the test. It stood twice the amount of the test to which it was to be subjected. Mr. Young wished it to be further tested, the officials refusing under the plea that they would break the chain. Mr. Young insisted, and agreed to bear the loss of the chain if they would assume the risk of the machine by which the test was applied. It resulted in a further application of a test strain. The cable links were drawn together so closely as to resemble a solid bar of iron, and the machine gave way without causing a defect in the chain. The result was deemed of such importance that the links were reared up at the navy yard gates in order to exhibit the quality that was capable of being produced in this country.

Mr. John Simmons remained at the Ulster Iron-Works until the early spring of 1842, and then accepted a favorable opening at Frostburg, Md., building at that point an iron-works of his own design and planning, and which at the date of their construction received the encomiums of the iron-masters as being the finest, best arranged, and best adapted of any in the country. In the years 1842 and 1843 the works at Saugerties began to go on very irregularly. Arrangements were made with the Ulster Iron Company and Mr. Horace Grey, of Boston, Mass., by which the latter became the lessee of the "plant," with the understanding that the agreement was void on the part of Mr. Grey unless Mr. John Simmons would return to Saugerties and assume the management of manufacture. Mr. Simmons left Frostburg in the winter of 1844, and with his brother Edward restarted the Ulster Iron-Works as contractors of the manufacture, and the early reputation of the product of the works was soon re-established. John and Edward continued as contractors until July, 1860, when John retired from the contractship in favor of his son,

Ovid T., who, with Edward, carried on the same until July 1, 1863, when the entire Simmons connection with the works was ended. During the contractship of Edward and Ovid T., John was acting as the representative of Messrs. J. & L. Tuckerman, who became the owners of the concern about 1848, on the failure of Mr. Grey.

Mr. John Simmons was a man of fine physique, great physical strength, possessed a power of endurance and energy that seemed never to be overtaxed, and was of a vigorous, frank, outspoken organization, that possessed all the sterling qualities of manhood, with a thorough disgust for all deceit and trickery. To all this was added a far-seeing, practical mind, capable of shaping measures which proved to be the vitality of the concern and gave to it that leading position in all its line of manufacture, and which, during the connection of John and Edward with the concern, kept its wheels in motion during the most trying hours of business depression. By a close and unrelenting attention to their calling, both John and Edward accumulated a comfortable competency without permitting personal gain to be the motive in any one of the many opportunities that frequently offered, or without the exaction of the "pound of flesh" in any of their dealings.

The charities of John Simmons were always as ample as he could afford, and were always made without any mark of ostentation. While he was more or less prominently identified with every local enterprise, and did much in an humble way to contribute to the wealth and prosperity of Saugerties, he was ever averse to prominent distinction or official life, and only held the official trust of a director of the First National Bank of Saugerties, from the date of its organization as "Bank of Ulster" until the close of his life, and also served one term as "director" of the village. He was twice married: in 1831, to Mrs. Nancy Minor Dewey, then of Saugerties, and who died about three months after marriage. Was again married on Jan. 22, 1834, to Caroline Campbell, of Southwick, Mass., who at this writing survives, and by this last marriage there was an issue of five children, of whom only the eldest, Ovid T., is survivor.

Mr. John Simmons died on Sunday, March 31, 1878, after a long and painful illness, of a cancerous affection of the tongue, resulting from the lacerations of a tooth.

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was a son of the same parents as John, and was born at Wedgebury, Staffordshire, England, July 9, 1809. His early life was much the same as that of his brother John, and he is a self-made man. The principal portion of his career was spent in connection with his brother John at the Saugerties Iron-Works, as related in the sketch of John Simmons. Edward was married to Jane Dymond, who died several years ago. He has no family, and is a resident of Saugerties. He is a director and vice-president of the Saugerties National Bank. In the fall of 1879 he was called to Pittsburgh, Pa., to give testimony in a case before the courts relating to cold-rolled iron and the date of its first application, and his testimony in the case demonstrated the fact that the parties claiming a patent-right to its application had no legal right thereto.

energy has secured to him. The three were brothers, sons of Matthew Laffin, of Massachusetts, who had himself in early times engaged to a limited extent in the manufacture of powder. The Laffins now in the business are Sylvester H., at St. Louis, Fordyce L. and Henry D., at Saugerties.

Joseph M. Boies has now been in the active management of powder-mills for about forty years, and is believed to be the oldest manufacturer in the United States who has remained in the business steadily through consecutive years. He was born in Blandford, Mass., worked on a rough New England farm till he was twenty-one, then went into the mercantile business at Blandford and at Westfield, and finally became a partner of Walter Laffin in the manufacture of paper at Lee. His wife was a sister of the Laffin brothers, and a few years after their removal to Saugerties he came here, as stated above. It is due very largely to his efforts that a "powder association" was formed a few years since, embracing the Laffin & Rand Company, the Hazards, the Duponts, and other powder manufacturers.

ULSTER IRON-WORKS.

In the fall of 1825 Henry Barclay commenced building these works. In 1827 the Ulster Iron Company was formed, and took possession in the spring of 1828. Mr. John Simmons was interested in the company, and removed to this village in 1828, and took charge of the business. One or two furnaces had then been built, and some attempts made at manufacturing iron. He had the works all remodeled, and in the fall of that year commenced operations. At that time the land was subject to continual overflow at that point, and he devoted considerable time and expense to preventing this and placing the mills in their present condition. In 1842 Mr. Simmons left the mill, and came back in 1844 as managing contractor,—that is, receiving the raw material and converting it into finished iron. The works had been managed in his absence by Mr. Young. In 1843 the works were shut down for a short time. They were then leased by Mr. Grey, of Boston, who resumed operations. Mr. William Burt was general superintendent.

Mr. Simmons continued to manufacture under the new management. Mr. Grey suffered some financial embarrassment, and the lease passed to Mr. Joseph Tuckerman. Mr. Burt and Mr. Simmons remained in their respective positions until 1854, when Mr. Burt left and Mr. Simmons took entire charge of the works. Messrs. J. & L. Tuckerman were leading merchants in the city of New York, and had acted at one time as agents of Mr. Grey.

In July, 1863, Mr. Simmons' connection with the mill ceased altogether, and Mr. William Mulligan, of the firm of Tuckerman, Mulligan & Co., assumed the management, and the mills have continued under the same control to the present time, and are owned by Tuckerman, Mulligan & Co.

The mills consist of one single and eight double puddling-furnaces, four heating-furnaces, six trains of rolls, and one hammer. The motive-power is furnished by two immense iron overshot water-wheels, one of which is 30 feet in diameter and 30 horse-power, and the other 20 feet in diameter and 80 horse-power. The former works the

hammer, and the latter the rolls, and in fact all of the remaining running-gear in the mill. They use about 4000 tons of iron ore, 8000 tons of pig iron, and 12,000 tons of bituminous coal yearly.

The mill is very picturesquely situated below the falls of the Esopus, and when in operation, especially in the evening, it presents a very attractive appearance. The mill, being open at the sides to allow the air to circulate freely, affords a fine view to spectators from without, who often gather to witness the stirring scene. Workmen, naked to the waist, running about with great red-hot bars of iron; the flames shooting out of those tall chimneys; the weird shadows falling grotesquely around; the sharp contrast between the brilliant light and the dense darkness beyond,—all unite to suggest the scenes of Dante's "Inferno."

The process of manufacture is very interesting and worthy of study. The furnaces are lined with ore to prevent them from being burned through. The pig iron is thrown in after the bottom is "set," and heated until reduced to a liquid state, during which process it is stirred either by the puddler or his helper with various implements until the iron "sinks," when the dross is drawn off by tapping; after which the puddler slowly forms the remaining mass into a ball weighing about 100 pounds, at the same time further relieving it of dross so far as possible. When in proper condition it is taken out and dragged on an iron runway to the trip-hammer, still in a red-hot state, where it goes through a process termed shingling. The hammer weighs about seven tons, and is operated by an immense iron shaft attached to the largest water-wheel, on which there is an immense iron ring known as the "Camb-ring," the ring and shaft each weighing seven tons. There are four large eogs on this ring at equal distances apart, each of which raises the hammer to a certain height and drops it upon the ball of iron beneath, pounding out whatever dross may be left in it. Those who work at the hammer are called "shinglers," and when at work they are clad in a thin iron armor, with a fine wire sieve over the face, to prevent their being burned by the millions of sparks which fly from beneath the ponderous hammer at each blow. Near the hammer is a large iron wheel, about 15 feet in diameter, known as the squeezers, which, if the hammer breaks down, is used in its stead. There is a space perhaps a foot in width between the wheel and the frame,—this is at one side of it,—and this space gradually tapers off as it nears the place of exit, and allows the mass of iron to drop out after having been squeezed around the entire circumference, the motion of the wheel carrying it along and the space gradually narrowing. After this operation, either by the hammer or the wheel, the mass of iron is taken to the rolls, made into various sized bars, then cut up, reheated, and passed through a train of rolls until the desired size is obtained. There are large blast-pipes attached to each furnace to expedite the fusion of the metals.

THE ICE BUSINESS.

This, in later years, has become one of the most important industries of the town, giving employment to a large number of men, and involving the investment of a heavy capital. The Knickerbocker Ice Company has store-houses

at four places,—Turkey Point, a little above Turkey Point, at Eves Port, and at West Camp. Cottrell, Williamson & Co. operated largely at Glaseo. The National Ice Company have their store-houses just above West Camp, on the boundary line between Ulster and Greene Counties.

PAPER-MILLS—FIRM OF J. B. SHEFFIELD & SON.

In the fall of 1825, Henry Barclay, the founder of Saugerties, erected the original mill on the site of the above-named mills, and in October, 1827, it was put in operation. The manufacture of paper was continued by Mr. Barclay down to 1851, a period of nearly twenty-five years. In that year Mr. J. B. Sheffield and Norman White rented the mill, and prosecuted the business under the firm-name of "J. B. Sheffield & Co." The lease expiring in 1857, the firm purchased the property. In 1867, Mr. White sold his interest to Mr. Sheffield and retired from the firm, Mr. Sheffield becoming sole owner. In 1869, William R. Sheffield, son of Mr. J. B. Sheffield, came into partnership with his father, and the name of the firm was J. B. Sheffield & Son. Mr. J. B. Sheffield died Jan. 22, 1879, but the business is to continue under the same firm-name until the expiration of the period named in the last articles of partnership.

During the year 1868 the buildings were largely rebuilt and improved, the manufacture of paper being suspended for a few months. In 1872 the mill, which was a wooden structure, was totally destroyed by fire, July 19th. It was supposed to have caught from a gas jet in the finishing-room. They were rebuilt in the short space of seven months, during which time nearly 1,000,000 bricks were laid, and several manufacturing establishments were kept at work night and day making the new machinery, some of which was very expensive and even elegant, the paper-machine alone costing \$20,000. Since the mill again started there has been no suspension of work, even during the panic following the disastrous year of 1873. Nearly 200 hands are employed, and the manufacture amounts in finished work to an average of six tons per day.

The main building is an imposing brick structure of three stories, with a peak and two large wings, the whole being covered with substantial slate roofs. It is 42 by 150 feet, and the wings each 110 feet long, one of them being 33 feet wide and the other 42. The ceilings are about 14 feet high throughout, making the rooms very airy and pleasant for the workmen, and are besides well ventilated. The motive-power is furnished by five Leffel turbine water-wheels, two of 40 inches, one of 26½ inches, one of 15½ inches, and one of 23 inches. The wheels give 420 horse-power. The water supply is practically inexhaustible. The water used for cleansing is brought from a spring one and a half miles away, flowing through a large pipe to a reservoir 8 feet deep and 60 feet square, having a capacity of 600,000 gallons. The water is very clear and in strong contrast with that of the Esopus, which is often muddy. The mill uses four tons of rags per day, one-third of them linen, bought abroad, and the other two-thirds cotton, bought principally in the middle and western portions of the State. The rags are received in the main building and pass into a sorting-room, in which a large force of women separate

them after they are first passed through a dusting-machine. The rags are then put through a couple of cutting-machines, which chop them into small pieces. From these machines they are carried on an endless belt through another dusting-machine, which blows an incredible amount of dirt out of them,—ten per cent. of the weight of the rags as brought to the mill proving to be mere dust, and besides other forms of waste and rubbish equal ten to fifteen per cent. more. The rags are then dropped into two immense rotary boilers. They are each 6 feet by 16, and will hold three tons of rags. In these boilers, aided by steam, lime, and soda-ash, the dirt is thoroughly loosened. The rags come out quite dark, and next pass into two immense washers, into which constant streams of clean, fresh water are constantly running. The rags are made to circulate around the washer and pass through a beating roller, which picks them apart. They then pass under another machine, which by pressure expels the dirty water from them. From the washers the rags are dropped into huge cement chests, covered with chloride of lime, and left to bleach for one week. The resources of this establishment are so great that the contents of 144 washers can be kept bleaching at one time. The bleached rags next pass into the tanks for beating into pulp and for coloring. This last is effected by the use of Prussian ultramarine and carmine, with other chemicals. The pulp is next placed in a tank mixed with a large quantity of water, and from that is fed direct to the paper-machine. The large amount of water secures great thinness and evenness of distribution. As it enters the machine it is only experienced eyes that can detect that it is anything more than water. Passing over a Fourdrinier wire, the water disappears, and then over the rollers the finished paper moves rapidly from the machine.

The paper-machine is a magnificent affair, 100 feet long, very finely finished and complete in its operation. The stream of paper is 84 inches wide, and after passing the "dandy-roll," which imparts the water-mark, it goes over about 400 feet of rollers before it reaches the cutters, which requires about five minutes' time. Unlike some processes, the paper is here dried upon the machine. The paper next goes to the calender-room, where nine calenders, attended each by two girls, are steadily at work. The calender-machines are composed of six rollers, half of them paper and the other half chilled iron. The ruling-machines are in the same room, and these are models of successful machinery. Finally the paper passes into the packing-room above, where it is assorted into perfect, medium, ordinary, counted in quires, folded, pressed, stamped, wrapped, and cased.

The manufacturing part of this establishment is run night and day, but the packing-room is run only in the daytime, except when the demands of trade are especially large.

In 1877 a new building was added, in which separate machinery in part was placed, increasing considerably the capacity of the mills.

Mr. W. R. Sheffield devotes his immediate and personal supervision to the entire business. Mr. T. P. Handbridge is the bookkeeper, and Mr. William Dean superintendent and foreman.

HUDSON RIVER BLUESTONE.

The following article was prepared by Mr. Leon Barritt, of Saugerties. It combines a large amount of valuable information relating to one of the most important industries not only of Saugerties but of Ulster County.

"The first bluestone (trade name) quarried as a matter of commerce in the United States was at Mossy Hill, in the town of Coeymans, Albany Co., N. Y., about 1829-30. This quarry was owned by one Abisha Smith, of New York, but was opened and worked by Messrs. Briggs, Hubble & Stevens, of Coeymans.

"In 1831, Silas Brainard, a bridge-builder of Connecticut, while engaged in his calling in the town of Saugerties, learned of the bluestone quarry at Coeymans and visited it. On returning to Saugerties he found the same class of stone on the farm of William Van Valkenburg, situate three miles west of the village of Saugerties, and purchased 20 acres of said farm for \$2000, and opened thereon a quarry. In the following year his nephew, Nelson Brainard, a present well-known marble dealer in Saugerties, and the late Judson Brainard, brother of Nelson, purchased the remainder of the Van Valkenburg farm—some 80 acres—for \$1200, and opened thereon quarries of very superior stone. About this time Elisha Parks opened a quarry at what is now known as Quarryville, and in a short time associated with himself a Mr. Cruu, of Dutchess County. Many quarrymen came from Albany County, and the business rapidly extended until at the present writing bluestone quarries are worked from the Helderberg Mountains south of Schenectady down along the Hudson and Catskills, thence along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal to the Alleghenies in Pike Co., Pa., and millions of dollars have become invested in the great industry. The supply is practically inexhaustible, and the business is really in its infancy. The principal quarries are in the counties of Ulster, Greene, Albany, and Sullivan.

"Of these, Ulster undoubtedly has the most extensive. Mr. J. O. Beers, of Saugerties, for many years interested in the bluestone business, informs the writer that he followed the outcropping bluestone strata in 1862 for three months, on foot, from the Helderberg Mountains to Pike Co., Pa., where he says the strata ends as abruptly as the wall of a precipice. The pioneer quarrymen sold their stone direct to dealers in the large cities, but gradually this system has been absorbed by dealers establishing themselves at the principal stone outlets, from which have grown some of the largest moneyed institutions in our county. Numerous attempts have been made to revive the old system, but they have all signally failed.

"On the Hudson the principal bluestone outlets are Coeymans, Catskill, Smith's Dock, West Camp, Malden, Saugerties, Glasco, Kingston, Rondout, and Wilbur. On the line of the Hudson and Delaware Canal there is scarcely a place but what is a point for the shipping of stone. Pond Eddy, Lackawaxen, and several other places on the Erie Railroad produce large quantities. More stone is shipped annually from Malden, Saugerties, and Glasco, however, than from all the other points combined.

"The first stone brought at Malden was by the firm of Hubble & Keith, of Coxsack, in 1836-37. Wooster & Laker, of the same place, were the first to buy in Saugerties, and opened there about the same time. About 1838-39, Bigelow & Kellogg (Edward Bigelow and Steven Kellogg) and G. & C. Isham commenced buying and shipping from Malden. Steven Kellogg died a short time after this, and was succeeded by his son Nathan; the firm-name changed to E. & D. Bigelow. They continued in the business until 1864, when the Bigelow Bluestone Company was formed, with a capital of \$300,000, Nathan Kellogg, President and Treasurer; H. Bogardus, Secretary. Ransom & Hotelling and H. N. Woodward were among the early purchasers of stone at Malden. John Maxwell purchased, about 1840, the interest of P. J. Hotelling in the firm of Ransom & Hotelling, the business being continued under the firm-name of Ransom & Maxwell. Two years later Charles Merrill became a partner, the firm-name changing to D. Ransom & Co. About 1853-54, Mr. Ransom retired, the firm-name changing to Maxwell & Merrill. Mr. Merrill retired in 1857, and one year later, Maxwell & Co., as the firm was then known, sold their entire business to E. & D. Bigelow. T. & C. Isham retired from business this time, leaving the Bigelow Bluestone Company in full control of the business at Malden and Glasco, and with a large interest at Saugerties. This company was managed for several years by E. & D. Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg. On the retirement of the Bigelows and Kellogg, the affairs and management

of the company passed into the control of H. T. Caswell, of Troy, and John Maxwell and F. K. Field, of Malden. They made extensive improvements in the buildings, manufacturing departments, and docks, and for several years their annual sales amounted to one and a quarter million dollars per year.

"In the spring of 1875,* John Maxwell purchased all the vessels, tools, and stones the company had on hand, and leased their entire establishment for a long term of years. Mr. Maxwell is still operating under this agreement, and is continually adding to his facilities for manufacturing, and to-day is undoubtedly the largest bluestone dealer in the United States. From 400 to 500 men are employed in quarrying the stone he buys, and in his mill, and on his yard at Malden, where he employs, on an average, 125 more. During the summer season his pay-roll at Malden alone amounts to nearly \$1000 per week. He purchases stone at Malden, Saugerties, and Glasco, also on the line of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, on the Erie Railroad and several of its connections, the stone reaching tide-water from the latter source at Newburg, Jersey City, and Newark. He has wholesale depots at Rochester, on the Erie Canal, at Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., and Malden. His manufacturing establishment at Malden is three or four times larger than any other similar institution in the country. It is run by a 180-horse steam-engine, and consists of 14 gangs of saws, 9 planes, and 2 rubbing-beds. Of this department George A. Davidson is the gentlemanly and competent superintendent.

"In 1875 the sales of Mr. Maxwell amounted to nearly \$900,000, but in consequence of the late depression in money matters his sales last year (1878) were less than half that amount. The demand for stone is increasing, however, and it is estimated that the combined sales of stone on the Hudson River, Erie Railroad, etc., will amount to \$1,000,000 this year.

"The shipments of the Messrs. Burhans & Brainard, of Saugerties, for the year 1878, amounted to about \$75,000. They have every facility for the manufacture of stone; they have 2 gangs of saws, 3 planes, and 1 rubbing-bed. They employ about 10 cutters, 10 mill men, and a large number of quarrymen. They are large quarry owners, and some of the largest stones quarried are taken out by them. This firm was established in 1861. The superintendent of their mill, E. B. Knight, is the original inventor of the stone-planing machine now in general use.

"Wellington Porter buys and ships from Saugerties and Glasco about \$75,000 worth of stone annually; he does not do any manufacturing, however. He employs about 20 men, 8 of whom are stone-cutters. Watson Crawford, of Smith's Dock, deals in bluestone to some extent. William B. Fitch, Sweeney Brothers, Nathaniel Booth, — Cummings, and — — — Hommel, of Wilbur, and H. H. Boice, of Kingston, are the only remaining dealers in Ulster County. Of these Mr. Fitch is the largest dealer, and ranks next to Maxwell in the country. He has the only manufacturing department in Wilbur, but it is not as large as that of Burhans & Brainard's, at Saugerties.

"Bluestone was first quarried for flagging, and all stone found thicker than necessary for that purpose, and which are now the most valuable, were either broken or thrown away as worthless. Consequently many quarries that were worked out of flagging and abandoned have since been reopened and proven most valuable. Bluestone is now used for flagging, curbing, paving, cross-walks, copings, water-tables, door- and window-sills, and every thing, in fact, that stone is used for in connection with buildings. Bluestone is being used for trimmings in some of the finest buildings erected in New York. The works of Mr. Maxwell at Malden are at present engaged in turning out some of the finest manufactured stone that they have ever produced. They are for the elegant new residence of William H. Vanderbilt, on Fifth Avenue, New York. Bluestone is coming into very general use for sidewalks, and for this purpose has no superior, as it has great strength and durability, and possesses a degree of roughness which is not lost by wear or action of the weather. It will dry very quickly, as its color draws the sun, and when smooth or wet is not at all slippery, and absorbs no moisture whatever.

"The sidewalks of Fifth Avenue and other noted thoroughfares in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia require stone fifteen feet long, and from eight to twelve feet wide, planed, axed, and finished in the best manner; bluestone is being used very largely for this purpose. It was only with great difficulty that bluestone was originally intro-

* See biography of John Maxwell.

duced into the markets of New York, Boston, and other large cities, but once used it recommended itself. In 1873 it is estimated there were 3000 men and boys engaged in quarrying in the town of Saugerties.

"Of the numerous small hamlets that sprang into existence through the more thickly settled quarry districts in the town of Saugerties, appropriately termed, Quarryville is the oldest and largest. In 1873 it is estimated to have had a population of 1200, but at the present time there are probably not more than half that number of inhabitants, the falling off in the demand for stone having caused many to seek employment elsewhere. Most of these people are of Irish and German nationality.

"Elisha Parks, a pioneer quarryman, was the first to settle here and build himself a home. He was soon followed in this respect by William Van Valkenburg, Thomas Maxwell, and others. Mr. James Maxwell at present occupies the old Maxwell family residence. Extensive quarries were opened on the lands of Messrs. Plough, Wynkoop, and Crawford. The following are the names of a few of the pioneer quarrymen: D. Ransom, John Fisher, John Waters, Patrick Brady, Timothy Donovan, Henry Kimball, Peter Fiero, John Maxwell, Wendell Salla, Christopher Fiero, James Maxwell, Owen Deveny, Walter Cook, Abram Bousie, and Hugh Smith. From 1840 to 1850 between 60 and 100 loads of stone came to Malden daily from Quarryville.

"*Geological Formation.*—After careful examination we find that 'bluestone' is simply a local term given to the stone commonly known by that name, and that its proper name is Greywacke. This 'Chambers' Encyclopedia' defines as a partially-translated German word used as the name of a rock formed of heated clay, common in though not confined to the Silurian and Cambrian strata. It is an extraordinary fact that in the vicinity of St. Petersburg the Silurian system contains beds of unconsolidated clay. A visit to any of our brickyards will show that the layers of blue clay are the same as that of the bluestone in our quarries; hence it is reasonable to suppose that at some stage of the world's history bluestone was blue clay, and that by the action of heat or other agencies it was brought to its present state. Its color and composition would still further show this.

"The Silurian system occurs in the basin of Hudson's Bay, in the valley of the river St. Lawrence, and in the valley of Lake Champlain. In portions of New York State it is most fully developed, with a great number of subdivisions in regular layers, one upon the other, with outcrops in favorable condition for examination. These rocks occur also in England, Belgium, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. A great variety of rock is comprised in this system. Hard sandstones, fine slates, and flagging-stones constitute a large part. Conglomerates are less common. Many formations consist largely of limestone. Professor James Hall, in a description of three of the classes of this system,—the Helderberg, the Hudson River, and the Portage,—in which greywacke is quarried to any extent, says, 'Hundreds of fossils have been found in these groups; a large majority, however, of them are shells. Snakes, toads, worms, coral, and starfish have been found in bluestone. From the great number of species of shells in the Silurian system within the State of New York it may be inferred that the climate was tropical, or at least much warmer than it is now, for, at the present time, it is only in warm regions that such a profusion of species is found in such limited areas.'

"Greywacke belongs to the fourth class in stratified rocks, the character of the rock being clearly defined by an examination of the deposition. It forms a stratum which is generally about two feet thick, and can be split out in slabs of almost any desired size. The rock is traversed by joints that divide the slabs about perpendicular to their layers, and are as smooth as if cut by a saw, which greatly facilitates the labor of the quarrymen. Gray & Adams, in their 'Elements of Geology,' in speaking of the formation of rocks, state that 'thin layers of fine material and of very uniform thickness are deposited from quiet waters, and those which consist of coarse gravel and pebbles are the products of agitated waters. The layers of the stratified rock, originally mud, sand, gravel, shells, coral, etc., have become solid by the agency of heat, pressure, cohesion, crystallization, etc. Unstratified rocks have been erupted in a melted condition at different periods in the history of the earth.'

"Professor William W. Mather, in his 'Report of the First Geological District of New York,' in 1843, says, 'The quantity of bluestone is so great that it cannot be exhausted. It has been traced, exclusive of its sinuosities produced by valleys intersecting its plane, a distance of one hundred and forty miles in the first geological district, and it undoubtedly underlies all the country that is occupied by that portion

of the Catskill and Erie division that overlies this rock.' The results of glacial action are apparent in many bluestone quarries in the vicinity of Saugerties.

"On page 86, *Central Park Report for 1862*, is the following classification of stone used on the park, as to density and hardness.

"As to hardness, 1, Granite from the State of Maine; 2, North River greywacke; 3, Park gneiss; 4, Westchester County gneiss; 5, Westchester County white marble; 6, New Brunswick freestone; 7, New Jersey freestone.

"Density, 1, Westchester County marble; 2, greywacke; 3, Park gneiss; 4, Maine granite; 5, Westchester County gneiss; 6, Dorchester freestone; 7, Albert freestone.

"The relative hardness is shown in the order named, No. 1 being the hardest. The relative density is also shown in the order named, No. 1 having the greatest density.

"The following experiments, made by Gen. Thomas J. Rodman, of the Ordnance Service, U.S.A., with greywacke, show its great strength:

Name of stone.	Density.	Crushing strength per square inch.	Transverse strength per square inch.
North River greywacke	2727	22,450	669
Rockport granite.....	2645	15,296	374
Quincy granite.....	2666	9,739	235
California sandstone....	2636	20,039	425

LIMESTONE.

The hills upon the Hudson River, and extending back about two miles, are underlaid with limestone. At times considerable quicklime has been manufactured in town, and limestone rock is now quarried for shipment.

The manufacture of brick and of white-lead are mentioned in connection with the villages where the works are located.

XII.—MILITARY.

The military history of Saugerties, as a separate civil division, does not extend back earlier than the year 1811, when the town was formed. Events relating to the territory now constituting Saugerties, as well as the names of citizens sharing in military affairs, will be found included in the chapters of the general history relating to the early wars, in the muster-rolls of companies, and in the annals of the town of Kingston, from which Saugerties was formed.

A pay-roll of a party of men of Col. John Snyder's militia regiment of Ulster County, under the command of Lieut. Peter Post, when stationed on the Western frontiers in the year 1779, the day of commencing and ending both included.

	Commencing.	Ending.	Time.		Amount of Pay.		
			Month.	Days.	£	s.	d.
Peter Post, Lieut.....	May.	April.	1	.....	10	0	0
Christian Will, Sergt....	5	3	.....	28	3	14	8
John Hendrickse, Corp.	3	3	1	.....	2	18	8
Edward Whitaker.....	3	3	1	.....	2	13	4
Abram Whitaker.....	3	3	1	.....	2	13	4
Jacob Berger.....	3	3	1	.....	2	13	4
Jacob Eker (Acker).....	4	3	.....	29	2	11	6
Peter Wynkoop.....	6	3	.....	27	2	8	0
Abram Hommel.....	5	3	.....	28	2	9	2
Joseph Masten.....	6	3	.....	27	2	11	6
Coornat Peres.....	6	3	.....	27	2	11	6
Samuel Post.....	6	3	.....	27	2	11	6
Peter Oosterhoudt.....	6	3	.....	27	2	11	6
Benjamin Krom.....	7	3	.....	26	2	6	2
Johannes Vuile.....	9	3	.....	24	2	2	8
Valentine Trumbour.....	10	3	.....	23	2	0	10
Johannes France.....	10	3	.....	23	2	0	10
Peter L. Willems.....	4	3	.....	29	2	11	6
Wilhelmus Berger.....	13	3	.....	20	1	15	6
					55	8	1
To rations due to Lieut. Peter Post, 31 days, at one ration per day, and one shilling per ration.....					1	11	0
					56	19	1

This party were detailed to scout along the eastern base of the Catskill Mountains to protect the settlers from the attacks of marauding gangs of Tories and Indians who infested this locality at times, and who, induced by British rewards for scalps, committed some of the most shocking murders. They only served one month at that time, as shown by the roll, after which they were disbanded. Lieut. Post, while on his way home, being overtaken by darkness at the home of Mr. Wolven (near what is now known as Pine Grove, and at the place in late years of William H. Cunyes), he was invited to stay overnight. After he had retired the house was surrounded by Tories and Indians, who carried him off as a prisoner to the mountains, where they kept him four or five days. Some of the Tories, recognizing Mr. Post, procured his release, having, however, stripped him of his uniform. He was probably released only on his parole of honor not to serve against the British again.

A short distance east of the Plattekill Cove it is said that Capt. Jeremiah Snyder and his son Elias, while engaged in plowing in 1780, were taken by the Indians and Tories and carried to Canada. When Brant interviewed them and learned from whence they had come, he said, "That is my old fighting ground."

The expedition under Gen. Vaughan burned Kingston Oct. 16, 1777. At that time Peter P. Post, of Saugerties, grandfather of the present Peter Post, now residing here, was running a sloop between the Strand or Rondout and Louanburgh, now Athens. When he learned of the destruction of Kingston, he placed his family on board the sloop and sailed for Albany to escape the expected British attacks upon the settlements north of Kingston. When he reached Albany he learned of Burgoyne's surrender, and immediately returned.

The night after the burning of Kingston a British frigate came up as far as Saugerties and burned a brig that lay at anchor there.

Another frigate sailed up as far as West Camp, but the news of the surrender of Burgoyne had reached here by that time, and, deeming discretion the better part of valor, the commander ordered a quick return without landing.

The following persons served in the war of 1812:

Andrew Brink, Francis Brown, John H. Cuen, Philip Carle, John H. Carr, Andrew Dewitt, Jr., John I. Decker, Egbert Dederick, John H. Dubois, Jeremiah Dubois, Peter Elmendorf, Cornelius Fiero, Joshua Fiero, Peter M. Fiero, Peter Freligh, Valentine Freligh, John Hendrick, Cornelius Hoff, Thomas Holland, Abraham Hommel, Andrew Hommel, Isaac Hommel, John A. Hommel, Matthew Hommel, Levi Hommel, Solomon Hommel, Thomas A. Houghtaling, Jacob I. Kipp, Frederick Krowse, Solomon Lewis, William Low, fifer, Peter A. Low, William Lasher, Adam Moore, Benjamin C. Myer, Jonathan C. Myer, Peter D. Myer, Simeon Myer, Tjerk Myer, Benjamin Overburgh, Garret Post, Abraham I. Post, Samuel Raymond, John Rightmyer, Robt. Schoonmaker, Jos. Schmitt, John Shorte, Jr., Geo. J. Sitzer, Alex. Snyder, Eliza Snyder, Martin Snyder, Jeremiah Snyder, Joel Snyder, Noah Snyder, Peter J. Snyder, Zachariah Snyder, Jacob Staats, Henry Stewart, Henry Hovenburgh, Jeremiah Teetsell, Edmund r, John Teetsell, Peter Van Keuren, Jonas Van Etten, Peter Van Vlieden, Jacob Valck, Moses Valck, Aaron Vedder, Peter P. Whittaker, Peter L. Winne, Peter P. Winne, William Winne, Andrew Wolven, Evert H. Wynkoop, Henry Hovenburgh, James Brink, Henry Wynkoop, Isaac Myer, Alexander Ingram, Tjerk Burhans, Jacob Martestock, Egbert Schoonmaker, Victor Post, Abram Post, John A. Myer, Moses Schmitt.

These men were mostly militia, and were called out for short periods.

There were several who enlisted for the war at a recruit-

ing-office opened in Saugerties at the house of Myndert Mynderse. A company was obtained from this town and Woodstock. Mr. Peter Post recalls the names of six: William Oosterhoudt, who died in the service; David E. Du Bois, killed in the sortie at Fort Erie; Alexander McKenzie, who also lost his life in the service; Admiral Warren, Gunn Watts, James Kortz.

From Woodstock Peter Short enlisted, and two of the Pleggh family, father and son, both of whom lost their lives. A man by the name of Sickles was among the Woodstock men. The office in Woodstock was at the house of John Elvyn, and the landlord went out with the company as baggage-master.

Before 1812, as early probably as 1808, a military company was formed at Saugerties, known as "The Rangers." The officers were J. Clark, captain; L. Kiersted, lieutenant; A. Post, ensign; Peter P. Post, orderly sergeant. This company maintained its organization twenty or thirty years. Previous to the breaking out of the war John Clark moved away. Abram Post went to Seneca, Ontario Co., in 1811. Luke Kiersted also removed to Durham, Greene Co. The command of the company then devolved upon Peter P. Post as lieutenant commanding.

In the fall of 1813 three military companies were united,—one from Marbletown, one from Kingston, and the "Rangers" from Saugerties.

Capt. Elmendorf commanded the new company, and Peter P. Post was first lieutenant. Soon after this the company was ordered to Plattsburg. They were away nearly three months. In the fall of 1814 a draft took place, one in six of the militia. The men drafted went to Staten Island for several weeks. The story is told of one of the Saugerties men that he obtained a furlough for the purpose of visiting his home at Blue Mountains. At the docks in New York he could find no vessels bound to *Blue Mountain*, though there were several sailing for Saugerties. As he could not obtain a sloop for *Blue Mountain* he went back to the army, contented to postpone his visit.

The old militia trainings were mostly at Saugerties village, though occasionally in the western part of the town.

MEXICAN WAR.

Jesse Middeloh, John Myer.

WAR OF 1861-65.

The following list has been prepared from the printed muster-in rolls of the State, and from the manuscript reports of the census enumerators of 1865, which were bound and deposited in the county clerk's office, but not printed in respect to the statistics of the soldiers; and names have also been added from the partial record in the town clerk's office. This last has been of but little use as to the incidents of service, for it reports only *fire* as having lost their lives, while the annexed record shows over eighty, and is defective in other respects. In view of these uncertain data the following list will doubtless be found very far from complete, but it includes nearly 1000 names of those who served in the army from or for the town of Saugerties:

Samuel Billis, enl. July, 1861, 2d N. Y. Regt.

Jerry Frelough, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt.

Robert Cole, enl. May, 1863, 5th Regt.

Lawrence Fahey, enl. January, 1864, 20th Regt.

- Philip Hassinger, enl. July 20, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Daniel Numan, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt.
 Abram Turck, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; re-enl. December, 1863, 15th Eng.; captured in Shenandoah Valley; suffered in rebel prisons at Richmond and Andersonville.
 John Somers, enl. October, 1861, 59th Regt.; re-enlisted; pro. to capt.
 Charles Gibbs, enl. September, 1861, 120th Regt.; pro. to corp.
 Andrew Low, enl. October, 1862, 10th Legion; re-enl. Sept. 25, 1864, Battery No. 7.
 Giles Vanaken, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 John C. Wolven, sergt.; enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 John Shaler, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; wounded.
 Abraham Shaler, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; wounded.
 Sylvester Russel, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; wounded.
 Uriah Carlo, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 James Simson, enl. April 20, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. in 18th N. Y. Regt.
 John Bourke, enl. April 20, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. I.
 Fred. Vanwort, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Charles Van Leuren, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, 15th Eng.; pro. to corp.
 Silas Brink, enl. Feb. 20, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Marcellus Wygant, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to corp., sergt., and 1st sergt.; a prisoner at Richmond and Andersonville; wounded March 3, 1865.
 Geo. L. Smith, corp.; enl. August, 1864, 120th Regt.; pro. to 1st sergt.; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Henry Krans, enl. June 9, 1861, 41st Regt.
 Thomas Carol, enl. February, 1863, New Jersey Regt.
 James Patterson, enl. Sept. 31, 1862, 150th Regt., Co. F.
 Eugene Peck, enl. June 29, 1863, navy, ship "Nantucket."
 Wm. T. Burlans, chief wagon-master; enl. August, 1861; had been in U. S. army five years before the war.
 Jacob L. Burlans, enl. August, 1862, Hawkins' Zouaves.
 John S. Smith, enl. January, 1863, 15th Eng.
 Reuben D. Quick, enl. Feb. 17, 1862, 102d Regt.; re-enl. March 3, 1864.
 John Trombour, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Levi S. Rummel, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Geo. Lamphier, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to corp.
 James Gibson, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; re-enl. Oct. 8, 1864, navy, ship "Angusta."
 Alex. Low, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Geo. M. Medda, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Sylvester Wait, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Smith Wynant, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 John Marinas, enl. January, 1864, 15th Eng.
 John Morins, Jr., enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 15th Eng.
 Albert Straub, 6fer; enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Wm. H. Berkins, sergt.; enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 1864.
 Edmund J. Moss, enl. March 1, 1863, 123d Regt.
 Lee Johnson, musician; enl. March 24, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Wm. H. Barhouse, enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 26th Regt.; pro. to corp.
 James D. Brink, enl. July 26, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Levi Rightmyer, enl. Feb. 5, 1862, 12d Regt.
 S. E. Dederick, hospital steward; enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 44th Regt.
 Gaius Van Steenbergh, enl. Sept. 20, 1864, 15th Regt.
 Alfred Van Steenbergh, enl. Sept. 20, 1864, 15th Art.
 Oslas Brink, enl. July 19, 1861, 8th Connecticut Regt.; re-enlisted.
 Alonzo Cartwright, enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 7th Cav.
 James Cooley, enl. May 1, 1861.
 James W. Teetsell, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 120th Regt.; partly lost left eye.
 Thomas Kinney, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Peter Corcoran, enl. June, 1862; worn out.
 Patrick Corcoran, enl. April 28, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Josiah Minkler, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 15th Eng.
 M. Jessup, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 Jeremiah Cole, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Charles E. Cole, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 15th Regt.
 Ogden Lindsley, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 15th Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 George M. Fogle, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Regt.
 Peter Carr, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 15th Regt.
 Warren Myer, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 15th Engineers.
 James Myer, enl. Dec. 20, 1863, 15th Regt.
 Abram Carr, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 15th Regt.
 Alonzo Carr, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 15th Regt.
 George Ricks, enl. Sept. 12, 1864, 15th Engineers.
 Christopher H. Moore, enl. Nov. 30, 1861, 102d Regt.
 Andrew W. Crow, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 10th Regt., Co. C.
 Robert W. Sickler, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Paul Snyder, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt.; missing in action, March 25, 1865.
 Daniel McCarthy, enl. April 20, 1861, 34 U. S. A.
 George W. Cole, enl. May, 1861, Black Horse Cav.; re-enl. in 120th Regt., Co. G, August, 1862.
 Egbert Dumond, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; previously served in 2d Cav., Co. B.
 J. Snyder, enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 15th Regt.
 Snyder Teetsell, enl. Aug. 1862, 120th Regt.
 Jacob Livingstone, enl. April, 1862, navy, ship "Lancer;" pro. to 2d Engineer.
 Michael Arnold, enl. Jan. 1864, 15th Engineers.
 Peter Livingstone, enl. Aug. 1862, 113th Regt.
 Jeremiah H. Teetsell, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to corp.
 Stephen Becker, enl. Sept. 12, 1864, 15th Engineers.
 David H. Cole, Nov. 1861, Cav.; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Peter J. Teetsell, enl. Aug. 1862, 120th Regt.; wounded May 31, 1864.
 George W. Dibbell, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 15th Engineers.
 Fred. Zeigler, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 15th Engineers.
 John H. Mack, enl. Aug. 1, 1861, 1st N. Y. Regt.; re-enl. April, 1864.
 Peter H. Mack, enl. Feb. 20, 1864, 115th Regt.
 Charles H. French, enl. Oct. 1862, 102d Regt.; re-enl. Jan. 1862.
 George Tate, enl. Aug. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 74d Regt.
 Henry Reynolds, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 71st Regt.; missing in action, March 25, 1865.
 Jacob Lyons, sergt., enl. 120th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 71st Regt.; wounded March 31, 1865.
 Hecaliah B. Doye, corp.; enl. 120th Regt., Co. G; pro. to sergt.
 James R. Lewis, enl. Dec. 10, 1863, 15th Cav.
 Lewis Underhill, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 1864.
 Jesse Medda, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to capt.
 Isaac Griffiths, enl. Jan. 3, 1864, 15th Engineers.
 John Fields, enl. Nov. 1862, navy, ship "Scioto;" pro. to act. ensign.
 Charles Turner, enl. Sept. 1861, 15th Engineers.
 John F. Capen, enl. Nov. 25, 1862, 165th Regt.
 Henry Dwyer, enl. Aug. 1861, Co. I, Harris Cav.; pro. to ord. sergt.
 Levi Shaw, enl. Jan. 3, 1864, 120th Regt.; trans. to 73d Regt.
 Edwin Shaw, enl. Nov. 28, 1862; re-enl. in Ohio Bat. as color-bearer.
 Ira Swart, enl. Aug. 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to corp.; to sergt.; to 2d lieut.; to 1st lieut., and capt.; this last Feb. 4, 1865.
 Eugene Barlett, enl. Feb. 22, 1864, 5th Art.
 William Fraleigh, enl. Sept. 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 Henry Mains, enl. Dec. 1861, Cav.; re-enl. 156th Regt.; pro. to ord. sergt.
 Ira Rightmyer, enl. Feb. 1, 1863, 31 Art.
 Luther Fosmyer, enl. Dec. 1861, 102d Regt.; re-enl.
 James W. Winans, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Theodore Gillespie, enl. Nov. 1861, 102d Regt.; re-enl.
 Hiram S. Barrows, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 George F. Frisley, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 John H. Spencer, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Lewis Underhill, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Lewis N. Dillon, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1862.
 John H. Dimagan, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.
 William Dunn, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 71st Regt.
 Patrick Deswahl, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 71st Regt.
 John F. Duryea, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 71st Regt.
 Charles E. Frazzino.
 George Flesher.
 Orin L. Gatchell.
 John Stewart, enl. Jan. 1, 1862, 5th Regt.
 Charles Stewart, enl. April 1, 1863, 10th Regt.
 John Young, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt.; re-enl. 15th Engineers.
 Abram Snyder, enl. Sept. 6, 1864, 15th Regt.
 Jacob Moore, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 15th Regt.
 Chris. Moore, enl. Aug. 9, 1864, 120th Regt.
 George O. Durell, 120th Regt., Co. G.
 Dana W. Schoonmaker, 120th Regt., Co. G; wounded July 2, 1863.
 Levi Shaw, 120th Regt., Co. G.
 Charles Skidmore, 120th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Jacob Smith, 120th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 71st Regt.
 Robert W. Sickler, 120th Regt., Co. G; missing in action at James City, Oct. 1, 1863.
 Edward Brady, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 John Connally, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 James Lavan, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Stephen McKeown, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Peter McKeown, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 John McKain, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Patrick McGhee, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 James H. Ealen, capt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 John H. Smith, musician; enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 John Brennan, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Michael Coughlin, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 William Cole, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I; re-enl. August, 1864, 64th Regt.
 Hzekiah Carle, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Wm. H. Lewis, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 James C. Moe, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Patrick Smith, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Bernard Armstrong, enl. Aug. 16, 1861, Ind. Bat. No. 7.
 Williams Berkins, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, Ind. Bat. No. 7.
 James Flanigan, enl. Aug. 16, 1864, Ind. Bat. No. 7.
 Patrick Farrell, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, Ind. Bat. No. 7.
 William A. Waters, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, Ind. Bat. No. 7.
 Charles Van Steenburgh, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, Ind. Bat. No. 7.
 Bartley Van Steenburgh, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, Ind. Bat. No. 7.
 Joshua Bates, enl. Sept. 23, 1864, Ind. Bat. No. 7.
 John McCabe, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Patrick Moran, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 James McAdams, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.

Thomas G. McDermott, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 John Martin, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Lewis F. Post, enl. Nov. 28, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 James Skelly, enl. Nov. 21, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Theodore Turner, enl. Dec. 12, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Smith M. Wiand, enl. Jan. 3, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Peter L. Merritt, 3d corp., enl. Jan. 3, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Francis M. Hoyt, enl. Nov. 28, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Daniel Bennett, enl. Nov. 25, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Theodore Davis, enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Luther Fessmyer, enl. Dec. 12, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Alexander Hunt, enl. Dec. 5, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Andrus Hall Inleck, enl. Nov. 22, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Joseph B. Holmes, enl. Nov. 30, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Peter M. Hoyt, enl. Jan. 3, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Patrick Leavy, enl. Nov. 18, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Charles L. McGinnis, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.; pro. to sergt.
 Stephen I. Whitaker, enl. January, 1863, 15th Eng.
 Sylvanus Sickler, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.
 George D. Whitaker, enl. 1861, navy eng.
 Paul S. Whitaker, enl. 1861, navy.
 Chauncey M. Myers, enl. Jan. 2, 1863, 156th Regt.
 Benjamin Whitaker, enl. Sept. 15, 1863, navy, ship "North Carolina."
 Robert Canting, enl. January, 1864, navy, ship "Commodore."
 William Hurle, drummer, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 102d Regt.; re-enl. April, 1864.
 Joseph Siefts, enl. Jan. 1, 1861, 15th Eng.
 James Canfield, enl. Sept. 12, 1864, 15th Eng.
 John Miles, enl. Sept. 13, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Matthew B. Dubois, enl. December, 1864, 15th Eng.
 John Berry, enl. Feb. 5, 1865, navy, ship "Circassian"; trans. to ship "Ohio."
 Lawrence Gay, enl. October, 1863, 42d N. Y. Regt.
 Wesley Shears, enl. February, 1864, navy, ship "Pontowick."
 George H. Seaman, enl. March, 1865, navy, ship "North Carolina."
 William Correll, enl. Jan. 6, 1861, 15th Eng.
 William Myers, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Andrew Brink, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 15th Eng.
 John H. Spencer, enl. Oct. Dec. 1861, 20th Regt.
 Thomas J. Myers, enl. Jan. 6, 1861, 15th Eng.
 Robert Orr, Jr., enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 15th Eng.
 James A. Morris, enl. Nov. 20, 1862, 117th Regt.
 William B. Crawford, enl. March, 1861, navy, ship "North Carolina."
 Oakley Crawford, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 15th Art.
 James F. Vedder, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Egbert Post, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 5th Regt.
 George A. Smith, enl. February 12, 1864, 15th Regt.
 William Veeder, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 4th Regt.
 Zachariah Egnor, enl. July, 1864, 57th Regt.
 William Craft, enl. August, 1862, 5th Regt.
 Andrew P. Craft, enl. November, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 David C. Moore, enl. January, 1861, 5th Regt.
 James H. Stewart, enl. Jan. 1, 1862, 7th Regt.
 Richard A. Shaw, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Samuel Van Steubergh, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Jacob H. Van Gohler, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 C. C. Van Stanborough, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 W. H. Van Stanborough, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Nelson Legg, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. March, 1864, 7th Cav.
 Francis Smith, Jr., enl. August, 1864, Massachusetts Regt.
 William E. Whitaker, enl. Oct. 21, 1864, 4th N. Y. Regt.
 William Samsen, enl. Feb. 2, 1861, 5th Cav.
 Eloy Herman, enl. Feb. 10, 1864, 7th Cav.
 William Barham, enl. November, 1864, U. S. Colored Regt.
 Jacob H. Vangelder, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt., and inspector of telegraph service.
 Henry Otto, enl. April 25, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 Robert B. Scott, 2d lieut., com. Jan. 14, 1864; pro. to capt.
 James Coulter, enl. January, 1861, navy, ship "Wabash."
 Abram A. Post, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 15th Eng.
 William C. Tice, enl. January, 1864, 15th Cav.
 William Curtis, enl. June, 1864.
 Oscar Slater, enl. Sept. 5, 1864, 15th Eng.
 James Mullen, enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Edward McAdams, sergt., enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Patrick Marion, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 20th Regt.
 James H. Ryerson, enl. Sept. 23, 1864, 21 Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 Joseph Murphy, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Francis Thompson, enl. Sept. 1, 1863, 65th Regt.
 John Stewart, musician, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Thomas Westwood, teamster, enl. 1864, 2d N. Y. Regt.
 Isaac I. Wicks, enl. August, 1864, navy.
 S. Whalen, enl. U. S. army, 1866, and served in war of Rebellion.
 Stephen Mienon, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 21 Regt.
 P. Mason, enl. Aug. 20, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enlisted.
 Richard McGill, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt.
 P.weeney, enl. August, 1862, 33d N. Y. Regt.
 Harry Fitch, corp., enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Aaron Garrison, enl. Dec. 20, 1863, 15th Eng.

Peter Corcoran, enl. May, 1862.
 William E. Walters, enl. Oct. 1861, 10th Bat.
 Francis Clark, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt., sergt.; re-enl. December, 1863, 15th Eng.
 Edward Clark, enl. September, 1861, 6th Regt.
 Cornelius Van Steubergh, enl. October, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Chris. Bumbach, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Chris. Brown, enl. Jan. 15, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Daniel Oniel, enl. September, 1861, navy, ship "Massachusetts."
 Charles H. Harrington, enl. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Frank McLaughlin, enl. Jan. 25, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Peter Kelly, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. March, 1864.
 Michael McGaun, enl. Oct. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Chauncey M. Myers, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 William O'Connor, enl. Oct. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Peter H. Boosa, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 George M. Sparling, enl. Oct. 13, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John Shauf, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John E. Cooper, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Ezra Calkins, enl. Oct. 25, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Samuel Foelt, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Joseph C. Fox, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Evert Hermance, enl. Oct. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Henry Hoff, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John McCall, enl. Oct. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John H. Naines, 3d sergt., enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Jacob S. Elmendorf, 4th sergt., enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Louis F. Post, 4th corp., enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Hiram S. Burrows, 6th corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Michael Brady, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Erasmus Bartholomew, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Hugh Bradley, enl. Nov. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Jacob Kingsley, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. B.
 James H. Blaze, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. B.
 William Stevens, enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. B.
 Hiram Smith, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. B.
 George Van Berachotin, enl. Dec. 20, 1863, 15th Eng.
 John Teetsell, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, Co. A.
 Joseph Norton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Asa W. Brink, enl. July 10, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. 1; re-enlisted.
 John H. Houmel, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt.
 Walter F. Scott, com. October, 1862, capt., 128th Regt.; pro. on general's staff.
 William Hart, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 19th Regt., chaplain.
 Michael Moore, enl. Nov. 10, 1863, 41st Regt.
 Francis Vanderberg, enl. Jan. 19, 1863, 15th Art.
 Patrick Hughes, enl. Jan. 2, 1861, 15th Eng.
 Robert B. Scott, enl. Aug. 3, 1861, 63d Regt., 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st lieut. and adj.
 Charles Hall, enl. Sept. 22, 1864, 2d Cav.
 Harlow Moon, enl. July 1, 1861, 1st Pennsylvania Regt.; re-enlisted.
 Peter Moon, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 50th Regt.
 Levi Whitaker, enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 15th Eng.
 Alva Wickham, enl. April 30, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to sergt.; re-enlisted.
 Philander Wickham, enl. May, 1861, 2d Regt.; re-enlisted; pro. to 2d lieut.
 John Stickles, enl. Oct. 1, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Edward Ackert, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 15th Eng.; pro. to corp.
 Norman Kilmer, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 Horrel Bigelow, 2d lieut., enl. August, 1861, 1st Cav.; pro. to capt.
 Philip Hartman, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to 1st lieut. and capt.
 E. Mason, enl. Feb. 19, 1862, 102d Regt.; wounded at Cedar Mountain; pro. to sergt. in 13th Regt.
 Henry Hoff, enl. June, 1864, 65th Regt.
 Wm. P. Volk, enl. July 14, 1861, 65th Regt.; pro. to com. sergt.
 Jonas Volk, enl. July 14, 1861, 65th Regt.
 Hugh Bradley, enl. November, 1862, 156th Regt.; died in the service.
 Eugene Casdollar, enl. August, 1861, 90th Regt.
 John H. Schoonmaker, enl. Jan. 11, 1863, 9th Art.
 Peter T. Overbaugh, paymaster; enl. April, 1861, 20th New York Regt.
 John McCarthy, enl. Dec. 22, 1864, Cav.
 Rogers Omere, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to corp.
 Audrey Mitchell, enl. July, 1861, 65th Regt.; wounded.
 Edward Pendergrass, enl. Jan. 2, 1861; 7th Art.; wounded; died soon after returning home.
 John Wood, enl. Jan. 3, 1862, navy, ship "Savannah."
 Peter Wood, enl. July 28, 1861, navy.
 Stephen Murphy, enl. November, 1863, navy, ship "Wabash."
 Thomas Murphy, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 1st Regt.; re-enlisted.
 Fred. Clapper, enl. January, 1863, 15th Eng.
 Wm. Van Buren, enl. October, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Ben. Kitta, corp.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864, 8th Art.
 Hiram Davis, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 152d Regt.; re-enlisted; pro. to sergt.
 Philip Link, enl. March, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Abraham Martin, enl. September, 1861, 5th Cav.
 John Simmons, enl. Nov. 27, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.; re-enl.; sergt.; wounded.
 Edward Teator, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Theodore Webster, enl. Oct. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to corp.; wounded.
 John Bolton, enl. Jan. 17, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 John Hory, enl. Jan. 18, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. F.

- John M. Layman, enl. Jan. 18, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 David Lightner, enl. Jan. 18, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 Patrick Murphy, enl. Jan. 17, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. F.
 David Reese, 120th Regt., Co. G.
 Marquis D. L. Rose, 120th Regt., Co. G.
 Frank L. Richardson, 120th Regt., Co. G.; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Charles F. Richardson, 120th Regt., Co. G.; trans. from 72d Regt.
 John H. Rose, 120th Regt., Co. G.; trans. from 71st Regt.
 Lorenzo Taylor, 120th Regt., Co. G.
 Henry V. Trask, 120th Regt., Co. G.
 Abram Tobias, 120th Regt., Co. G.; missing in the action of James City, Oct. 10, 1863.
 Adison Fairchild, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Feb. 16, 1864, at New York City.
 Peter W. Teetsell, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt.; died April 5, 1863, at Fairmonth, Va.
 James H. Teetsell, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt.; died October 5, 1864, at Petersburg.
 John F. Hallenbeck, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 120th Regt.; died July 1, 1864, while a prisoner at Richmond.
 Jacob Harringer, enl. Jan. 10, 1864, 156th Regt.; died Aug. 8, 1864, at New Orleans.
 Cortland Craft, enl. Jan. 5, 1863, Art.; died March 10, 1864, at Fort Schuyler.
 Hezekiah Du Bois, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to sergt.; died June 1, 1863, at Fortress Monroe.
 M. Brady, enl. Oct. 12, 1862, 156th Regt.; died April, 1863, at Vicksburg.
 Wm. Hoss, enl. September, 1864, 15th Regt.; died in service, Nov. 12, 1864.
 Sheldon B. Whitaker, sergt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 120th Regt.; died July 5, 1864, at Alexandria.
 Wm. B. Maines, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.; died June 2, 1863, at New Orleans.
 John Martin, enl. August, 1864, 102d New York Regt.; died Aug. 24, 1862, at Cedar Mountain.
 James H. Fussmyer, enl. Sept. 11, 1864, 15th Eng.; died Nov. 5, 1864, at City Point, Va.
 John Whalen, enl. June, 1861; died May 6, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
 James McAdams, enl. Aug. 30, 1861, 120th Regt.; died Aug. 30, 1864, at Second Bull Run.
 Manasseh Newkirk, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 120th Regt.; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 Thomas Anstin, enl. May, 1862, 18th New York Regt.; died May, 1864, at Albany, N. Y.
 Lawrence P. Carle, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt.; died September, 1864, in Georgia.
 Wm. H. Dederick, enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to 2d lieut.; died Sept. 20, 1864, at Petersburg.
 Charles E. Davis, enl. July 25, 1861, 62d Regt.; died Feb. 9, 1864.
 Minard Kesselheck, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 56th Regt.; died Oct. 29, 1864, at Saugerties.
 J. T. Bolton, corp., enl. August, 1862, 168th Regt.; died April 18, 1864, at Saugerties.
 Peter C. Moore, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 15th Regt.; died Nov. 10, 1864, at Washington.
 Harman Brink, enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 156th Regt.; died May, 1864, at New Orleans.
 Horace Bisseloff, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 20th Regt.; died March, 1863, Virginia.
 Jacob Tucker, enl. May, 1864, navy; died September, 1864, at Saugerties.
 Peter W. Young, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; died March 30, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
 Peter M. Hoff, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 15th Eng.; died Sept. 16, 1864, at City Point, Va.
 Lewis F. Post, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to sergt.; died Oct. 2, 1864, at Cedar Creek.
 M. J. Smith, 1st messenger, enl. September, 1862; killed at Richmond.
 Isaac C. Williams, enl. 1861; died Jan. 10, 1864, Ulster County.
 John Tracy, enl. May 8, 1861, 20th Regt.; died July 8, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 Titus Whitaker, enl. November, 1862, navy, from the "Seymour"; died June 5, 1864, Newbern, N. C.
 Philip J. Kearney, enl. April, 1862, 11th Regt.; pro. to capt. and maj.; died Aug. 9, 1863, in New York City.
 Dennis Felten, corp., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt.; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 Jacob T. Clapper, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt.; died August, 1864, at Petersburg.
 Cranfield Conch, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 15th Regt.; died Feb. 2, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
 Abram W. Stewart, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; died July 25, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 John Eligh, enl. November, 1863; died February, 1864, at Folly Isle.
 Cosar Barrett, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 15th Eng.; died Feb. 5, 1865, at New Orleans.
 David McDonald, enl. November, 1862, 156th Regt.; died Sept. 19, 1864, near Washington, D. C.
 Joseph Eitor, enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 91st N. Y. Regt.; died Jan. 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Samuel Vought, enl. Oct. 10, 1862, 156th Regt.; died June 17, 1863, at Brazier City, La.
 James W. Overbough, enl. October, 1861, 44th Regt.; died May 10, 1862, at New York City.
 Abram K. Whitaker, rpt., enl. June, 1861, 171st Regt.; died June 27, 1862, at Fair Oaks.
 Henry Plass, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt.; died March, 1864, at Richmond, Va.
 John H. Edwards, sergt., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt.; died May, 1864, at Cold Harbor.
 Abram Whispell, artificer, 15th Eng.; died of consumption at City Point, Va., Nov. 7, 1864.
 Hiram Carle, enl. August, 1862, 15th Eng.; died in the service.
 Warren Kenible, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; pro. to sergt., 2d lieut., 1st lieut., the last Feb. 4, 1865.
 John S. Moffatt, sergt., enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; pro. to 2d lieut. Feb. 4, 1865.
 Paul S. Teetsell, corp., enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; missing in action, Oct. 10, 1863.
 Abraham V. Brownan, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; trans. from 71st Regt.
 Wm. H. Smith, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; trans. from 71st Regt.
 Patrick Howley, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; trans. from 72d Regt.
 John C. Wolven, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; pro. to corp., April 1, 1865.
 Ethan Wolven, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; pro. to corp., April 1, 1865.
 David W. Hommel, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; pro. to corp., April 1, 1865.
 Wm. H. Myer, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
 John H. Maie, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
 John H. Manns, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
 John McCall, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Manasseh Newkirk, enl. October, 1862, 120th Regt.; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Joseph Norton, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Russell Ostrander, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 John E. Capen, enl. November, 1862, Zouaves.
 James H. Reed, enl. September, 1864, Harris Cavalry; wounded.
 Rory O Moore, enl. April, 1861, 69th Regt.
 Theodore Davis, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.; wounded at Cedar Mountain.
 Daniel W. Whitaker, enl. April, 1861, 71st Regt.; wounded at Bull Run; suffered in rebel prison six months.
 Ira Swart, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. G.; pro. to capt.
 George E. Smith, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. G.; shot through the body at Gettysburg; lay three days on the battlefield, but recovered.
 Simon W. Whitaker, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.; re-enlisted.
 Alex. Young, enl. Nov. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John Schall, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Edward Boyer, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Philip Burleigh, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; trans. from 73d Regt.; missing in action, Oct. 27, 1864.
 Wm. H. Barrett, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; missing in action at James City, Oct. 10, 1863.
 Lawrence Callen, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.
 Archibald Calhoun, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.
 George E. Carwright, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; wounded March 25, 1863.
 Edwin Chapman, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; missing in action, March 31, 1863.
 Lawrence Carle, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.; missing in action at James City, Va., Oct. 10, 1863.
 John Tracy, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Edward W. Wright, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 George W. Van Hoesen, drummer, enl. 120th Regt., Co. G.
 Edward McRessell, 1st lieut., 120th Regt., Co. G.; pro. to adjt.
 James A. Hyde, 2d lieut., 120th Regt., Co. G.; pro. to capt., Co. A.
 Jason Carle, 2d lieut., 120th Regt., Co. G.; killed at Gettysburg.
 Thomas J. Averill, 120th Regt., Co. G.; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Stephen Bleecker, 120th Regt., Co. G.; wounded in the Wilderness.
 Lewis C. Boyer, 120th Regt., Co. G.
 Francis J. Burrell, 120th Regt., Co. G.; wounded at Tolopotony, May 31, 1864.
 Sylvester Ennrell, 120th Regt., Co. G.
 Milo V. Bailey, 120th Regt., Co. G.; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Frank Burews, 120th Regt., Co. G.; trans. from 72d Regt.
 John Bonen, 120th Regt., Co. G.; trans. from 72d Regt.
 William Sisson, enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 120th Regt., Co. G.
 Simon Betts, enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 120th Regt., Co. G.; wounded.
 John H. Moe, enl. Dec. 22, 1862, 20th Regt., Co. I.
 John L. Decker, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 15th Eng.
 Peter M. Hoff, enl. Dec. 24, 1863, 15th Eng.; died in the service.
 Joshua Schoonmaker, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Eng.
 Ogden Lindsley, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Eng.
 Benjamin Wase, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Eng.
 James B. Couch, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Eng.
 James W. Rose, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Eng.
 William B. Carle, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Eng.
 Henry A. Coon, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Eng.
 James H. Hopkins, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Eng.
 William Young, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Eng.
 Emery Teetsell, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Eng.
 Oliver A. Field, enl. September, 1862, pilot, navy.
 Thomas Field, enl. September, 1862, engineer, navy.
 William C. Farr, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.
 George Freleigh, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Thomas Fauning, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Frederick L. Fiore, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.; died in hospital of wounds.
 Joseph C. Fox, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 James Gibson, enl. September, 1862, navy.
 George M. Griffin, enl. August, 1864, 120th Regt.

W. W. Hommel, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Ira Hommel, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Charles H. Harrington, enl. Aug. 29, 1861, 2d eng., navy, gunboat "E. B. Hale,"
 pro. to 1st eng.
 David Hutton, enl. August, 1862, navy.
 Nelson Ingraham, surg., com. September, 1862.
 Edward Keegan, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Michael Kennedy, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Frederick Zethmanns, enl. Oct. 18, 1864, 7th Regt.
 John R. Wilton, enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 7th Regt.
 James Kelly, enl. Oct. 17, 1864.
 Thomas Williams, enl. Oct. 13, 1864.
 Lorenzo D. Baldwin, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Hiram Barrio, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
 John Backus, enl. August, 1862.
 J. S. Burhaus, enl. August, 1862, Hawkins' Zouaves.
 William Bennett, enl. August, 1862, Hawkins' Zouaves.
 Cornelius Brink, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Christian Carwright, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Moses Craft, enl. August, 1862, navy; died in the service in China.
 William Conise, enl. August, 1862, navy.
 Warren Thompson, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Frank L. Thompson, 120th Regt., Co. G.
 David York, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 20th U. S. Colored Regt.
 Thomas Munson, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Jacob H. Cole, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 120th Regt., Co. G.
 James Kinkhead, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Carl Heizog, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Jacob Bassett, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 20th U. S. Colored Regt.
 Stephen K. Graham, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Henry Bassett, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 20th U. S. Colored Regt.
 Daniel Geary, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Francis Roach, enl. Jan. 9, 1861, 15th Eng.
 Larry Fahey, enl. Jan. 5, 1861, 15th Eng.
 Matthew Faslin, enl. Jan. 5, 1861, 15th Eng.
 Edward Berkett, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Charles Francis, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 20th U. S. Colored Regt.
 Henry Saulsbury, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 20th U. S. Colored Regt.
 Charles A. Cline, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Charles Carle, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Jason Carle, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; killed at Gettysburg.
 Ira Carle, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Erastus D. Chipman, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Andrew P. Craft, enl. August, 1862, navy.
 Edward Coogan, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 John Cole, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Alexander Cooper, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Eron Culkins, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 John H. Donigan, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Albert S. Davis, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Charles Du Bois, enl. May 14, 1861, navy, ship "Wabash."
 — Dodge, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, Mounted Rifles.
 Major Eggleston, enl. September, 1862, navy.
 John H. Field, enl. September, 1862, navy.
 John Lynch, enl. September, 1862, Hawkins' Zouaves.
 Alexander Laur, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Nelson Lindsley, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Cornelius Lasher, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Biram Longendyck, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Henry J. Livingston, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Charles Lutzmeier, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.
 James Long, enl. September, 1862, Mass. regt.
 William Longendyck, enl. September, 1862, Albany regt.
 Freeman Lindsley, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Edgar C. Myer, enl. September, 1864, 156th Regt.
 Jacob Munterslock, enl. September, 1862, New York City regt.
 Peter Mullien, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Christopher C. Mower, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; missing in action at
 James City, Oct. 10, 1863.
 Joseph Male, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 John Moore, enl. August, 1862, Illinois regt.
 Samuel Brown, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 15th Eng.
 John Flanagan, enl. Jan. 3, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Frederick Willis, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Eng.
 Charles E. Furman, enl. Jan. 11, 1861, 20th U. S. Col. Regt.
 Albert Post, enl. Jan. 15, 1861, 5th Art.
 Alfred Hommel, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Eng.
 John Wendels, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 20th Regt.
 Peter L. Atkins, enl. Oct. 17, 1864, 15th Eng.
 John Hart, enl. Oct. 18, 1864, 15th Cav.
 James Gaston, enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 15th Eng.
 James Taylor, enl. Oct. 18, 1864, 15th Cav.
 Henry Lee, enl. Oct. 18, 1864, 20th Regt.
 John Armstrong, enl. Oct. 19, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Peter H. Blackwell, enl. Oct. 19, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. B.
 Lyman O. Waters, enl. Oct. 19, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Michael Foul, enl. Feb. 20, 1864, 120th Regt., Co. I.

Edwin Wolcott, enl. 15th Eng.
 Jacob D. Morris, enl. 15th Eng.
 Alexander Brewer, enl. 15th Eng.
 Alvin P. Brewer, enl. 15th Eng.
 Motts Filand, enl. 15th Eng.
 Levi Francis, enl. 15th Eng.
 Abner Garrison, enl. 15th Eng.
 Abram Snyder, enl. 15th Eng.
 Jonah Munkler, enl. 15th Eng.
 Chauncey Lewis, enl. 15th Eng.
 William F. Van Voris, enl. 15th Eng.
 John E. Smith, enl. 15th Eng.
 Joshua Snyder, enl. 15th Eng.
 Abram A. Post, enl. 15th Eng.
 Michael Shields, enl. 15th Eng.
 John Burns, enl. 15th Eng.
 Charles T. Van Keuren, enl. 15th Eng.
 John G. Zimmerman, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Thomas Buck, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Charles Carney, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 15th Eng.
 John Sprunbergh, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Alonzo Sherman, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Caesar Hasbronck, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 20th U. S. Col. Regt.
 Benjamin S. Colver, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Peter Decker, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. G.
 Leonard Whitney, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. G.
 James Dolan, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 15th Eng.
 John W. Goodrich, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Francis M. Van Valkenbergh, enl. Jan. 11, 1861, 15th Eng.
 Conrad S. Smith, enl. Jan. 11, 1861, 15th Eng.
 Rufus E. Schoonmaker, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Albert Hommel, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Christopher Hoetnebeck, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Joseph Woven, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 15th Eng.
 William R. Garrison, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 15th Eng.
 James Myers, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 15th Eng.
 John H. Muckle, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Chauncey Myers, enl. Jan. 2, 1861, 15th Eng.
 Jacob Dawringle, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 15th Eng.
 William Gilmore, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Peter C. Mower, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 15th Eng.
 James R. Walker, enl. Jan. 4, 1861, 120th Regt., Co. G.
 Jacob Mower, enl. Jan. 2, 1861, 15th Eng.
 Flavius Dibble, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Michael Hommel, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Edwin Cline, enl. Jan. 5, 1861, 15th Eng.
 John J. Riggs, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Louis Roub, enl. Jan. 4, 1861, 15th Eng.
 John Taylor, enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. B.
 John Anderson, enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Charles Morton, enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 192d Regt.
 John Kelly, enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 192d Regt.
 James Ford, enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 192d Regt.
 James Williams, enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Michael Hezon, enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 192d Regt.
 William Harris, enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 192d Regt.
 John Armstrong, enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Thomas McWallas, enl. Feb. 5, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Thomas Moore, enl. March 17, 1865, 192d Regt.
 John Pay, enl. March 18, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Michael Lertus, enl. March 18, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Francis Blake, enl. March 18, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Robert Parker, enl. March 18, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Frederick Conner, enl. March 18, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Charles Haggerty, enl. March 20, 1865, Ind. Co., No. 17.
 Edwin Fletcher, enl. March 20, 1865, Ind. Co., No. 17.
 Thomas Carr, enl. March 20, 1865, Ind. Co., No. 17.
 Thomas Sullivan, enl. March 20, 1865, 192d Regt.
 George W. Fraley, enl. March 20, 1865, 192d Regt.
 John F. Thompson, enl. March 20, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Henry Hunter, enl. March 20, 1865, 192d Regt.
 John Avery, enl. March 20, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Edward Dillon, enl. March 20, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Leonard Howard, enl. March 21, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Dick Parsons, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Albert Maxham, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt.
 James Farrell, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt.
 James Thompson, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt.
 George Williams, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Malach White, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt.
 John Addington, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt.
 John Norman, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Robert P. Owens, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Patrick Smith, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Michael Carroll, enl. March 24, 1865, 192d Regt.
 Thomas Thornton, enl. March 25, 1865, 192d Regt.
 William Thompson, enl. March 21, 1865, 192d Regt.

John Damon, enl. March 25, 1865, 12th Regt., Co. F.
 Hugh Carroll, enl. March 27, 1865, 12th Regt., Co. F.
 Patrick Conoway, enl. March 27, 1865, 12th Regt., Co. F.
 Owen Falley, enl. March 27, 1865, 12th Regt., Co. F.
 Andrew M. Gilmore, enl. March 28, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Robert Willis, enl. March 29, 1865, 8th Regt., Co. C.
 John Murphy, enl. March 29, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Daniel Moore, enl. March 29, 1865, 15th Regt.
 William Clark, enl. March 29, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Martin Coley, enl. March 29, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. F.
 James Kenny, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 James Burns, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Thomas Murray, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Henry Myers, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 John Crawford, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 William Ash, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 George Williams, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 John Waters, enl. March 30, 1865, 8th Cav., Co. C.
 Thomas H. Murphy, enl. March 30, 1865, 9th Cav., Co. C.
 John H. Young, enl. March 30, 1865, 9th Cav., Co. C.
 William McBride, enl. March 30, 1865, 9th Cav., Co. C.
 William Drew, enl. March 30, 1865, 9th Cav., Co. C.
 Daniel Noble, enl. March 30, 1865, 9th Cav., Co. C.
 William Johnson, enl. March 30, 1865, 9th Cav., Co. C.
 Hugh McDonald, enl. March 30, 1865, 9th Cav., Co. B.
 Edward Stanley, enl. March 30, 1865, 9th Cav., Co. C.
 Robert Melville, enl. March 30, 1865, 8th Cav., Co. C.
 Patrick Taylor, enl. March 30, 1865, 8th Cav., Co. C.
 Joseph Dunn, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Thomas S. Butler, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Charles Dunn, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Richard Lord, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Patrick Almon, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 John Riley, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Charles King, enl. March 30, 1865, 8th Cav.
 Thomas Joyce, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 James Ryan, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Alexander Smith, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Arba R. Birdsall, enl. March 30, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. C.
 George Vallar, enl. March 30, 1865, 12th Regt.
 James Riley, enl. April 1, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Benjamin Hoffman, enl. April 2, 1865, 12th Regt.
 Henry Ranze, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Joseph Conn, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Henry A. Maxwell, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Wm. M. Buttruss, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 John Sherry, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Andrew M. Mamard, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Alexander Fokey, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Hendrick Hensen, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Lawrence H. O'Bryan, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Allison B. Deason, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Dominick Barrow, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 James Greer, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Franz Muller, enl. Oct. 18, 1864, 7th Regt.
 Otto Shaksens, enl. Oct. 18, 1864, 7th Regt.
 Frederick Sinlegrew, enl. Oct. 18, 1864, 7th Regt.
 Heinrich Kratz, enl. Oct. 18, 1864, 7th Regt.
 Adam H. Neil, 12th Regt., Co. G; killed at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863.
 Lewis Neil, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 Wm. O'Neil, 12th Regt., Co. G; lost an arm, Oct. 27, 1864.
 George E. Purley, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 Herman Pless, 12th Regt., Co. G; died in rebel prison, Georgia.
 Joseph C. Palmateer, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 Peter Quinlin, 12th Regt., Co. G; died in rebel prison at Richmond.
 John W. Ryder, 12th Regt., Co. G; killed March 25, 1865.
 Charles Snyder, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 Lewis Similes, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 Solomon Teetsell, 12th Regt., Co. G; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Elijah Van Aken, 12th Regt., Co. G; lost an arm at Gettysburg.
 James H. Vandervoort, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 James W. Winans, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 E. H. Winters, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 W. H. Winters, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 Peter W. Youngs, 12th Regt., Co. G; died April 5, 1864.
 Alfred P. Bugbee, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
 Lewis Cox, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 Charles W. Du Bois, 12th Regt., Co. G; missing in action at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Wm. Dillon, 12th Regt., Co. G; killed Oct. 27, 1864.
 Henry Fisher, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Albert E. Geotschius, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Ralph P. Howe, 12th Regt., Co. G; lost a leg at Petersburg.
 Edward Hussey, 12th Regt., Co. G; killed Oct. 27, 1864.
 Wm. H. Johnson, 12th Regt., Co. G; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Edward Kelley, 12th Regt., Co. G; killed at Gettysburg.

Chauncey Lewis, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 Peter Mollen, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Wm. C. Mynard, 12th Regt., Co. G; died near Falmouth, Va., Feb. 23, 1865.
 John McGuire, 12th Regt., Co. G; died near Falmouth, Va., Feb. 24, 1865.
 James R. Walker, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 12th Regt., Co. G; wounded May 6, 1864.
 Charles Wilson, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Sidney Wilson, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Patrick Ward, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 71st Regt.
 Samuel G. Willer, 12th Regt., Co. G; missing in action at James City, Oct. 7, 1863.
 George E. Youngs, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 John V. B. Youngs, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 Silas W. Deyo, 12th Regt., Co. G, sergt.; pro. to 2d lieut., Co. D, Dec. 31, 1864.
 Samuel Syme, 12th Regt., Co. G; killed March 25, 1865.
 John H. Edwards, sergt., 12th Regt., Co. G; killed May 31, 1864.
 Joseph Reynolds, corp., 12th Regt., Co. G; pro. to sergt.; killed Feb. 5, 1865.
 George Schmitt, 12th Regt., Co. G, corp.; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Cyrus Hanks, drummer, 12th Regt., Co. G; killed Oct. 5, 1864.
 Hoxie Adams, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Isaac W. Barber, 12th Regt., Co. G; killed at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863.
 Samuel M. Horton, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 Francis E. Harris, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 William J. Holt, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 George Horn, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 John H. Hollinbeck, 12th Regt., Co. G; missing in action, Oct. 19, 1863, at James City.
 Charles Johnson, 12th Regt., Co. G; wounded Nov. 6, 1864.
 William Johnson, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.
 George Johnson, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Thomas C. Jones, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.
 James Keenan, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Joseph Laughlin, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Philip Lutze, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Joseph Mac, 12th Regt., Co. G.
 Walter P. Mallett, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Hugh McGuire, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.
 Patrick Noonan, 12th Regt., Co. G; trans. from 72d Regt.

Perhaps these should be added, as they appear in the town clerk's index; but the reference by pages is in part obscure:

David I. Atkins, John Armstrong (2d), Patrick Almon, Gilbert Armstrong, John A. Anderson, William Anderson, Frederick Artes, John Anders (2d), Charles Anderson.

On Monday, Nov. 7, 1863, the first draft for this Congressional district took place, and the town of Saugerties was called upon for 257,—about one-eighth of the whole number. These nearly all commuted by the payment of \$300 each.

Under the draft in 1864, for three years, a large number of citizens were again drawn, who furnished the following substitutes:

Martin Rhoads, John Burns, Michael Dunn, Andrew Pappo, James McAlpin, Henry Goller, Michael Bogau, Gilbert Armstrong, James White, Jack Wesley, Francis Tyson, Square Brown, Lawrence Spencer, John Fealey, Peter Connors, Jacob Bender, John A. Anderson, William Anderson, John Martin, James Lynch, John Groves, Henry Hunt, John Doly, John Martin, John Trehring, Frederick Arts, Alexander Easton, Nicholas Butterman, John Jones, William H. Cole, Joseph Miller, Artemus Stacks, George W. Lemay, Thomas Daniel, Robert Stevens, George Bradley, Edward Hughes, Thomas Coleman, James Newman, Richard Shower, William Johnson, George Morgan, John Blank, William O'Brien, William Murphy, William Boyneburgh, James Olliton, Edward Crowell, William Haggerty, Michael Doyle, Bernardus Freitas, James Carter, Eugene D. Powelson, William Good, Patrick Farren, Edward Farren, Bernard Smith, Samuel Gatherie, Hugh Livingston, Robert Gillebrath, Robert Williams, John Wright, Herman Forrester, William O. Donnell, Alexander Wilson, John Harry, Thomas McDermott, William Johnson, John Miller, Henry Williams, William Taylor, James McCready, Charles Smith, John Purcell, Abram Dove, James Greene, Henry Sanders, William McGregor, Francis Muller, John Smith, Charles Baker, William Kelley, John Anderson, John Burns.

Persons drafted for one year in 1864 furnished the following substitutes.

Michael Shea, Frederick Stevens, James Walters, Paul Rapp, Frederick March, John Lands, John Bruins, Charles Johnson, L. R. Peniston, John W. Smith, Thomas Morris, Julius Vincent, Joseph Richardson, Michael Carroll, Charles Haffer, Edward Wilson, John Ingram, Wm. Platt, Patrick



Yours &c
Emily Chandler

Ryan, P. C. Michael, Henry Houldable, Peter Griffin, George Brant, Philander Payte, Francis Griffin, Charles J. Swede, Wm. Smith, Franze Western, John Sherry, Joseph Bonn, Thomas Jones, David Gregory, Frederick Dulick, Thomas Coyle, John Burns, John Kelley, John Clark, John Brown, Golfrid Schaffer, Carlo Bone, Jacob Stober, Robert Dumbier, John Kelley, Francis Marmy, Benjamin Johnson, J. A. Lottenberg, Charles Desnow, Edward A. Taylor, John Edwards, John Kerrigan, Thomas Travers, James McDonnell, Wm. Snyder, Francis Mayett, Daniel Nichols, Wm. Bravinton, Matthew Brady, Carlo Gerlade, Michael O'Neil, James Walters, Louis Myer, Henry Octave, Wm. Welsh, Charles A. Snyder, Joseph Utley, John Hart, Michael Seward, Wm. Pratt, Charles H. Letcher, Thomas Ryan, Wm. Riley, Edward Williams, John Doolan, John Sweeney, Frederick Lehmann, Edward Brazel, Charles Coone, Christian Wendt, Michael, Cast, Thomas Foley, Robert Henderson, Robert Massey, Peter O. Day, George Frohman, John Giebo, Peter McGill, Elisha Jobbett, George Rose, Peter Griffen, Herman Schlip, Sebastian Cottoul, Oliver Berian, Michael Romabson, William Stewart, — Stalmons, William Chesey, Fritz Franz, William Burns, Gottlieb Gastrock, William Lister, Patrick McGee, Edward Moritz, John Zahner, Thomas Gurney, Jacob Volmer.

Persons drafted for two years in 1864 furnished the following substitutes :

Frank Carraciola, David Willis, Thomas Powels, James Shouche, Laurence Hill, John Lind, John Bell, George Hall, Patrick McCabe, John Black, James Gibson, John Murphy, Bernard Canley, Edward Burton, Joseph Conner, Charles J. Coates, Charles Anderson, Julius Galiesk, John Curley, William Hardley, Lewis Shultz, Louis A. Posite, William Gilmore.

Persons drafted in 1865 for one year furnished the following substitutes :

Herman Willis, George Kaubag, James More, Adolph Kohls, George White, William Killmer, William Thompson, Charles E. Overt, Aaron Pope, Edward Brady, Samuel Horton, Andrew Johnson.

Persons drafted in 1865 for three years furnished the following substitutes :

Wm. P. Kelly, James G. Halley, Wm. Schmitts, Peter H. Mack.

Entered naval service :

Martin Finall.

A few of these names may be found also in the general list, but if so, they served a second time ; or if not, then the name given here shows the additional fact of substitution.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. HENRY OSTRANDER, D.D.,

was born at New Marlborough, now the town of Plattekill, March 11, 1781. His great grandfather, Jan Ostrander, the most distant ancestor of whom anything definite is known, lived between the years 1664 and 1724, and during the period of oppression which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes fled with many of the Huguenots of France and Holland, came to this country, and settled in Kingston, N. Y.

Henry, the grandfather of the late Dr. Ostrander, was born and reared at Kingston, N. Y. In the marriage record of the old Kingston Church he is set down as an inhabitant of Hurley, who married Elizabeth Wambony, of Kingston. He purchased a farm at Espous, where he resided until about 1760, and removed to Plattekill, where he purchased a tract of two thousand acres, being a part of a patent known as Marschahn.

His father, Wilhelmus, married Sarah, daughter of Dene Relyea, a French Protestant, who came to this country at

an early period. The result of this issue was nine sons and one daughter, of whom Dr. Ostrander was sixth son. He was sent to school at the early age of three years ; at twelve years of age he was considered a good proficient in the branches then taught in the common schools.

In 1793 he was sent to the Latin school of Rev. Stephen Goetschius, of New Paltz, and at the age of fifteen entered the sophomore class of Union College. Ill health compelled him to relinquish his studies, and he returned home. Partially recovering his spirits, he entered the Kingston Academy, under the direction of Timothy T. Smith, who was well qualified to guide him through the whole course of study then customary in our colleges. Having finished his preparatory studies and become fully persuaded as to his duty, he devoted his life without reservation thenceforth to the work of the ministry.

He commenced his theological course under Dr. Solomon Froeligh, a professor of theology acting under appointment by the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in North America. He was examined before the Classis of Paramus for licensure, Sept. 3, 1801, and was authorized to preach the gospel Oct. 6, 1801. By his own request he was dismissed from this Classis, and joined the Classis of Albany. Was ordained and installed pastor of the church at Coxsackie, Oct. 21, 1801.

He married, May 7, 1801, Miss Jane Nottingham, born in the same neighborhood where he spent his early years, and a descendant of Capt. William Nottingham, who came from England with Col. Nicolls at the time of the surrender of New Netherlands to the British crown, in 1664. Their children were Dr. Stephen N., for many years a practicing physician in Saugerties, who died at the age of thirty-seven ; Mary Eliza, wife of Dr. Dumont (deceased) ; Laura (deceased) ; Ann Catharine, and Jane, who reside on the old homestead in Saugerties. Dr. Ostrander remained at Coxsackie, and besides his ministerial duties interested himself in the establishment of an academy at that place until May 24, 1810, when he accepted a "call" from the church at Catskill, now called Leeds, which was approved by the Classis of Ulster, and he was installed in his new charge by the Rev. John Gosman, D.D., of Kingston. He remained in this charge only two years, when a pressing "call" was made upon him by the church of Kaatsban and Saugerties, which he accepted, and was installed Sept. 20, 1812. He labored as an earnest and devoted minister in this church until Jan. 1, 1862, a period of fifty years, during which time he resided at Kaatsban for twenty-two years, six years in Saugerties, and in 1840 removed upon his own farm at Glaseo, where he resided until his death, Nov. 22, 1872. His wife died May 22, 1846.

The honorary degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the trustees of Rutgers College in 1844. We quote from the address of the Rev. Dr. C. Van Santvoord, his successor in the church at Saugerties, delivered on the occasion of his funeral services : "If the ministry of our father and friend was long, it was also fruitful. He was a skillful expounder of the word. He was an adroit dialectician. He was learned in the scripture lore. He was a thorough theologian, and loved to explore and ex-

pound the great doctrines of Christianity, resting upon the atoning sacrifice, the true foundation laid in Zion. In this his great strength lay. He was rich and powerful and cogent here. Few could hear him without stronger impressions of the guilt and peril of sin, or clearer apprehensions of the majesty and holiness of God, and the amazing condescension and love of Him who, 'though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor.'

His mind was keen, analytical, and discriminating as well as fertile and comprehensive; and his presentation of a subject was felt by the thoughtful listener to be at once convincing and complete. He was "apt to teach," and instructive to those seeking instruction. Perhaps there was less of the popular element about his preaching than some might have desired. There was certainly nothing of the sensational about it, which not a few of those who run to and fro at the present day for Sabbath stimulus seem to crave. The flowers of fancy and of rhetoric he appeared to regard but slightly, rarely setting any before his hearers; agreeing with Robert Hall that "men cannot live on flowers." But the strong and nourishing meat of the Word he knew how to provide, and did provide with liberal hand, and the fruit of this was seen in the spiritual health and growth and comeliness of those who enjoyed these stated repasts.

LUDWIG RUSSELL.

To Johannes Nicholas Roessell and Maria Magdalena, his wife, citizens of the city of Weickersheim, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, was born a son, on or about the 1st day of May, 1741, who was named John Ludwig Eberherd Roessell. This son at about the age of nineteen, through the strategy of recruiting agents of the French government, was induced to enlist in the French army, while temporarily at Strausburg, for service in Canada against the English. He was forced on board a French ship and in twenty-one days reached Nova Scotia, and was mustered into the French army in Canada. Feeling highly incensed against the French for the deception practiced upon him, then a mere boy, he determined to take "French leave" at the earliest possible moment and seek protection in the English lines. In company with a comrade this was effected. On furnishing the English officers with plans and drawings of the French works, together with the number of troops, ordnance, etc., they were received kindly and sent to New England, out of harm's way. In consequence of such service young Roessell was given a commission in the English army. As early as 1768 he wrote his name Ludwig Russell.

The war between the French and the English having terminated, young Russell came to reside at West Camp, Ulster Co., where, on the 13th day of October, 1772, he married Catharine Fiero. During their marriage relations (which terminated in the death of the husband on the 15th day of May, 1792), four sons and three daughters were born to them, as follows: William, Nicholas, Elisha, Jeremiah, Sophia, Catharine, and Maria.

Catharine and Maria died at an early age. All the other children had a long lease of life, and all were residents of

the town of Saugerties through life excepting Nicholas, who married a Miss Lawyer, of Schoharie County, and lived in that county nearly all his life.

When the British yoke became oppressive beyond endurance, and the colonists took up arms against the mother-country, the subject of this sketch rallied to the colonial standard, and tendered his services to aid in repelling the enemy and protecting the rights and liberties of the American colonists. Leaving his young wife and two small children to the tender mercies of his neighbors and friends at West Camp, he went forth to battle in the cause of American independence.

A letter written to his friends at West Camp was published in the *New York Tribune* in the centennial year of American independence. This letter bore date of Sept. 1, 1776, and was written in camp at Fort Washington. In speaking of this letter the *Tribune* says:

"A CENTENNIAL LETTER.

"A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER'S COMMENTS.—BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND AND WASHINGTON'S EVACUATION OF NEW YORK.—AN ACCOUNT BY ONE OF THE GARRISON OF FORT WASHINGTON.

"The following curious letter is one of several in the possession of William Dederick, of Elizabeth, N. J. It is especially entertaining at this time and to New York readers from the fact that it bears date in 1776, and refers to the events which led to the evacuation of New York City by Washington's army. The writer was Ludwig Russell, apparently a private soldier at the time of writing, which was at the very opening of operations in this vicinity. He survived through the war and raised a large family. Among his sons was the late Hon. Jeremiah Russell, and a grandson still surviving is William F. Russell, who served in the Legislature of 1851 and in the Thirty-fifth Congress. It was addressed to Matthew Dederick, then a captain of militia at West Camp,—wherever that may have been.

"The cannonading referred to in the letter as occurring about the latter part of August was undoubtedly the firing between the troops at the battle of Brooklyn. The several alarms alluded to were doubtless occasioned by fears of attempts at landing by Lord Howe's troops who were then anchored in the lower bay, and who did finally effect a landing on the site of the present Fort Hamilton. The criticism of the writer on the wickedness of the Continental soldiers, and particularly of the Pennsylvania regiments, will interest those familiar with the morals of the troops during the Rebellion."

The writer was the head of the Russell family of the town of Saugerties, was one of its earliest pioneers, a gentleman of culture, a devoted and ardent member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, a leading member of society, and universally esteemed in the community where he lived and died. He died May 15, 1795.

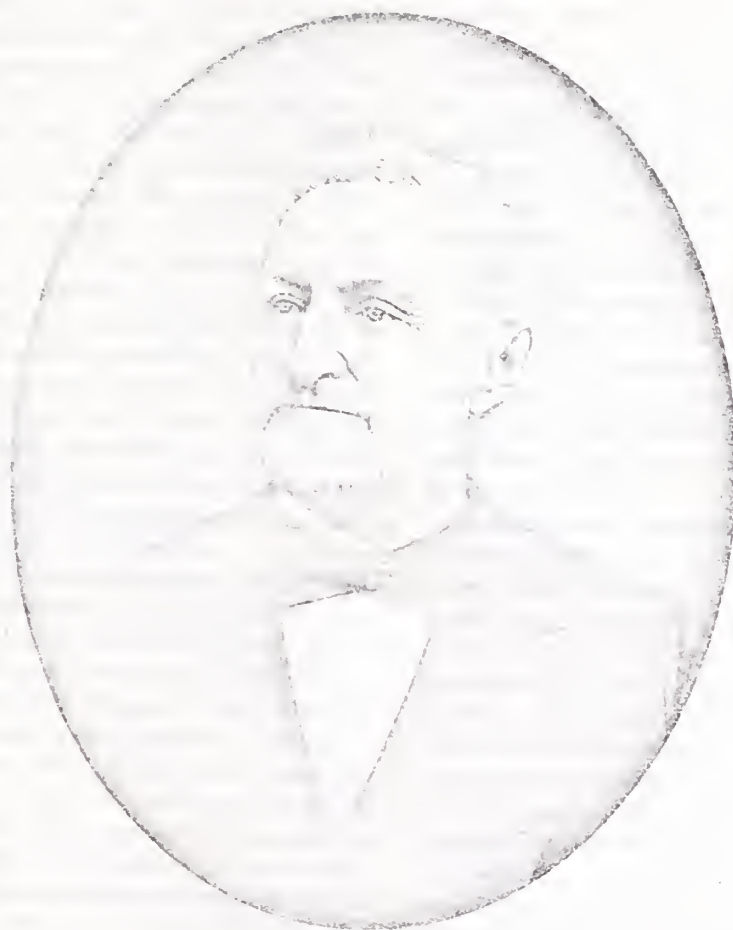
JEREMIAH RUSSELL,

fourth son of Ludwig Russell, was born Jan. 26, 1786. At the tender age of nine, through the death of his father, he was thrown upon his own resources. He sought employment on the farm at first, but at the age of twelve obtained a place as chore boy and clerk with James Kortz, a merchant at West Camp, with whom he remained several years, and by his integrity and zeal in the business became a great favorite with his employer. Prior to reaching his majority he had saved from his earnings sufficient means and started a small store at Trumpbours Corners.

He married, Nov. 2, 1806, Miss Elizabeth Moore, by whom he had five sons,—John H., David M., William F.



Jenniah R. Russell



Wm. G. Russell

James, and Peter, and three daughters,—Maria Catherine, Eliza Margaret, and Elizabeth.

He built up a remunerative business, and, having accumulated a cash capital sufficient to warrant him in seeking a more extensive field for operations, in the spring of 1814 he located in the (now) village of Saugerties, then a small hamlet containing less than a score of unpretentious buildings. His keen perception led him to see in this new location the advantages of a fine water-power, where manufactories would ultimately be built, and where his ambition as a merchant could be fully gratified. Here he launched out into a general mercantile business. His trade increased so rapidly that he found it necessary to build a sloop to transport the great quantities of wood, tan-bark, staves, and lumber increasing on his hands. In 1816 he built the sloop "Viper" as his first venture. She proved of too great draught of water for the Esopus, and he sold her on the upper Hudson in 1821. He then built the sloop "James Russell," one of the finest on the Hudson, and one which attracted much attention. He sold this vessel in 1824 for a large price. In 1825 he completed the sloop "Science," a vessel of much larger dimensions than the former ones, and fitted up with cabins for passengers. This was pronounced the best and most complete North River sloop afloat. Disposing of this vessel in 1830, he built next, under the supervision of Timothy Wood, a ship-wright of large experience and great skill, the sloop "Livingston," which he launched in 1836, and which was for many years owned and under the command of his second son, Capt. David M. Russell, and is now among the few living North River sloops doing business on the Hudson.

Mr. Russell continued in the mercantile trade until 1833, March 3, when he sold out to his son William F., who had had the control of the business for several years. In his politics, as in everything he undertook, Mr. Russell was ardent, enthusiastic, and persevering, and through his long and eventful career cherished the principles of the Jeffersonian school of politics. He was many times chosen supervisor of his town, and in 1828 was presidential elector, and cast his vote for the idol of his heart, the great military hero, Gen. Jackson. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1842, a member of the Twenty-eighth Congress of the United States, and continued to take an active part in politics the remainder of his life.

Prior to the establishment of the Bank of Ulster (now First National Bank of Saugerties), the nearest points where banking facilities could be had were at Catskill and Kingston, respectively twelve miles distant. Feeling the great need of banking facilities here, the leading men of that day—Mr. Russell, John Kiersted, Jacob Trumbour, George A. Gay, Asa Bigelow, Esq., and Messrs. Charles and Giles Isham—joined hands and made their best effort to secure a charter for a bank to be located here. At the same time a like effort was made by leading citizens of Kingston, foremost of whom were Gen. Joseph S. Smith and William Kerr, Esq., who succeeded in securing a charter for the Kingston Bank, to the great discomfiture of our friends here. From that period Mr. Russell's business was largely that of private banker, thus supplying a much needed want to our citizens. During the period at which the extensive water-

power at this point was being utilized, and our manufactories were being built, the business of the place was very much increased. Mr. Russell's financial operations necessarily grew to large proportions. Beside supplying his fellow-townsmen with money, he furnished the several manufactories then completed with cash for the monthly payments of their operators. So correct, prompt, and obliging was he in all his transactions that he acquired and preserved to the day of his death the utmost confidence not only of the business men of the place, but of all the financial institutions with which he had dealings.

Mr. Russell inaugurated the idea of constructing a turnpike road from the village to the Corners, in the town of Shandaken. He secured the co-operation of John Kiersted, George A. Gay, and others at this point, and of Robert L. Livingston, of Columbia County, of Messrs. Culver and De Forest, large farmers at Woodstock, of Drs. Hall and Elliot, representing the glass manufactories of Woodstock, and of Col. William Riseley, and of Messrs. Ladew and Terwilliger, then largely engaged in tanneries at Phoenicia, in the town of Shandaken. They formed a company, secured a charter, and completed the Saugerties and Woodstock turnpike road in 1823. The success of this enterprise was mainly due to the liberality and personal efforts of Mr. Russell, and proved one of the most beneficial enterprises ever inaugurated for the business interests of the village and of those living on the line of said road, and will so continue to be for all time. The present train road occupies the road bed of said turnpike road.

Mr. Russell was a man of great industry and perseverance. He accumulated a large fortune, and was a great factor in the growth and prosperity of his native town and village. At the time of his death he was the owner of about one hundred stores and dwellings, a large number of building-lots, several farms, and many acres of woodlands. In his day he has owned more dwelling-houses, and probably built, bought, and sold more than any other man in Ulster County. He was a most indefatigable worker and the architect of his own fortune. He never relaxed his efforts whether as merchant, banker, or legislator. He was a man of fine social qualities, and enjoyed society in a high degree. It mattered not whether in company of business men or of learned and high officials he was always welcome, and caused the time to pass pleasantly by his cheerful and entertaining conversation, and large fund of anecdote. He was active to the last, literally dying in the harness, which event occurred suddenly and without warning on the morning of Sept. 30, 1867, in the eighty-second year of his age, respected, loved, and lamented by all, and leaving a memory which is a bright guiding star to be kept in view by the youth of coming generations, showing that it matters not how poor, nor how great the difficulties which may hedge the way, still by integrity, honest industry, frugal habits, and fixedness of purpose they are sure to win wealth, position, and a good name.

WILLIAM F. RUSSELL.

William F. Russell, third son of Hon. Jeremiah Russell, was born at Trumfbour's Corners on the 14th day of January, 1812. When two years of age his father moved to what is now the incorporated village of Saugerties.

The subject of this sketch when of suitable age attended the district school of the place, which at that time afforded but few advantages in the way of obtaining an education. At the age of thirteen he entered his father's store in the capacity of clerk. The business of his father having grown to large dimensions, and with it plenty of work for his small corps of clerks, the new clerk found himself so constantly employed he had no opportunity of acquiring an education other than was afforded in the stirring business scenes he passed through daily, and the association with the numerous patrons of the store and active business habits offered. The constant association and coming in contact with all classes from day to day, in the varied business of his father, gave the son a good opportunity to acquire a knowledge of human nature and to brighten up his business faculties. That he improved his opportunities well has been shown in a remarkable degree in his mature years. He continued in the employment of his father until his majority, when he, in connection with brother-in-law, Col. E. J. McCarthy, purchased the stock of goods and goodwill of the business from his father on a credit of four years without a dollar in cash to pay on the purchase.

On the 3d day of March, 1833, the new firm of Russell & McCarthy hung their banner on the outer wall. They put new life and energy into the business, and taking the tide at its flood moved on the highway to fortune. The increasing care and labor incident proved too much for the uninitiated brother-in-law, and in 1836 he sold out his interest and located on the south side of the Esopus. Knowing no such word as fail, the survivor of the firm prosecuted the business with renewed energy and with marked success. To his enormous business in 1837 he added the purchase and sale of *bluestone*, that business being then in its infancy, and which has so largely added to the wealth and importance of the town of Saugerties, and which has at the present time reached such fabulous dimensions in Ulster County. In 1840 he again associated with him E. J. McCarthy, and continued the firm of Russell & McCarthy until 1849. During the latter period the firm dealt very extensively in bluestone. In 1849 he sold out to E. J. McCarthy, and closed his career as a merchant. He was appointed postmaster about 1833, and held the position until 1840. His successor, Aaron Burr Dewitt, held the position but a short time, and in turn was succeeded by E. J. McCarthy, Esq., who held the position for several years.

Having been nurtured in the Democratic faith, and being a person of decided convictions, he took a prominent part in the politics of the day, his first vote being cast for "Old Hickory," in 1832. As early as 1840 he was chosen a delegate to the Young Men's Democratic State Convention held at Utica. Being thus brought into association with many leading magnates of the party, and taken into their councils, he became prominently identified with his party.

In 1851 he was elected to the Assembly. While in the Legislature he was elected a member of a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly to examine and investigate the accounts of the comptroller, State treasurer, and auditor of the canal department, and the securities and condition of the banking department of the State of New York, a trust of great importance, and which was bestowed by his friends during his absence. Since that period there has scarcely been a time when he has not been honored with some responsible position. In 1856 he was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, was appointed navy agent for the port of New York in 1859, and in 1860 he, in company with a number of leading gentlemen, established "The Saugerties Bank," now The Saugerties National Bank, of which he was chosen president, and has filled the position continuously since its organization.

While the deliberations of the convention for revision of the constitution of the State of New York were in progress, in 1874, at Albany, a vacancy occurred in this district by the death of Hon. William Cassidy, of Albany. In casting about for a suitable person to fill said vacancy the place was tendered to Hon. William F. Russell by telegraph, but in consequence of the great pressure of business on his hands, he most respectfully declined the high honor so magnanimously tendered. He has been chosen to represent his party in county, State, judicial, and national conventions very many times, and as a member of the State central committee, etc.

Having attained a high reputation as a prompt, energetic, and thorough business man, and having discharged all trusts confided to his care with great fidelity, his personal and political friends, Hon. T. R. Westbrook, justice of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., attorney-general of the State of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1878, tendered him, unasked and unsolicited, the receivership of the Six-Penny Savings-Bank in the city of New York. Owing to the great pressure of business on his hands, he very reluctantly accepted the trust, the duties of which are now being industriously discharged. With nearly thirty-three thousand depositors, and deposits in excess of one million eight hundred thousand dollars, the duties require executive ability of a high order. Entering with his usual industry upon the duties of his trust, at the end of four months he was paying the depositors a dividend of fifty per cent.; a second dividend of fifteen per cent. soon followed, and he hopes to pay the third and final dividend during the summer of 1880. The duties of his trust have been discharged with great rapidity and to the entire satisfaction of the depositors and the public.

Having resided in the village of Saugerties nearly all his life he has been intimately connected with its growth and prosperity; he has witnessed its increase of population from one hundred to over four thousand. He has by a life of industry and frugality accumulated a large amount of property in town and village, and much that has tended to improve and adorn the latter can be directly traced to his efforts and liberality. In 1868 he purchased the property on the corner of Main and Market Streets, the site of the old store in which he for many years prosecuted the mercantile business. In 1873 the building was razed to the



W. Kierstead



J. H. Kiester

ground and on its site he erected the "Russell block," which, for beauty of proportion, style of finish, and durability, will compare favorably with the best block of buildings in the county of Ulster.

On the 9th day of October, 1833, William F. Russell married Miss Margaret Garey Keeney, of Norwich, Conn. Side by side they still travel the highway of life, and with fair prospects of being able to celebrate their golden wedding on the 9th day of October, 1883. They have no children.

JOHN KIERSTED, Sr.,

was a son of Dr. Christopher Kiersted, who was born in New York City in August, 1736. His grandfather was Rubloff Kiersted, and his grandmother Ann Van Zien. Dr. Kiersted married, on April 18, 1773, Leah, daughter of Hendriks Du Bois, of New Paltz, and on May 14th of the same year moved to Saugerties, and purchased of David Du Bois what has since been the family homestead. The children born of this union were Ann, Henry, Jane, Luke, Henry (2d), John, and Christopher. Dr. Christopher Kiersted died March 23, 1791, and his wife, Leah, on Feb. 4, 1832. Prior to his marriage to the latter, Dr. Kiersted had, by a former marriage, one son, Rubloff, some of whose descendants reside in Ulster County.

John Kiersted was born in Saugerties on Feb. 24, 1786, and passed the earlier years of his life on the old farm. At an early age he began the study of surveying with William Cockburn, of Plattekill, in the town of Saugerties, and, after the services of a regular apprenticeship, became a public surveyor, and in that profession passed his life. Owing to the wild state of the country and the unsettled condition of estates and boundaries, his duties were often arduous and trying, and required in their performance the exercise of great skill and exactness. He became widely known, not only in Ulster, but in Sullivan, Delaware, and other counties, and in 1814 represented the counties of Sullivan and Ulster in the State Legislature. He was a man of large enterprise, and, besides surveying, engaged extensively in other business ventures. He speculated largely in land, and acted as agent for the tracts and estates of other large landowners; he carried on the lead business at Glen Erie, and in Greene, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties was extensively engaged in the tanning business. His life was a busy one, full of activity and never-ceasing toil. He had the energy and force of several men. He was favorably identified with the benevolent and Christian enterprises of his day, and a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Saugerties, where he filled the offices of both deacon and elder. He died at Tannersville, Greene Co., while still pursuing the busy round of his duties, on Dec. 3, 1862. His wife died at Saugerties on Jan. 27, 1869.

Mr. Kiersted occupied through life the old family homestead at Saugerties, now owned by his sons. The dwelling-house was built in 1727. On Jan. 19, 1811, he was united in marriage to Nelly, daughter of Tobias Wynkoop, of Saugerties, and had three sons,—John, a sketch of whose life will be found immediately following; Wynkoop, born May 18, 1818, and who is a prominent manufacturer of

leather at Bethel, in Sullivan Co.; and James, a leading citizen of the town of Ulster, who was born Dec. 2, 1821. Among the curious relics preserved in the family are an old French Bible, printed in 1638, and which formerly belonged to Ann Van Zien, and Leah Du Bois' Dutch Bible, printed in 1736.

JOHN KIERSTED, Jr.,

the eldest son of John Kiersted (a portrait of whom, and a sketch of whose life, appear preceding), was born at Saugerties, Ulster Co., Feb. 8, 1813, and passed his earlier years on the old homestead at that place. He completed his education, when about nineteen years of age, at the Albany Academy, then in charge of Dr. T. R. Beck as principal. Professor Joseph Henry, professor of mathematics, and later at the head of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was his instructor. His father being a practical surveyor, Mr. Kiersted felt an interest in that useful branch of science, and having acquired it, for several years pursued surveying as a business. Abandoning the regular practice of surveying, he next passed one year at the lead-mill in Glen Erie, and after that engaged in the tanning business in the counties of Ulster and Greene for about six years. He then joined his brother, Wynkoop, under the firm-name of W. Kiersted & Co., in the erection of a large tannery at Mongaup Valley, in the town of Bethel, Sullivan Co., and remained there one year to assist in the erection of the tannery. He then returned to his home at Saugerties, but continued as a partner in the tanning business until a few years ago. The firm of W. Kiersted & Co., with other parties, had a store in New York for the purchase and sale of hides and leather in connection with their tanning business, after erecting the tannery at Bethel.

Mr. Kiersted next turned his attention to his native village, and was active in the organization, under the State law, of the Bank of Ulster at Saugerties, now known as the First National Bank of Saugerties, and of which he has been president for a long term of years. At the head of an institution of this kind, Mr. Kiersted has been a public man in the broad sense of the term. Taking no active part in politics, avoiding political office, he has been a man of the people, identified with all enterprises having the public welfare in view, and a liberal supporter of the benevolent and philanthropic enterprises of the day. He early connected himself with the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Saugerties, and has been prominent in its councils, filling the offices of both deacon and elder, and being an incumbent of the latter office at this writing. He is recognized as a safe and wise counselor, a man of strict integrity and unblemished reputation, and occupies a beautiful residence in Saugerties, which stands directly opposite the old stone house on the farm that has been in the possession of the family for several generations, and which is still owned by himself and brothers.

On Oct. 1, 1859, Mr. Kiersted was united in marriage to Maria A., daughter of Thomas S. Lockwood, of Newburgh, Orange Co., where Mrs. Kiersted was born. Three children have been born of this union: John Wynkoop and Edward Lockwood, each of whom died in infancy, and

Mary Augusta, the second child, who is the wife of Francis Pidgeon, of Saugerties.

JOHN MAXWELL,

eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Heathington) Maxwell, was born in Tyrone Co., Ireland, June 14, 1818. His father was a soldier in the British army under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington. Was engaged in the Spanish campaign with the former, and was at the battle of Waterloo. For meritorious conduct and bravery on the battle-field in the latter engagement he received a medal, which is now in possession of the family.

In the year 1827, Mr. Maxwell's parents emigrated to this country, landing at Philadelphia, where they remained until 1830. In August of that year they removed to Greene County, and located in the Kanterskill Clove, near Palenville. In 1834 they removed to Quarryville, in the town of Saugerties, this county.

It was while attending school at this place that John Maxwell received the first impulse in a direction that has proven his life-work, and in which, after many trials, he has made himself one of the most successful and prominent men in the country.

It was his custom, during his school recesses, to visit the stone-quarries of the place to observe, with great interest, the methods of getting the stone out, and to study with care the stratification and other geological characteristics of the deposits. At the age of nineteen he had so far mastered the various processes of quarrying as to possess a full and practical knowledge of the business, and to it he gave his entire time and attention, becoming a proprietor and associated with different individuals in the quarrying of stone.

In this he continued until the year 1861, when he engaged largely in the produce business, dealing principally in hay and grain, large quantities of which he shipped to the government during the war.

In the year 1865, Mr. Maxwell retired from this business, and soon became a trustee of the Bigelow Bluestone Company; a company having full control of the large quarrying interests at Malden and Glasco, and a large interest in the quarries at Saugerties. At first he was employed by the company as a salesman in Philadelphia and other points south. In 1867 he became associated with others in the management of the company's affairs. In the year 1868 he purchased stone on the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in connection with J. O. Beers. Three years later he purchased Mr. Beers' interest, and also the stone business of the Bigelow Bluestone Company, on the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

In the season of 1872-73, Mr. Maxwell located a yard at Rondout, opened an office in New York, and retired from the management of the Bigelow Bluestone Company, re-

maining, however, a stockholder. After one year he was elected a trustee and made president of the latter company, and in the spring of 1875 leased the entire property of the company for a long term of years. The first year after the execution of this lease Mr. Maxwell shipped to the market nine hundred thousand dollars' worth of stone, and at the present time (1880) his works are in full operation, and are the largest of their kind in the United States. From four to five hundred men are employed in quarrying the stone he buys, and in his mill and in his yard at Malden he employs, on an average, one hundred and twenty-five more. During the summer season his pay-roll at Malden alone amounts to over one thousand dollars per week. His stone is purchased at Malden, Saugerties, and Glasco, also on the line of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, on the Erie Railroad, and several of its connections, the material reaching tide-water from the latter source at Newburgh, Jersey City, and Newark, N. J. He has wholesale depots at Rochester, on the Erie Canal, at Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, and Malden, N. Y. His manufacturing establishment at the latter point is vastly larger than any similar institution in the country. It is operated by a one-hundred-and-eighty horse-power steam-engine, and consists of fourteen gangs of saws, nine planers, and two rubbing-beds.

Mr. Maxwell has introduced bluestone into Philadelphia, Montreal, Toronto, Atlantic City, Cape May, Buffalo, and many other prominent places. He gives his whole attention to his large business, the slightest details of which are perfectly familiar to him.

In politics Mr. Maxwell is a Republican, and while he has not been in any sense a seeker after office, he has been notably honored with the nomination and suffrages of his party. In the year 1867 he was nominated for member of Assembly against Asa G. W. Smith, of Kingston, and was elected by nearly four hundred majority. In 1877 he was a candidate for Congress against D. M. De Witt, and was defeated by only seventeen votes.

The home surroundings of Mr. Maxwell are of the most happy and pleasant character. On April 24, 1844, he was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of James and Elizabeth Maxwell, of Philadelphia. Three of his children are now living,—Emma, wife of Samuel J. Adams, of Saugerties, and sons, James T. and William L. Maxwell, in whom he has the utmost confidence, and who ably assist him in the management of his large business.

Mr. Maxwell is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and happy in the proud consciousness of the fact that he has filled his appointed place in life with honor and profit to himself and pleasure to his friends. Starting from an humble station, his has been a singularly trying and toilsome journey along life's devious pathway, and the success that has crowned it has only been achieved by untiring energy, faithful attention to business, and strict integrity.



John Marshall



Abraham

ASA BIGELOW.

Asa, the first settler of the name of Bigelow in Ulster County, was a son of David and Patience Bigelow, and was born at Marlborough, in the State of Connecticut, on the 1st day of January, 1779.

John Baguley, or Bigelow, the ancestor of the numerous families of Bigelows in New England, came from Cheshire, England, to Watertown, in the colony of Massachusetts, where on the 30th of October, 1642, he married Mary Warren, who was also born in England. He died July 14, 1703, aged eighty-six years. He left twelve children. Several of his grandchildren settled in Marlborough,* Mass. His son John, born in 1643, and grandson Isaac, born in 1690, settled in Connecticut. They are presumed to be among the early settlers of the town of Marlborough, in the State of Connecticut, and to have brought with them to their new home the name of the place which one of them at least had left, and which was consecrated to both by the tenderest associations.

Asa Bigelow's grandfather, David Bigelow, died at Marlborough, on the 2d of June, 1799, in the ninety-third year of his age. His grandmother, Mary, died Jan. 5, 1795, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

While yet a lad of fourteen, Asa entered the store of David Kilbourn, a merchant in the town of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, and was at the same time received into Mr. Kilbourn's family on the footing of a son. His school education was limited to four winter months' attendance at the district school in that place.

He remained with Mr. Kilbourn till he became of age, when he opened a store on his own account in the town of Colebrook. While residing there, and on the 18th day of February, 1802, he married Lucy Isham, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Isham, of Colechester, who was a Miss Adams,—he in his twenty-third and his wife in her twenty-second year. He was reasonably successful in his business, and in the course of four or five years accumulated a few hundred dollars, but, fancying there was a wider sphere of action for young men in the "far West," he mounted his horse one day, and, with all the money of which he was possessed stuffed into his saddle-bags, started for the State of New York,—the "far West" of that period,—accompanied on another horse by his brother-in-law, Dr. Roswell Bradley, who had married Mrs. Asa Bigelow's sister, Sally Isham. The pilgrims crossed the Hudson River at Catskill, and traveled southward along its west branch as far as Flatbush. Here Mr. Bigelow was inclined to purchase a tract of land on the river and settle, but

upon a more careful study of the situation concluded to return to the Dutch settlement at Saugerties, some eight miles farther north. He there purchased the house and store on the corner of Main Street now known as Russell's Block,—to-day perhaps the most valuable piece of land of its size in the town,—and commenced a general shipping and commission business. He bought or advanced on the produce of the surrounding country, which he shipped to the New York market and sold, making his settlements largely in merchandise. He was quite prosperous, and seems very soon to have been recognized as one of the leading men of the county.

In 1811 the county of Greene was carved out of the counties of Ulster and Albany, and at the same time Saugerties, theretofore a part of the town of Kingston, was itself incorporated into a town. Mr. Bigelow was elected the second supervisor of the new town,† and was re-elected every year till he took up his residence elsewhere. Upon his application, a post-office was established at Saugerties, and he was its first postmaster. He continued to hold this office also till he moved to Bristol, now called Malden, about two miles north of Saugerties. The navigation of Saugerties Creek in those days was subject to serious interruptions from freshets and shoals, which proved such an inconvenience to his business that after five years' experience Mr. Bigelow determined to go two miles farther north, where he could have his dock privileges and warehouse directly on the river, with plenty of water.

This section of Ulster County had been originally settled by German refugees from the Palatinate, who found an asylum from the persecutions of Louis XIV. along the banks of the Hudson River, between Kingston and Catskill. They were a simple-minded people, living mostly upon the products of their land, which was but poorly tilled, and upon the fish with which in those days the waters of the Hudson teemed. They had little enterprise, disliked all Yankee novelties, and discouraged what the Yankees considered improvements. They rapidly diminished in numbers, their descendants having to a considerable extent disappeared, leaving scarcely any durable traces of their existence behind them. The only house in Bristol, when Mr. Bigelow arrived there, was an old fish-house, which stood upon the site now occupied by the Malden House.

He had purchased from the heirs of John Wolven, in 1803, a tract of about two hundred acres, for which he paid six thousand dollars. This land, or most of it, is now the property of Mr. Francis Pigeon. Upon the upper end of this property he built a frame store, on the south side of the road leading to what is now known as the Isham wharf‡. He erected for his own use the first dwelling-house in the place, which is now occupied by Jeremiah Parris. Soon after settling there he commenced building the brick store into which he moved in 1814. Four years later he took his brothers-in-law, Charles and Giles Isham, into partnership with him, under the firm-name of Bigelow & Isham. Giles Isham had been his clerk for several years previous. Not long after this partnership was formed Mr. Bigelow withdrew from it, built the stone store on a prop-

* The Bigelows came to Marlborough, Mass., from Watertown. The family was early in the country, and may be traced to a remote period in England, even to the reign of Henry III., when the name was written Baguley, and was derived from the place where they dwelt. Richard at that time was Lord of Baguley, and his descendants took the name of the place. In the reign of Henry VII., Ralph Baguley was Lord of Ollerton Hall, and died 1540, leaving Randall and Nicholas. Randall died 1556, and his sons, Philip and Robert, divided his estate. Robert died 1582, leaving Randall and John, both of whom moved to Suffolk. Randall died 1626, leaving two sons, Francis and John. Francis died 1657, and gave, by will, a portion of the property to his brother John, who was then in New England."—*History of the Town of Marlborough, Mass., by Charles Hudson, p. 325.*

† Benjamin Snyder was the first.

‡ This store was afterwards burned.

erty adjoining on the north, that which the firm had occupied, and which he purchased from John Van Steenberg on the 22d day of June, 1813. Its water-privileges constituted its chief value. Here he re-established himself, first alone, and afterwards associated with him his son-in-law, Stephen Kellogg, and his two oldest sons, Edward and David. He here prosecuted a prosperous business till he retired with a handsome competence about 1846.

Though diligent in business, Mr. Bigelow did not forget or neglect his duties to the public. He erected the first two hotels in Bristol; he procured the establishment of a post-office in the place, which led to a change of its name to Malden, and the appointment of one of his clerks, Judson H. Calkins, as postmaster. He, with his two brothers-in-law, bore almost the entire expense of constructing the first church and parsonage in Malden. He procured the charter for the turnpike which unites Malden with the mountain settlements in its rear, and furnished most, if not all the money for building it. He also built the first academy in Malden, and the first sloop that was ever constructed in the town of Saugerties. She was called the "Phoenix," and plied between Bristol and New York.

Mr. Bigelow's habits of business bore the impress of strong individuality, and go far to explain his uninterrupted success as a merchant, and his influence in whatever community he was a citizen. He never bought what he could not pay for at the time; he never gave a note in his life, nor endorsed but one, and that he had to pay. It was for one hundred and fifty dollars, in behalf of a relative, and before he left Connecticut. This note is still in the family. He often spoke of this as one of the indiscretions of his youth, but at the same time he regarded the money it cost him as the best investment he ever made, for it cured him for life of any disposition to use or lend his financial credit. It is needless to say that there was no house on the Hudson in better financial standing.

During the war of 1812 the scarcity of currency compelled him to issue his own paper in the form of currency, redeemable on presentation, for the convenience of his customers. The venerable Peter Schutt, who is now one of the two or three oldest inhabitants of the town of Saugerties, says he remembers when the Bigelow "ship-laters" were the only currency in the place," adding, "And we were all glad enough to get them."

Mr. Bigelow was educated in the Presbyterian faith, and during the last twenty years of his life was a consistent professor of religion. Though he had enjoyed the most limited opportunities for education, Mr. Bigelow was so liberally endowed in every way by nature that he was sure to occupy a prominent place in whatever sphere of life he might be placed. He was about six feet two inches high, and of prodigious strength in early manhood. He died on the 12th day of February, 1850, in the seventy-second year of his age, leaving six children,—Emmeline, who was born in Colebrook, and married Stephen Kellogg, of Troy; Edward, who was born in Saugerties; and David, John, and Adeline, who were born in Bristol.

Mrs. Asa Bigelow survived her husband three years, dying at her residence in Malden, Sept. 14, 1853, in the seventy-third year of her age.

JOHN BIGELOW.

John Bigelow, the youngest son of Asa Bigelow and Lucy Isham, was born in the village of Malden and town of Saugerties, on the 25th day of November, 1817. He graduated at Union College in July, 1835. In September of that year he entered the law-office of Bushnell & Gant in the city of Hudson, where his associate students were F. F. Marbury, Judge Theodore Miller, and ex-Judge William H. Leonard. In November following, Mr. Bushnell formed a partnership with the Hon. B. F. Butler, in the city of New York, and Mr. Bigelow decided to try his fortunes at the same time in our great commercial metropolis. He entered the office of the late Judge Bonney, afterwards concluding his professional studies in the office of the late Robert and Theodore Sedgwick. He was admitted to the bar in the month of September, 1838. During the early years of his professional life much of his time was devoted to literary pursuits. He was an occasional contributor to the *New York Review*, to the *Democratic Review*, to the *New World*, to the *Evening Post*, to the *Platitan*, and to the *Daily News*, all published in New York. His articles on constitutional reform in the *Democratic Review* during the years 1845-46 were republished in a pamphlet and widely circulated. Shortly after Silas Wright was chosen Governor, in 1844, he appointed Mr. Bigelow one of the inspectors of the State prison at Sing Sing. The late James Powers, of Catskill, and Benjamin H. Mace, of Newburgh, were his associates. Mr. Bigelow held this position till, by the operation of the new constitution, the office became elective, in 1847. At no time since the prison was founded had it come so near being a source of revenue to the State as during the last year of his inspectorship. Its earnings in that year were within a few hundred dollars of its expenses, and in the following, under the same management, would undoubtedly have exceeded them.

His experience of three years as an inspector at Sing Sing satisfied him and his associates of what it was reserved for the administration of Governor Robinson to demonstrate thirty years later,—that there was no good reason why that prison at least should not be self-sustaining. Mr. Bigelow was author of each of the three annual reports made by the board of inspectors to the Legislature during his term of office, which show the processes by which, through discreet and faithful management, this prison for a time ceased to be a burden to the State.

In the anti-slavery contest which resulted in the nomination of Martin Van Buren for President by the Free-Soil Democracy, against Gen. Cass, who had the regular party nomination, Mr. Bigelow took a lively interest, and supported the candidature of Mr. Van Buren actively through the daily press. His zeal and efficiency doubtless contributed to procure from the late William C. Bryant an invitation to join him in the proprietorship and editorship of the *Evening Post*. Mr. Bigelow embraced this invitation, purchased one-third interest in that property, and in the month of November, 1849, took final leave of his old profession and entered upon the career of journalism. The *Evening Post* thrived rapidly under his management. During the succeeding ten years its net income advanced



John Bigelow

from less than ten thousand dollars a year to about seventy thousand dollars; its opinions became the opinions of a great majority of the nation, and its influence was scarcely second to that of any other journal in the country.

Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, Mr. Bigelow, thinking he had no further occasion to labor for the accumulation of wealth, and anxious to execute some long-cherished literary plans, which could not flourish amid the distractions of a journalist's life, sold out his interest in the *Evening Post* to Mr. Parke Godwin, the son-in-law of Mr. Bryant, and retired to the country home which he had purchased a few years before, near West Point, on the Hudson. He was not permitted to long enjoy his repose. The Rebellion broke out in the course of the succeeding winter, and in August following he was requested by President Lincoln to accept the position of consul at Paris, with the understanding that his government should have the benefit of his valuable experience as a journalist, and his familiarity with the language and literature of France, in counteracting, through the French press, the influences operating throughout Continental Europe in favor of a dissolution of our Union.

During his consulate Mr. Bigelow found such erroneous opinions prevailing in France, in regard to the relative commercial importance of the Northern and the Southern States, that he prepared and published a work designed to convey more correct notions to the French people. It was written in French, and entitled "*Les États Unis d'Amérique en 1863*," and was published by the eminent publishing-house of Hachette & Co. The book was very favorably received by the French press and public, and is understood to have had a very important effect not only in forming the public sentiment in France which ultimately prevailed in favor of the Federal Union, and which effectually discouraged the supposed desire of the imperial government for its dismemberment, but exerted no inconsiderable influence in shaping the events which resulted in the overthrow of dynasticism in France and the consolidation of the present republican government in that country.

In the month of December, 1865, the sudden death of the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton created a vacancy in the American legation at Paris. Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence at Washington, Mr. Bigelow was nominated *chargé d'affaires* by President Lincoln and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, without even the usual reference to a committee. At the expiration of only sufficient time to ascertain the sentiments of the French government upon the subject, Mr. Bigelow was nominated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the same post, and was again unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

During his official residence in Paris, Mr. Bigelow was fortunate enough to discover conclusive evidence of the connivance of the imperial government in a plot to furnish the Confederate government with four first-class iron-clad steamers. It was by the judicious use of the testimony he furnished the Secretary of State that our government was enabled to prevent those formidable vessels from being used by the enemies of the Union. The history of the discovery of this lot and its defeat is said by those who

have heard it to constitute one of the most romantic chapters in our national annals.

Next in importance to the defeat of this scheme for making the dock yards of France the basis of military operations against our Union, and the measure which specially occupied the attention of Mr. Bigelow during his mission in France, was the expulsion of the imperial army from Mexico. The termination of the Rebellion, in 1865, brought this subject prominently forward and gave it European importance. It was Mr. Bigelow's policy to treat the occupation of Mexico by a French army as an imperial or dynastic and not a French measure, and to so manifest the opposition of the American government to the attempt of Napoleon to impose dynastic institutions upon a sister-republic as not to wound the pride of the French people or drive them into a support of the imperial government in defense of the national honor. In this policy Mr. Bigelow was entirely successful. Without a single written threat, and without the use of a single public expression on the part of the American envoy that could touch the national pride, the emperor found himself obliged to defer to an irresistible public sentiment among his own people, and to withdraw his armies with such precipitation as to cost the life of the infatuated Austrian prince whom he had beguiled into his ill-omened conspiracy.

With the happy solution of this question all matters of difference between the two governments were disposed of. For the ordinary routine of diplomatic life Mr. Bigelow had no taste, and he availed himself of the first occasion that presented itself to ask Mr. Seward to send him a successor. This Mr. Seward hesitated to do until the application was renewed and urged upon him, when he named Gen. John A. Dix to the French mission, and Mr. Bigelow returned to the United States.

The gravity of the responsibilities which Mr. Bigelow had sustained during his official residence in France and the value of his public services were so highly appreciated by the American residents in Paris as to secure to him a compliment on leaving that was never before paid to any American minister. He received from them a substantially unanimous invitation to a farewell dinner, which was given at the Grand Hotel, in Paris, the 19th of December, 1866. The guests numbered about three hundred.

While in France, Mr. Bigelow discovered, and at a great expense became the proprietor of, the original manuscript of Franklin's famous autobiography. On his return to the United States, in 1867, he found, upon a careful inspection of the manuscript, that it had never been correctly printed, but that more than twelve hundred important variations from the manuscript had been incorporated into the received printed version. He devoted a portion of his leisure in preparing for the press the correct text of this popular work which he afterwards extended so as to give a complete "biography of Franklin by himself."

From the spring of the year 1870 to the spring of 1873 Mr. Bigelow resided with his family in Germany, for the double advantage of educating his children and watching the progress and consequences of the war between France and Germany.

In 1874 it was apparent that President Grant was in-

tending to be a candidate for the presidency for a third time if he could secure the nomination. None of the leading Republicans in active politics, however much they disapproved of violating the traditional limitations of the presidential term of office, had the courage to take a public stand against it. The Republican State Convention, in the fall of 1874, refused to express any disapproval of the third candidature, while some of the most prominent leaders of the party actively encouraged it.

It was in this state of affairs that Samuel J. Tilden was proposed by the Democratic party for Governor. Mr. Bigelow was very pronounced in his hostility to a third term; prepared a history of the Presidential example and national tradition against it,—which occupied more than a page of the *New York Tribune* of the 14th September, 1874,—and he also shared the respect entertained by all parties and all classes of society in New York for Mr. Tilden, whom he had also known somewhat intimately for a period of more than forty years, and with whose administrative views he had always been in substantial sympathy.

Mr. Tilden was elected, defeating Governor Dix by a majority of over fifty thousand. He signalized the first six months of his administration by a message to the Legislature exposing some of the scandalous abuses in the management of the canals of the State. The charges were so startling and so specific that the Legislature ordered a Commission of four persons to be appointed by the Governor to investigate the subject. Mr. Bigelow was requested to accept a place on this commission, with Hon. Daniel Magone, A. E. Orr, and John D. Van Buren, Jr., for his associates. Upon its organization, in April, Mr. Bigelow was chosen chairman of the Commission. It sat until the end of the year, during which time it made twelve several reports to the Executive and one final report to the Legislature, so fully sustaining the allegations made in the Governor's canal message as to lead to a complete reform in the canal management of the State, and to bring down their annual expenses three or four hundred per cent. In the autumn of 1875, in recognition of the services of this Commission, Mr. Bigelow was nominated by the Democratic State Convention by acclamation, for the office of Secretary of State, and was elected. He was also solicited to accept the nomination for comptroller from the Republican State Convention the same year.

Mr. Bigelow spent three months of the summer of 1877 in Europe with Governor Tilden, and since the expiration of his term of office, in the month of December of that year, he has devoted himself to his farm and to favorite literary pursuits.

Shortly after his admission to the bar Mr. Bigelow prepared for the press, from the author's notes, Norman's "Travels in Yucatan" and Gregg's "Commerce of the Prairies." In the year 1850, and while editing the *Evening Post*, he gave the fruits of his observations during a four months' trip to the West Indies in a little volume entitled "Jamaica in 1850; or, The Effects of Sixteen years of Freedom on a Slave Colony."

During his residence in Germany, in 1871, he addressed an elaborate communication to Senator Conkling, of New York, setting forth the propriety of having a national cele-

bration of the centennial anniversary of American independence and the proper mode of doing it. The publication of this paper in the *New York Tribune* first brought the subject to public attention, and went far to prepare the country for the notable Exhibition at Philadelphia in the summer of 1876.

Shortly after the organization of the provisional government in France, under the presidency of M. Thiers, in 1871, Mr. Bigelow published a book entitled "France and Hereditary Monarchy," the purpose of which was to demonstrate the failure of dynastic institutions to secure the tranquillity and prosperity of France; to explain the equal failure of all previous attempts to give her people popular institutions; and finally, to show why she would find the best guarantees of good government in the sovereignty of her people. This book was published by Sampson Low & Co., of London. It was partially translated by Father Hyacinthe, and republished in Paris.

Mr. Bigelow married Jane T., daughter of Evan and Jane Poultney, of Baltimore, Md., in June, 1850.

CHARLES ISHAM,

son of Samuel and Mary Isham, was born at Colchester, Conn., Aug. 20, 1781. The name is English, and its early history will be found in "Burke's Peerage." Charles Isham removed from the State of Connecticut into the State of New York, and his father, Samuel Isham, also came into the State soon after, and became a most prominent and conspicuous citizen of Ulster County. The latter was the son of John Isham, who was born at Barnstable, Mass., in the year 1720, and removed to Colchester, Conn., where, in 1751, he married Dorothy Foote, and where he died in the year 1802. Samuel Isham was born in Colchester, in 1752; he married Miss Mary Adams, a native of the place, by whom he had six children,—two sons and four daughters. In 1807 he removed to Bristol, on the Hudson, where his two sons and his son-in-law, Asa Bigelow, were already settled. Previous to his removal into this State his wife died, and he married a widow, who survived him. Perhaps the leading man in the village of Bristol (now Malden) after 1810 was Samuel Isham. He was prominent on account of his age, his personal qualities, and his relationship to the three founders of the village. He was a man of strong mind, of great good sense, and one whose opinion was of weight with his neighbors. As characteristic of him, it is related that in his native town he was the first to pay his taxes, and was one of the earliest subscribers to the *Hartford Courant*. Samuel Isham died in 1827.

Charles Isham, the elder of the sons, moved early in this century to Ulster County, N. Y.; he first went to Shandaken, where he remained but a short time, when he removed to Bristol, on the bank of the Hudson River. He married Flora Bradley, a daughter of Judge William Bradley, who came from Hartford, to settle on the Hudson, in 1812. About this time he formed a partnership with his brother Giles, under the firm-name of C. & G. Isham.



Chas. I. Ham

They built a wharf and store, and immediately commenced to build up a business, which at the time of the dissolution of the partnership was one of the largest on the river. The first of a now large bluestone business had its origin at this place. The Ishams became interested in tanning, lumbering, etc., and each year for many years launched a vessel that had been built for them. They had built for them on one of their wharves, which had now become extensive, the first propeller which was used for freighting purposes on the river, the "Wyoming." They were large landholders, owning farms of several hundred acres. The magnitude of an undertaking never frightened them; they were always ready to take hold of any enterprise that looked remunerative, never gave notes, always had money to carry out whatever they undertook. The Ishams had a survey made for a railroad to run into Delaware County, and procured a charter from the Legislature for the purpose, but the road was not built.

Charles Isham has six children, three of whom are now living, one daughter and two sons, William B. and Charles H., who continue a business of which the father formed the nucleus in his early tanning operations. His eldest son, Samuel, died in 1865. Giles Isham, the youngest son of Samuel Isham, and brother of Charles, was born in

Colechester, Conn. For a time he was a clerk with his brother-in-law, Asa Bigelow, but later was a partner in the enterprises mentioned above. He was married to Jane Lilburn, and had nine children, of whom two sons are now living in their native town. The Ishams have been well known on the Hudson River for many years, and that, too, for their industry, enterprise, and strict integrity. One of their first cares had been the organization of a Presbyterian Church and the erection of a small but tasteful church edifice. The first pastor called to it was Rev. John N. Lewis, who had married a daughter of Col. Edwards, a prominent citizen of the State and neighboring county. An academy was built, and Mr. Merritt Bradford, of Connecticut, was secured to take charge of it and educate their children. Thus these wise builders laid the foundation for a truly prosperous and intelligent community. There is no more beautiful site along the Hudson River than that selected by these brothers, Charles and Giles Isham, and their brother-in-law, Asa Bigelow, for their homes, and for many years no better one for business purposes; it can be truly said of it that it was a lively place.

Charles Isham died at Malden, Nov. 15, 1856, in his seventy-second year.



JOHN C. WELCH.

John C. Welch, eldest son of a family of seven children of Isaiah and Mary (Crumpton) Welch, was born in Milford, Kent Co., Del., Oct. 15, 1810.

His parents were natives of Delaware, and both died at the age of fifty-six, and within one year of each other. Mr. Welch received only a common-school education, and learned the wheelwright and wagon-making trade with his father. At the age of eighteen he left home, went to Philadelphia, and there learned the tinsmith's trade, and for fourteen years after reaching his majority he worked as a journeyman in that city and also in New York.

In 1844 he came to Ulster County and opened business for himself in the tin trade at Palenville. The following year he went to West Camp, and in 1847 came to Saugerties, where he continued in the

same business. In 1850 he enlarged his stock of hardware, and did a quite extensive and successful business until his retirement from trade in 1867.

Mr. Welch received no pecuniary assistance in beginning a business life, but by industry and judicious management he has placed himself beyond the apprehension of want, and has ever been known as a man of strict integrity in all his relations in life.

He was formerly a member of the Whig party, but about 1850 became a Democrat. He has never sought or held political office.

He married, Nov. 1, 1835, Julia, daughter of John and Agnes (Brown) Adams, a native of Ulster County. Their only child is Julia, wife of S. G. Searing, who succeeded Mr. Welch in the hardware business in Saugerties.

MARLBOROUGH.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town forms the southeast corner of the county of Ulster, and is one of the ancient divisions of the county. Its present boundaries are as follows: On the north by the town of Lloyd; on the south by the town of Newburgh, Orange Co.; on the east by the Hudson River; and on the west by the town of Plattekill. The superficial area of the town is 11,621 acres, and the population, as given in the census of 1875, is 2985.

The following is the legal description of the town as defined by the Revised Statutes of the State:

"The town of Marlborough shall contain all that part of said county bounded easterly and southerly by the bounds of the county; westerly by a line beginning on the line of the county, two chains and seventy-five links east of the north corner of a tract called the Five Patentees, and running thence on a straight line northerly to the most easterly bounds of the land heretofore of Robert Tift, where it joins the town of New Paltz; and northerly by a tract granted to Lewis Du Bois and partners, called the New Paltz patent."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i. page 219.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is broken and hilly, and the soil a slaty loam. It is productive, and generally under a good state of cultivation. Marlborough Mountain is a rocky ridge along the west border, about one thousand feet above the river. The streams are principally small brooks flowing into the Hudson. At Marlborough village two small streams enter the river, the south one being known as "Jew's Creek," after a man by the name of Gomez, who formerly owned a portion of Harrison patent. The north stream has been long a landmark in the county, and is known as "Old Man's Kill or Creek."

III.—LAND-TITLES AND SETTLEMENT.

The territory of the town was formerly comprehended in the Evans tract. Col. Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of the Province of New York, granted, soon after 1690, to Capt. John Evans a large tract of land, including what are now the towns composing the southern tier of Ulster County, two-thirds of Orange County, and a part of the town of Haverstraw, in Rockland County. The grant was made void during the administration of the Earl of Bellamont; but King William III. refused to confirm the revocation, and it was subsequently modified. Later this tract became cut up into smaller grants. The territory of the town of Marlborough principally comprised the Harrison, Bond, Barberie, Wentworth, Millend, Freer, Du Bois, and L. Morris grants. The grant to Graham & Griggs, A. Kennedy, and Col. Morrison & Co. now covers the southern portion of the town.

The first settlement in the town was made at a period

considerably antedating the Revolution. At this late day it is impossible to learn with any certainty who was the actual first settler of the town. It is altogether probable that many of the earliest families came in very near together, as a number of them came from the same locality, or nearly the same locality, in Westchester County. It will be our purpose to notice in detail a few of the oldest and most prominent of the first settlers, and to give the names of still others derived from church and town records, from the old tombstones of the town, and from other sources. All trace of many of these old families has long since been lost, and a large number of them probably lived within the territory of the present town of Plattekill.

Wolvert Ecker (or Acker) was the great-grandson of Jan Ecker, one of the early Dutch settlers of Greenburg, Westchester Co., and was born there Jan. 17, 1732. He purchased in 1772 the extreme northern part of "Harrison's patent," and soon after removed to Newburgh, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on Jan. 17, 1799, at the age of sixty-seven years. He entered warmly into the struggle for independence, and was one of the most valuable men in the precinct. He was chairman of the committee of safety for the precinct in 1775, and took especial cognizance of the northern part of the town, where a strong feeling existed in favor of the crown. His house soon became a favorite resort for the Whigs, and especially would they gather there on the Sabbath to learn the progress of the events. On such occasions he would wait until a fair audience had assembled, and, after reading a chapter from his old Dutch Bible, would detail all the intelligence he had received; the *New York Packet*, the Whig paper of the day, was also read, and the affairs of the country discussed.

After the war he engaged in milling and in the manufacture of brick. He established the landing on the Hudson now known as Hampton, and also a ferry between that place and Wappinger's Falls. He was twice married. His first wife died without issue. His second was Sarah, daughter of William Pugsley, of Westchester County, by whom he had children: Isaac, Susan, Deborah, William, Phebe, and Sarah. William held several military commissions, served in the war of 1812, and died while a member of the Legislature, in 1827, in his forty-eighth year.

Bolton, in his history of Westchester County, has the following reference to the Ecker family, and to the homestead originally held by them, but subsequently by Washington Irving, and known as Sunnyside, viz.: "Van Tassel's house occupies the site of 'Wolfort's Roost,' which was built by Wolfort Ecker, an ancient Dutch burgliet of this town (Greenburg). In 1697 we find recorded the name of Jan Ecker, first accepted deacon of the Dutch Church,

Sleepy Hollow, which office he appears to have held for several years. By his wife Magdalenje he left issue,—Wolfert, Cornelis, and others. The will of Wolfert Ecker bears date 1753, wherein he bequeaths to his son Stephen a cow, or the worth thereof, more than the others for his birthright, and to his grandson, Wolfert Ecker, twenty shillings, besides other bequests.* Irving, in his "Wolfert's Roost," has immortalized both the homestead and the name of its ancient proprietor.

Major Louis Du Bois was a descendant of the Huguenot pioneer of the same name who located at Esopus in 1669, and who subsequently, in connection with others, became the owners of 36,000 acres of land lying immediately south of Pedoute Creek, as the *Warranawoukong* came to be called (New Paltz).

He lived at what is now the village of Marlborough, and was one of the first settlers of the town. He owned a large tract of land north of and around Old Man's Creek. He early engaged largely in milling, and the old Du Bois mill is one of the ancient landmarks still to be seen at the village. He also owned the mills now operated by Mr. Wright and George Fowler, and erected a mill where Whitney's cup-factory now is.

He had a large family, among whom were Louis, Nathaniel, Lockwood, and Marcus, and a number of daughters. Nathaniel resides in town.

Previous to the Revolutionary war, Major Louis Du Bois held the commission of colonel in the Colonial army, but when the separation took place he adhered to his country and became a major. His dwelling-house was not far from the Hudson River, and during Vaughan's expedition, when Kingston was burned, it was pointed out by the "Cow Boys," and hot shot thrown at it, but without doing any injury. The house is standing in 1880, and is occupied by Samuel Harris.

Wilhelmus Du Bois was a half-brother of Louis, and owned a large tract of land near Marlborough village, running from that place to the road then known as the "West Street," and along the latter. Ward Wygant and Asa Du Bois now reside on a portion of the tract, and are both grandsons of Wilhelmus Du Bois. Two of the sons of the latter were Cornelius and John Du Bois. The former settled in town, but John located at Middle Hope, Orange Co., where his descendants still reside. Nathaniel, another son, passed his life near Marlborough village, and owned a handsome residence there.

Joseph Carpenter was also one of the pioneer settlers of the town.* In an old burying-ground at Lattingtown, in what is now known as W. W. Mackey's orchard, is a tombstone bearing this inscription:

"In memory of Joseph Carpenter, First settler of this place and planter of this orchard, departed this life July 11, 1766, aged 61 years, 3 months, and six days."

The family came from England at an early day, and located at Glen Cove, L. I. One of the sons of Joseph Carpenter was Wright. Besides him there were several other children. He was born at Lattingtown, spent a portion of his life in town, and removing to New York City, died there. He

had a number of children, viz., Mobury, Lattin, Luff, Joseph, Sarah, Ruth, and Hannah. Mobury lived where Alexander Young now resides, and married a daughter of Josiah Merritt. He was captain of one of the first sailing-vessels that went from the town. His children were Josiah, Leonard, Charles, James, Alatheia, and Anna Delia. Alatheia married Michael Wygant, and has descendants in town. Josiah left three daughters, of whom two reside in town. Leonard had two children, Dennis M. and Hester E. Carpenter. The former resides on the old homestead at Marlborough village, and is a practicing lawyer in New York City. Hester E. married Daniel D. Barnes, of Middle Hope, Orange Co.; Charles Carpenter resides in New York City; James is in trade at Middle Hope. Lattin Carpenter settled about one and a half miles north of Newburgh, at Bandville. Joseph first located in town, and subsequently removed to New Windsor.

Benjamin Carpenter came to this country from England about 1678, at an early age, and settled at Oyster Bay, L. I., whence he removed to Lattingtown (in this town), where he resided until his death. He married Jane, daughter of Rev. Mr. Leonard, of Goshen, N. Y., and had six children. Some of the family subsequently removed to Newburgh, where they became prominent and influential citizens.

The Purdy family originated in Wales (Great Britain), and Francis Purdy came to this country from England in 1658. Nathaniel Purdy was born in this country, and located in the town of White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., where he owned a farm on Bronx's River, about two miles from Tarrytown. He died there over seventy years of age. He had three sons and two daughters. The names of the former were Joseph, Elisha, and Nathaniel. During the Revolutionary war, Joseph and Nathaniel went to Nova Scotia, leaving their property in charge of their brother Elisha. After the war they returned and received their property again.

Elisha Purdy married Mehitable Smith, daughter of Rev. John Smith, and had children, John S., Thomas, James, Hettie, Challie, Elizabeth, Winfield, Nancy, and Aimer. After the close of the Revolutionary war he removed to Middle Hope, Orange Co., and afterwards to the town of Marlborough, locating about two miles west of the village of that name, where he died.

John S. Purdy settled in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co. He married Elizabeth Jennings, and had a family of thirteen children, of whom eleven reached mature years, viz., Peter, Elisha, Hackaliah, Hettie, Dennis, William, Sarah, Lydia, Martha, Eliza, and Maria. Of these children four are now living. Sarah is the widow of John Millard, of New Hamburg. Martha is the wife of Richard R. Fowler, of Orleans Co., N. Y. Hester is the widow of Dennis H. Doyle, and resides in town at the advanced age of ninety-two. Dennis D. Purdy resides in town, and his son, William J. Purdy, is a justice of the peace and an influential man at Marlborough village. George W. Purdy, son of Elisha, also resides in town, and Charles M. Purdy, son of Hackaliah. John S. Purdy, another son, resides in Newburgh.

The Wygant family was one of the earliest in the town. Michael Wygant was the prominent founder of the family.

* He settled at Marlborough about 1753.

His sons were Teefus, John, Thomas, Anthony, George, and Michael. Among his daughters were Jane, Rebecca, Nellie, and Margaret. Michael Wygant settled about a mile west of Marlborough village. His sons settled in town, and the family is largely represented in the town and vicinity.

Capt. Anning Smith was one of the first settlers of the town, and came from Long Island before the Revolutionary war. He located near the village of Milton, where his sons, Clark and L. Harrison Smith, still reside. The house which he occupied is situated less than a mile north of the village. It was built in 1770, and was a target for the British during Vaughan's expedition in 1777. The father of Capt. Anning Smith was Leonard, and had four sons,—Anning, Luff, Nehemiah L., and John. Capt. Anning Smith was an influential and prominent man. He purchased a tract of land, comprising about 1500 acres, a portion of which he sold to his brothers, who came and settled on adjoining farms. He performed active service in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the Fort Montgomery affair. He held important civil offices, was one of the first justices of the peace appointed by Governor George Clinton, and served in the State Legislature. His children were Nathan, Clark, Anning, Lewis, Eliphalet, Sarah, Phebe, Lydia, Ruth, Ellen, and Catharine. A. J. M. Smith, son of Lewis, resides in town. Eliphalet has a son, Lewis, who resides near the old place. Clark and L. Harrison Smith, sons of Anning, reside on the old homestead. Ellen married Dr. Wm. Gedney, and his son of the same name has been a practicing physician of the town for a great many years. A daughter of Dr. Gedney, the widow of James Southard, also resides in town.

The Woolsey family was also one of the earliest and most influential in the town. William Woolsey and Noah Woolsey were among its earliest representatives. A Richard Woolsey, also a resident of the town, carried the mail between Albany and New York during the Revolutionary war. He went down on one side of the river and up on the other, and frequently encountered many dangers and hardships, fording angry streams, and working a passage along almost impassable roads. Richard I. Woolsey settled in the town about the year 1790. William Woolsey (2d) removed to Jersey City. He married Chlorine Woolsey, a cousin, and had children,—David, Thomas, John, and Electa. David married Lucy T. Meech, of Westfield, Hampton Co., Mass., and had George C. Woolsey, a practicing lawyer, at Rondout; William H. Woolsey, a present resident of the town; Richard I. and C. Meech Woolsey; the latter practicing law in Milton. Besides these children there were two daughters, Mary and Ellen. John Woolsey has a son, Charles, living in town. Electa married John S. Wood, and has a daughter, Elizabeth Coutant, living in town.

Noah Woolsey was a brother of the first William (2d). He died without children, Richard I. inheriting the most of his property. On July 4, 1778, he was commissioned by Governor George Clinton as ensign in Capt. James Tallmadge's company, and in the regiment commanded by Col. Lewis Hopkins. On the records of the town, where the birth of slave children is registered by the owners, appears

the name of a slave child born to Noah Woolsey, as owner, at an early date. After the usual entry of birth, etc., Mr. Woolsey adds: "and the said child is hereby abandoned to the State."

Edward Hallock was born April 8, 1717, came from Chautauqua, Long Island, in the year 1760, and located where Isaac Hallock's widow now resides, on Bond's patent. He brought with him his wife, Phebe Clapp, and nine daughters and two sons. Another daughter was born afterwards. He sailed up in a vessel of his own between Christmas and New Year. The names of his children were Hannah, Doreas, Clementine, Mary, Catharine, Phebe, Anna, Martha, Sarah, and Philena; Edward and James were the sons. Mr. Hallock erected a small grist-mill on a stream in the Hallock neighborhood, and operated it a good many years. It has been in the family ever since. It is owned by Nathaniel Hallock, and operated by Thomas Burling Hallock. Mr. Hallock died in the winter of 1809, in his ninety-third year. All of Mr. Hallock's daughters married and lived to old age.

Edward Hallock, son of Edward, at first located in town and then removed to Albany, where he engaged in building, but subsequently returned to Newburgh, where he attained to the age of nearly ninety-seven. None of his children reside in the town. One granddaughter, Susan Coffin, resides here.

James Hallock was an infant when his father located in town. He finally located on the old home property, tore down the old structure and erected a new house near by, which is now occupied by Phebe Hallock. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Townsend, and had ten children, viz., Nicholas, John T., Nehemiah, Hannah, Philadelphia, William, Edward, Phebe, Martha, Nathaniel. Martha and Nathaniel are still old residents of the town. The former is in her eightieth year, and the latter in his seventy-eighth. Of the other children of James Hallock, Philadelphia married James Sherman, and has four children living in town, viz., Hannah, Isaac, Townsend H., and John. Edward Hallock had four children. Valentine, Isaac, and Nicholas were his sons. Phebe Hallock, widow of Isaac, is still living in town. Henry and William reside in town. The latter is pursuing post-graduate studies in Germany. Martha lost her only two sons in the war of the Rebellion. Phebe Hallock, daughter of James, married John Mann, and has a son, Townsend, living in Highland, this county, and another a dentist in Poughkeepsie. Sarah, the widow of Edward, resides in town.

Samuel Hallock, brother of the first Edward Hallock, came from Long Island some time after his brother, and owned 1000 acres of land in that section. He located just above the village of Milton, and that place occupies a portion of his land. The old house is still standing, and is occupied by the widow Conklin. Among his children were Elijah, Clementine, Deborah, Amy, Foster, and James S. Hallock. Amy married Benjamin Sands, and was the mother of David Sands, several of whose children reside in town and the surrounding towns. One of the daughters of David Sands, Rachel, married James O. Clark, near Milton, and has a number of children in town. Fester Hallock married Martha Young, and had a number of children, and some of his great-grandchildren live in town.

John Young came from Long Island prior to 1760. He married Doreas, a daughter of Edward Hallock, and it was into his house that the latter moved when he first came to the town. He had a number of children, among them Alexander, Edward, and Phebe. Edward's children were John, David, Alexander, Edward, and William. Of these David resides in Dutchess County; Alexander and William both reside near Marlborough village. John H. Smith and Martha, children of John, reside in town.

Josiah Merritt was one of the oldest settlers of the town, and owned a tract of land extending from Buckley's Creek to "African Lane." This tract included about 400 acres. The Merritt family has always been active and influential in the town. John C. Merritt is in trade at Marlborough village, and has been postmaster several years.

James Quimby came from Westchester County before the Revolutionary war. He first located near the grist-mill of William Clark, and engaged in the milling business. His father, Levi, came with him, and owned a good deal of land. Isaac was a brother of James. To each of these sons Levi Quimby presented a farm, and both raised large families, as well as large crops. James Quimby, son of James, was born in 1803, and still resides in town.

Jacob Wood lived near the present residence of Nathaniel Hallock at an early day. He was a ship-carpenter by trade, and his house was built on ship-building principles, being what is known as "ship-lapped." Nathaniel Harcourt, another early settler, married one of his daughters, and Mrs. Nathaniel Hallock is a great-granddaughter.

Among the inhabitants of the town in 1779, as the records disclose, were David Merritt, Caleb Merritt, Henry Terboos, William Place, Josiah Merritt, John Lester, Allen Lester, Territ Lester, William Wilson, Henry Decker, in the south part of the precinct.

Annanis Valentine, Lewis Du Bois, John Smith, Isaac Rowell, Isaac Cropsey, Adam Cropsey, John Polhemus, Jacob Degroot, Andrew Youngs, James Van Blascorn, John Quick, Nathaniel Beebe, Peter Quick, Lewis Quick, Thomas Quick, Sr., in the south part of the town.

Nathaniel Harcourt, John Lewis, Mr. Stocker, James Quimby, Nathaniel Quimby, John Woolsey, John Young, Wright Carpenter, William Lyons, Anning Smith, Capt. Jacob Wood, Nathaniel Plunstead, Edward Hallock, Jr., Uriah Coffin, Thomas Brown, Jacob Dayton, Samuel Hallock, Luff Smith, Timothy Wood, Solomon Wright, Nathaniel Kelsey, William Mosher, William Hollister, from the south side of Bond's patent to the north line of Barberie's patent.

William Woolsey, Benoni Lattimore, William Thorne, Elijah Lewis, Zadoc Lewis, Micajah Lewis, Edward Hallock, Sr., Nehemiah Smith, Daniel Kuowiton, Richard Woolsey, Noah Woolsey, Jonathan Woolsey, James Hunter, Charles McKey, Jr., from Lattimore's Ferry, at the river south to Jeremiah Beagle's, in Lattingtown.

John Shunt, Gabriel Pranis, Henry Deyo, Hugo Scret, James Dunn, James Jackson, Adam Baker, John Freer, Eleazer Freer, Benjamin Stidl, James Owen, Peter Leroy, Peter Outrim, Robert Pory, from the Plattekill road as far as the bridge west of Absalom Case's.

Uriah Drake, Benjamin Dusenberry, William Dusen-

berry, Joseph Baker, Stephen Odell, Henry Lockwood, Jacob Terwilliger, John Cole, Jonathan Ostrander, David Ostrander, Steffle Ostrander, Wilhelmus Ostrander, Alexander Campbell, Durnie Relyea, William Sentt, Mr. Boyd, Jacob Sparkes, from Paltz, south line, near Charles Broadhead's, to the south line of Delewater's land.

Peter Berrian, Benjamin J. Freer, Joshua Sutton, John Scott, David Linch, Joseph Presler, John B. Wygant, Joseph Bloomer, Sr., Henry Jones.

Samuel Lewis, John Duffield, John McKey, Josiah Rhodes, Peter Tillon, Andrew Milbourn, Josiah St. John, Nathaniel Hull, Matthew St. John, Noah St. John, Richard Lewis, Samuel St. John, Job St. John, John Smith, Leonard Smith, beginning at the road at John Duffield's, and south to Mr. Hull's south line.

Edmund Turner, Samuel Wyatt, Joseph Simpson, Daniel Cooke, John Turner, Job Wood, Cornelius Turner, beginning at the ash swamp on the top of the mountain south, running west to the cross-roads leading from Lattingtown road to Newburgh road.

Elisha Purdy, Samuel Merritt, Jacob Canniff, Isaac Lockwood, Henry Scott, Thomas Sithworth, beginning at the road at Alexander Cropsey's, southwest to Jacob Russell's house.

Jonachan Wright, Joseph Bloomer, Jr., David McKey, William Walker, Robert Herford, Mr. Smith, beginning at Jacob Russell's house, west to Wallkill road, near Isaac Barton's.

Marcus Ostrander, Elias Tearpenney, Peter Ostrander, John Tearpenney, Reuben Drake, Joseph Devine, Thomas Dunn, James Patterson, William Relyea, Matthew Phenin, Lawrence Olsderph.

Richard Carpenter, John Caverly, Phillip Caverly, Peter Caverly, Jeremiah Beagle, Joseph Carpenter, Benjamin Carpenter, Mary Carpenter, Obadiah Palmer, Benjamin Worth, Stephen Douglas, R. Low.

John Gee, Richard Garrison, Isaac Garrison, John Comfort, John Gerow, William Gerow, Andrew Gee, Henry Cronk, Nathaniel Gee, Frederick Gee, James Lyons, William Drake, Robert Everitt, Jonathan Lane, Nehemiah Horton, Henry Jonston, mainly in Platterville.

A visit to the old cemetery, at Marlborough village, furnishes the names of still other early settlers of the town: Joseph Crowell, Benoni Clark, James Wygant, John Cropsey, Andrew Cropsey, John Dufford, Keziah Merritt, Jonathan Conklin, Daniel Tooker, Reuben Tooker, Wilhelmus Du Bois, Samuel Carpenter, John Fowler, Nathaniel Huson, John Kniffin, Reuben Bloomer, David Staples (one of the deacons of the Lattingtown Baptist Church), John B. Wygant, Thomas Wygant, Capt. Anthony Wygant, John Marr, Charles Craft, Jonathan Cosman, John Taylor, David Mackey, Daniel Pierce, John Pembroke, George Hallett, John Dexter, Henry Woolsey (for half a century prominently identified with the Methodist Church), Timothy Wood, Austin Merritt, William Rogers, John Conklin, John Bloomer.

From the records of the town we extract the following valuable information regarding the early settlers of the town. The first list was in 1788. The number of days which each man was required to work, as indicated by the

records, will show to some extent his property standing in the town, as each one was required to labor a length of time corresponding to the amount of property which he owned.

"Path Masters' Names and their Districts of Road Numbered, and Respectively Annexed to Each of their Names:

No.	No.
Annias Valentine..... 1	Absalom Case..... 14
John Polhemus..... 2	John Duffield..... 15
Nathaniel Harcourt..... 3	Edmond Turner..... 16
Anning Smith..... 4	Benja Carpenter..... 17
Isaac Knowlton..... 5	Joseph Bloomer, Junr..... 18
William Purdy..... 6	William Gee..... 19
Humphrey Merritt..... 7	David Merritt..... 20
Michael Wygant..... 8	Samuel Wyatt..... 21
Samuel Mackey..... 9	Nehemiah Ludlow Smith..... 22
John Mackey..... 10	Jurion Mackey..... 23
John Scott..... 11	Garret Van Bonmeller..... 24
Eliaser Freeman..... 12	David Martin..... 25
Jacob Terwilliger..... 13	

"Voted, that the Town-Meeting be held at the House of David Merritt, in Mattin Town, Next Town-Meeting.

"Path Masters' Names, Together with Each of their Quota of Men and The Number of Days for Each of the Men to work, as Established by the Commissioners, viz: Uriah Droke, John Duffield, Henry T. Bush.

Annias Valentine, Master.		John Rhodes..... 2	
No. 1.		William Woolsey..... 3	
Men.	Days	Men.	Days
Augustus Hill..... 5		Noah Woolsey..... 4	
Henry F. Bush..... 5		Jonathan Woolsey..... 2	
Caleb Merritt..... 6		Samuel Langdon..... 2	
Josiah Merritt..... 5		Abraham Smedes..... 2	
— Wordin..... 2		John Avery..... 2	
Jacob Degroat..... 2			
Cornelius Hausbroeck..... 4		William Purdy.....	
Andrew Youngs..... 3		No. 6.	
Thistin Wood..... 2		Men.	Days
John Lindon..... 3		Gilbert Bloomer..... 2	
		William Quick..... 3	
		Zebulon Ward..... 2	
		Peter Quick..... 3	
		Benjamin Ely..... 3	
		David Turner..... 2	
		Samuel Turner..... 2	
		Lewis Quick..... 2	
		Jonathan Brown..... 3	
		Solomon Waring..... 6	
		Freelove Huson..... 2	
		Jacob Lattin..... 2	
		Daniel Cook..... 2	
		Peter Caverly..... 4	
		Humphrey Merritt.	
		No. 7.	
		Men.	Days
		Thomas Merritt..... 3	
		Alexander Cropsy..... 4	
		Frederick Hadley..... 2	
		James Merritt..... 4	
		John Case..... 4	
		Thomas Quick, Junr..... 3	
		Humphrey Merritt..... 6	
		Wm. Scott.....	
		Michael Wygant.	
		No. 8.	
		Men.	Days
		Matthew Wygant..... 5	
		Thomas Wygant..... 6	
		John Wygant..... 5	
		Isaac Lockwood..... 2	
		John Bond..... 5	
		Samuel Mackey.	
		No. 9.	
		Men.	Days
		Silas Purdy..... 6	
		Josiah Ward..... 2	
		Elijah Ferris..... 2	
		Abraham Rosson..... 1	
		Joseph Pimstead, Jr..... 3	
		Jurion Mackey, Junr..... 2	
		Benjamin Woolsey..... 7	
		Richard Lewis..... 4	
		James Teller..... 2	
		Elijah Gardener..... 1	

Charles Mackey, Sen..... 3	Henry Simson..... 2
Alexander Mackey..... 3	Robert Harford..... 2
Willm Pembroke..... 2	Jonath Wright..... 1
	William Roach..... 2

John Mackey.

No. 10.

Days.

Abel Adams..... 7	David Merritt.
John Sheffield..... 2	No. 20.
Elisha Adams..... 2	John Caverly..... 4
Thomas Mackey..... 3	Philip Caverly..... 3
Benjamin Sands..... 5	John Caverly, Junr..... 2
John Hallow..... 8	Charles Mackey, Junr..... 2
Solomon Fowler..... 7	William Caverly..... 2
More..... 2	William Wood..... 2
David Macminu..... 2	Richard Carpenter..... 6
David Croftfoot..... 2	Jeremiah Bernhart..... 2
	Peter Bernhart..... 2
	Ray..... 6
	John Banker..... 7
	Cornelius Turner..... 2
	Henry Hide..... 1
	John Turner..... 1
	Obadiah Palmer..... 4
	Willer..... 2
	Stephen Douglass..... 2
	David Finch..... 3
	Zenos Case..... 1
	Joseph Carpenter..... 3
	Jacob Whitter..... 1

Absalom Case.

No. 11.

Days

Abraham I. Lent..... 3	John Duffield.
Elias Lions..... 2	No. 15.
Joseph Bloomer, Senr..... 2	Days.
Benjamin I. Freer..... 8	Andrew Milborn..... 3
Joshua Sutton..... 5	Philip Ains, Junr..... 3
Wilhelmus Dulcis..... 3	Jeriah Rhodes..... 4
Peter Barrian..... 4	Samuel Lewis..... 3
Nathan Salisbury..... 2	Thomas Kelsey..... 3
	Benja Hewitt..... 2
	Jeremiah Tomkins..... 2
	Matthew St. John..... 2
	Josiah St. John..... 3
	Nathl Hull, Senr..... 6
	Samuel Hull..... 4
	Nathl Hull, Junr..... 4

John Duffield.

No. 15.

Days.

Andrew Milborn..... 3	Nehemiah Ludlow Smith.
Philip Ains, Junr..... 3	No. 22.
Jeriah Rhodes..... 4	Days.
Samuel Lewis..... 3	Leonard Smith..... 4
Thomas Kelsey..... 3	Nathl Kelsey..... 6
Benja Hewitt..... 2	John Moberly Smith..... 4
Jeremiah Tomkins..... 2	Job St. John..... 6
Matthew St. John..... 2	Adam St. John..... 3
Josiah St. John..... 3	John St. John..... 1
Nathl Hull, Senr..... 6	
Samuel Hull..... 4	Jurion Mackey.
Nathl Hull, Junr..... 4	No. 23.

Benjamin Carpenter.

No. 17.

Days.

Samuel Merritt..... 6	Edward Hallow..... 8
William Plaw..... 3	Nehemiah Smith..... 4
Thomas Silkworth..... 3	John Ains..... 1
Abraham Quick..... 2	Alexander Youngs..... 3
Thomas Quick, Senr..... 1	Andrew Ains..... 3
Solomon Hollatt..... 2	Thomas Brown..... 4
	Alexander Mackey..... 2
	Nathl Pimstead, Junr..... 2
	Nathl Pimstead, Junr..... 2
	Jeremiah Pouda..... 2
	Nathl Quintaby..... 3
	David Gee..... 2
	Edward Hallow, Junr..... 4
	Moses Quimby..... 4

Joseph Bloomer.

No. 18.

Days.

Matthew Presler..... 4	
Joseph Presler..... 3	

"List of Overseers of the Highways for the year 1799, together with the Names of the men on Each Road District and the Number of days' work Each One is Assigned.

District No. 1.

Days.

Henry Ter Bush..... 7	Edward Youngs..... 2
Jeriah Merritt..... 6	Nathl Harcourt..... 12
John Joseph E. Robb..... 10	John Wood..... 8
Annias Valentine..... 6	Jacob Wood..... 4
James Henry..... 2	John Moore..... 2
Jethro Johnson..... 2	Cornelius Lewis..... 6
Jaramiah Cropsy..... 2	Elijah Woolsey..... 2
Isaac Dolson..... 1	Archibald Rhodes..... 2

No. 2.

Days.

Joseph Cromwell, Overseer..... 6	George Westlock, Overseer..... 8
Lewis Dubois..... 18	Benjamin Sands..... 8
Charles Millard..... 5	Anning Smith..... 12
John Polhanus..... 1	John Davis..... 2
Allen Hester..... 4	Robert Simmons..... 1
Henry Cropsy..... 2	James Pinkington..... 2
Adam Cropsy..... 1	Daniel Squires..... 2
Timothy Marvin..... 3	George Watson..... 1
Andrew Ely..... 3	James Hallow, Jr..... 2
Abraham Quick..... 2	Peter Dolson..... 2
Wilhelmus Dubois..... 6	Peter Hull..... 2
Jacob Degroat..... 2	

No. 3.

Days.

John Woolsey..... 6	Jesse Lyons, Overseer..... 6
John Youngs..... 7	Noah Woolsey..... 6
	John Caverly..... 8
	Ruben Nichols..... 2

No. 5.

Days.

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Richard I. Woolsey.....	2	No. 11.	
Volentine Lewis.....	5	Days.	
Jonathan Wright.....	3	Jeriah Rhodes, Overseer.....	6
Richard Rhodes.....	2	John Carpenter.....	3
Richard Wright.....	2	Jacob Ransom.....	4
Samuel Lyons.....	6	John DuField.....	8
Stephen Wright.....	3	William Mosher.....	1
James Woolsey.....	2	John Mackey.....	6
Amos Bradbury.....	1	Levi Mackey.....	2
Benjamin Townsend.....	4	Nathaniel Hull.....	5

No. 6.	Days.	No. 12.	Days.
Charles Brown.....	6	Conrad Stuart.....	6
Obadiah Brown.....	3	Benjamin Brown.....	4
Jonathan Brown, Jr.....	5	Peter Van Order.....	4
Jonathan Brown.....	6	John Stuart.....	8
Benjamin Sutton.....	1	Daniel Slut.....	6
Joseph Caverly.....	2	John Warner.....	2
Nathaniel Caverly.....	4	James Harris.....	3
Benjamin Ely.....	8	Gilbert Williams.....	12
Oliver Hinson.....	1	Hendrick Stuart.....	12
Joseph Morey.....	5	Simon Freer.....	12
Joshua Conklin.....	2	Simon Relya.....	12
William S. Drake.....	5	Thomas Mott.....	4
Isaac Quimby.....	2	Richard Johnson.....	2
Isaac Hulst.....	2		
Peter Caverly.....	3	No. 13.	Days.
Samuel Mackey.....	2	George Fordham.....	6
Samuel Drake.....	5	William Vandemark.....	4
Joshua Lowmsberry.....	6	Peter Ostrander, Jr.....	3
		Wilhelms Ostrander.....	12
		Robert Gilmore.....	4
		Martinas Freer.....	6
		Gideon Ostrander.....	2
		David Ostrander.....	6
		Abel Ostrander.....	12
		David Ostrander, Jr.....	2
		John Lupton.....	2
		Henry Ostrander, Jr.....	2
		William Vandemark.....	12
		Dena Ostrander.....	2

No. 7.	Days.	No. 14.	
Robert Blair, Overseer.....	6	Levi Quimby.....	6
Humphrey Meritt.....	1	James Quimby.....	2
Thomas Pinkney.....	3	Samuel Mackey.....	2
Whitfield Case.....	2	Elisha Pundy.....	4
Wheeler Case.....	2	Roger Pundy.....	2
Jotham Thorne.....	4	George Wigant.....	4
Isaac Elliott.....	3	John Kelly.....	6
Joseph Meritt.....	2	Cornbury Layton.....	2
Moses Meritt.....	3		

No. 8.	Days.	No. 15.	Days.
David Staples.....	6	Zadock Rhodes.....	6
Mathew Wigant.....	8	Joseph Rhodes.....	1
John Case.....	3	John Mackey, Jr.....	4
Michael Wigant.....	2	Eleazer St. John.....	1
Michael Wigant.....	5	Stephen Douglass.....	4
Daniel Rutgard.....	2	John Scott.....	6
Anthony Wigant.....	5	Henry Quick.....	2
John Boort.....	5	Daniel Lockwood.....	2
Barbard Wigant.....	2	Nathaniel Lockwood.....	2
John Wigant.....	5	Solomon Turner.....	2
Sarah Birdsell.....	5	William St. John.....	2
William Silkworth.....	1	David Brush.....	2
Peter Mabie.....	1	Samuel St. John.....	2

No. 9.	Days.	No. 16.	Days.
James Teller, Overseer.....	6	Isaac Garrison.....	6
Alexander Mackey.....	2	Eburn Haatt.....	5
Silvanus Purdy.....	4	Eburn Haatt.....	2
Wm. M. Lattin.....	1	Jesse Haatt.....	3
Jeriah Mackey, Jr.....	2	Zachariah Coutant.....	4
Solomon Purdy.....	3	William Coutant.....	2
Joseph Plumstead.....	1	John Coutant.....	2
Stephen Wright.....	2	Edmond Turner.....	5
Jeremiah Woolsey.....	2	Joseph Turner.....	3
Pharoah Lattin.....	2	Henry Scott, Jr.....	2
Samuel Winslow.....	2	Abner Sherman.....	3
Timothy Wood.....	4	Henry Scott.....	4

No. 10.	Days.	No. 17.	Days.
Solomon Fowler.....	9	Jeremiah Sabans.....	6
Samuel Adams.....	9	William Place.....	3
Thomas Ains.....	7	Abraham Higg.....	5
Abel Adams.....	5	Nehemiah Higg.....	5
Nathan Sheffield.....	2	Jeremiah Sabans, Jr.....	2
Henry Crawford.....	7	Isaac Bloomer.....	4
Alexander Mackey.....	1	Gilbert Thorne.....	3
John H. Kellum.....	1		
John Fowler.....	2		
Asa Martin.....	2		
Elijah Fowler.....	3		
William Martin.....	2		
John Sand.....	5		
Peter M. Conn.....	4		
Isaac Hill.....	6		
Joshua Fowler.....	2		

Edward Con.....	4	Nath Kelsey.....	8
Jeremiah Meritt.....	3	Nath Kelsey, Jr.....	3
James Meritt.....	6	Eliphalet Smith.....	6
Thomas Bingham.....	4	Jonathan Woolsey.....	3
Thomas Meritt.....	3	Henry Cutler.....	1
George Meritt.....	2	Charles Crawford.....	4
Thomas Hutchins.....	1	Roswell Stiles.....	2

No. 18.		Mathew Mackey.....	2
William Scott.....	6	Thomas Smith.....	2
Anthony Presler.....	3	George Mackey.....	1
John Sack.....	2	Michael Simpson.....	1
Mathew Presler.....	4	James Pride.....	1
Joseph Doomer.....	3		
George Presler.....	3		
James Plumstead.....	2		
Samuel Gidney.....	5		

No. 19.	Days.	No. 24.	Days.
Elias Ostrander.....	6	Alexander Youngs.....	6
John G. Place.....	2	Zadock Lewis.....	4
Caleb Church.....	2	James Hull.....	2
Peter Easterly.....	12	James Hallock.....	12
Abraham Ostrander.....	2	Patrick Powers.....	2
John Welch.....	2	Hannah Smith.....	2
William Relya.....	10	Samuel Fields.....	2
William Gee.....	3	John Rhoads.....	3
Peter Ogdorpe.....	3	John Ains.....	4
Sam Ostrander.....	4	John Williams.....	2
James Ostrander.....	3	Jurion Mackey.....	2
John Terwilliger.....	3	James Fowler.....	5
Moses Ostrander.....	2	John Mackey, Sr.....	3
Daniel Lawrence.....	10	Elias Mackey.....	2
Gabriel Orell.....	2		
Hermanes Ostrandet.....	3		

No. 20 & 38.	Days.	No. 25.	
David Meritt.....	8	Stephen Seymour.....	6
Henry Woolsey.....	5	Johiel Seymour.....	7
Abraham Lawton.....	1	Daniel Everitt.....	8
William B. Woolsey.....	5	Henry Abrahams.....	3
Philip Caverly.....	5	Peter Cole.....	2
Lattin Caverly.....	2		
James Gregory.....	2		
Richard Caverly.....	2		
Annas Campbell.....	1		
John Caverly.....	2		
Moses Gregory.....	2		
Richard Carpenter.....	8		
John Halden.....	4		
Malciah Gibbs.....	2		
Gabriel Meritt.....	1		
Thomas Wigant.....	6		
George Winslow.....	3		
Joseph Winslow.....	3		
Uriah Raymond.....	3		
Jeremiah Lee.....	3		
Joseph Degroat.....	1		

No. 21.	Days.	No. 26.	Days.
George Wigant.....	6	Levi Ostrander.....	6
Benjamin Carpenter.....	4	Samuel Baldwin.....	12
Peter Parake.....	4	Henry Vanhewenberg.....	9
Moses Drake.....	4	Stephen Natteringham.....	12
Levi Quimby, Jr.....	2	Cornelius Drake.....	7
Peter Tharp.....	1	James Pettit.....	2
Right Carpenter.....	5	Hezekiah Smith.....	3
William Lineson.....	4	Peter Fyzzine.....	7
David Weel.....	8	Thomas Bohannon.....	2
Samuel Carpenter.....	2	Jacob Van'usen.....	2
Jeremiah Barnheart.....	2	Widow Brothead.....	3
		Jacob Sparks.....	2
		James Broadhead.....	2

No. 22.	Days.	No. 27.	Days.
Oliver Jerow.....	6	Isaac Barton.....	6
Elias Jerow.....	6	John Barber.....	4
Abraham Russell.....	4	Isaac Mott.....	2
John Jerow.....	4	Eli Barber.....	2
Jeremiah Howell.....	2	Japhet Alvenon.....	4
Adam Griffin.....	4	William Mott.....	2
Daniel Geo.....	2	Samuel Mott.....	1
John Geo.....	6	Abraham Mott.....	3
Isaac Russell.....	2	Richard Woolsey.....	3
William Gorow.....	8	Higgins.....	3
Trustam Russell.....	5	Robert Tifts.....	6

No. 23.	Days.	No. 28.	
Clark Smith.....	6	Israel Haatt.....	6
Ludlam Smith.....	8	James Owens.....	1
John M. Smith.....	8	Abijah Haatt.....	2
		Thaddeus Haatt.....	7
		Israel Haatt, Jr.....	3
		Elisha Freer.....	6
		John Freer.....	2
		Martinas Freer.....	2
		John Meritt.....	2
		William Fowler.....	2
		Henry King.....	2
		Morgan Owens.....	2

No. 29.		No. 30.	Days.
Moses Quimby.....	6	Jabes Cloze.....	6
Joseph Berrian.....	1	John Higgens.....	2
Nathaniel Quimby.....	4	Jeremiah Ellis.....	5
Mathew Benedict.....	3	Zebulon Robbins.....	2
Jurion Mackey, Jr.....	1		

Thomas Mackey..... 2
 Elijah Rhodes..... 2

No. 21.

Stephen Fowler..... 3
 Lewis Davis..... 4
 John Relyea..... 2
 Isaac Brown..... 3
 Frederick Cronk..... 3
 Gilbert Cole..... 2

No. 22.

Salomon Waring..... 6
 Jacob Cooper..... 2
 Charles Woolley..... 8
 James Mott..... 12
 William Gilkey..... 2
 Mr. Matthews..... 2

No. 32.

Josh Lewis..... 6
 John Sutton..... 6
 John Price..... 6
 Oliver Hall..... 3
 Stephen Sutton..... 2
 Robert Lockwood..... 12

No. 34.

Samuel Ains..... 5
 Frank Hartsborn..... 6
 John Ains..... 3
 Andrew Fowler..... 4
 Mr. Banks..... 4
 Jesse Ains..... 2
 John Stephens..... 4
 Philip Ains..... 3

No. 35.

Adam Baker..... 6
 Charles Mackey..... 2
 Mathew Partrish..... 2

No. 36.

Francis Brokaw..... 6
 Henry TerBush..... 4
 Jonathan TerBush..... 2
 Isaac TerBush..... 12
 Mathew Barnhart..... 12
 John De Silva..... 8

No. 37.

Simon Relyea..... 5
 Joseph Chawater..... 2
 Nicholas Dean..... 2
 Edward Williams..... 3
 John Johnson..... 2
 Isaac Jones..... 1
 Jeremiah Howel..... 6

No. 39.

Joseph Carpenter..... 6
 Timothy Lockwood..... 4
 Benjamin Lockwood..... 2
 John Sands..... 4
 Jacob Brown..... 4
 Andrew Gee..... 4
 Gabriel Fowler..... 4

No. 40.

Daniel Seymour..... 4
 William Seymour..... 4
 Caleb Gee..... 4

No. 41.

Hugh Scott..... 4
 John Hughes..... 2
 Philip Hawkurst..... 4
 John Fredenburgh..... 4
 William Cole..... 2

No. 42.

John Townsend..... 6
 James Ross..... 6

Amos Sprag..... 2
 Adna Haton..... 4
 Isaac Thorn..... 6
 Joseph Penny..... 3
 Allison Penny..... 3
 James Russell, Jr..... 2
 James Russell..... 8
 Justis Cooley..... 6
 Joseph Drake..... 4
 Benajah Wright..... 2
 Samuel Wright..... 12
 Job Wright..... 4
 Joseph Sherwood..... 12
 Daniel Sherwood..... 12
 William Witter..... 2

No. 43.

Uriah Drake..... 6
 James Sands..... 12
 James Sands, Jr..... 12
 Theodore Hickock..... 12
 Jacob Russell..... 12
 Moses Dean..... 12
 Cornelius Polhaus..... 12
 John Divine..... 12
 Daniel Martine..... 12
 Jonathan Bailey..... 12
 John Collier..... 12
 William Bobbs..... 12
 Roger Barton..... 12
 Daniel Hunt..... 12
 William Drake..... 12
 Levi Hall..... 12
 Benjamin Sherwood..... 3

No. 44.

John Bodine..... 6
 John Goodman..... 2
 John I. Terwilliger..... 3
 John Relyea..... 5
 Jacob Stricklin..... 6
 Abraham Cole..... 2
 Mathias Terpening..... 4
 Robert Ervin..... 4
 John Shields..... 4
 William Duff..... 2
 Ebenezer Strickling..... 1
 John Grason..... 3

No. 45.

David Sherwood..... 6
 Abraham Smith..... 2
 Nathaniel Smith..... 3
 Peter Dailey..... 3
 John Lowe..... 2
 Timothy Garfield..... 2
 Tunis Resohr..... 4
 William Stringham..... 3
 William Stringham, Jr..... 2
 Peter Resler..... 2
 Hopkins Doolittle..... 2
 John Chambers..... 3
 Samuel Irvin..... 2
 Gamet Irvin..... 2
 Daniel Dady..... 12

No. 46.

Lewis Hunt..... 6
 Jacob Hunt..... 3
 Daniel Corwell..... 6
 Ebenezer Raymond..... 4
 Samuel Raymond..... 3
 William Horton..... 3
 Josiah Cornwell..... 4
 Philip Resler..... 3
 Abraham Stricklin..... 5

No. 47.

Andrew Garrison..... 6
 Josiah Brundage..... 6
 John Baxter..... 7
 James Jenkins..... 3
 Andrew Brundage..... 3
 Joseph Clap..... 4

The Number Votes for Isaac Bloom..... (Forty-Seven) 47
 The Number Votes for John Suffren..... (Seventeen) 17
 The Number of Votes for John Hathorn..... (Seventy-five) 75
 The Number of Votes for Jesse Thompson..... (Thirty-Six) 36
 The Number of Votes for Moses Thompson..... (Two) 2

"We do hereby Certify the above to be a True Estimate of the Votes taken for the above Named Persons, May 3rd day, 1799.

"CORNELIUS DRAKE,

"PETER M'CORN,

"DAVID STAPLES,

"WILLIAM DRAKE,

"THADEUS HAITT,

"Inspectors of Election."

"A List of the Candidates Voted for Assembly for the County of Ulster at an Election in the Town of Marlborough, 1799.

John Van Garbeck, Jur., had..... (One Hundred & Twenty-Two) 122
 Cornelius Drake..... (One Hundred & Eighty) 180
 Moses Cantine..... (One Hundred & Sixty-One) 161
 Peter Lefever, Jr..... (Twenty-Nine) 29
 George Hale..... (Forty-Three) 43
 John C. De Witt..... (Eleven Votes) 11
 Johannes Bruyn..... (Fifty-five) 55
 Martin G. Shunaman..... (One Vote) 1
 Charles W. Brodhen..... (Three Votes) 3
 Peter Lefever..... (Four Votes) 4
 John Van Garbeck..... (Six Votes) 6
 John A. De Witt..... (Two Votes) 2
 John Shunaman..... (One Vote) 1
 Thomas Shurkey..... (One Dr) 1
 John Divine..... (One Dr) 1
 Ruben Drake..... (One Dr) 1
 Joseph Rhoads..... (Four Dr) 4
 Moses Drake..... (One Dr) 1

"MARLBOROUGH, May 3rd day, 1799.

"CORNELIUS DRAKE,

"PETER M'CORN,

"DAVID STAPLES,

"THADEUS HAITT,

"WILLIAM DRAKE,

"Inspectors of Election.

"True Copy. Attest, BENJAMIN TOWNSEND, Town Clerk."

TAVERNS.

Some idea of the early inns or taverns that have existed in Marlborough can be obtained from the records of the town; but the account of these is very meagre. The following notes are derived from that source:

March 10, 1795.—Licensed to keep tavern, David Merritt, Wheeler Case, Samuel Drake, Benjamin Carpenter, Thomas Mott, Christopher Ostrander, Jacob Powell, Gattian Siger, Henry Bush, Daniel Everitt, James Lockwood, Isaac Bloomer.

1796.—Peter Mackoon, Thomas Mott, Robert Gilmore, Edmund Turner, Jr., Christopher Deyo, Carkian Lieger, Samuel Drake, Henry T. Bush, Jr., Wright Carpenter, Wheeler Case, Isaac Bloomer, Jacob Powell, David Merritt, Isaac Hill, Benjamin Carpenter, Robert Simons, John Benson.

The Exchange Hotel at Marlborough village is the legitimate descendant of one of the old Revolutionary taverns. Four rooms of the present building were a part of the old structure. Beneath its roof many convivial scenes have been enacted, and doubtless its ancient walls heard many a tale of danger and death connected with the trying events of the period. The names of those who kept the hotel in its earlier days have not come down to us. The "inn of Silas Parly" is mentioned in the precinct records in 1775. Perhaps he was one of the proprietors. Samuel H. Kniffin has been the proprietor for a score of years.

The Farmers' Hotel, also at Marlborough village, was erected by Lewis Mapes about 1827-28. It was kept by

STATEMENT OF VOTES AT THE ANNIVERSARY ELECTION FOR THE YEAR 1799.

"A List of Candidates Voted for Senators for the Middle District, Taken at Election in the Town of Marlborough, 1799.

The Number of Votes for James Oliver..... (Ninety-Eight) 98
 The Number of Votes for Samuel Augustus Barkert..... (Thirty-Six) 36

Robert Mapes for a long time. Anthony Mackey is the present proprietor.

In the north part of the town Josiah Lockwood had an early tavern, near where Townsend's store now is, at Milton. Robert S. Lockwood kept it a long while. On the dock, at the same place, Peter Quinby had an early tavern, and kept it a number of years. Jacob Handley erected the present hotel there about 1860, and it has been kept by different parties since.

An old hotel was built where the Milton House now stands about the year 1821. Robert Brown was the proprietor of the house for a long time. Two years ago it was destroyed by fire, and the present house erected on its site. Dubois Dupuy is the proprietor of the hotel at present.

STORES.

It is altogether probable that trading-places have existed in town since the first growth of the town. Many of these were of a small character, and not to be compared with the well-stocked and well-regulated stores of the present day.

At Marlborough village, Robert Speuce, William McElrath, and Miles J. Fletcher were the leading and prominent traders for many years. The principal tradesmen now are James Carpenter, Samuel Corwin, John Bodner, and John C. Merritt. A drug-store is kept by Clayton W. Frost, and John Somers is the proprietor of a boot- and shoe-store.

At the village of Milton, William Bolton had one of the first stores. It was kept in the north part of the village, where James Rowley now lives. Josiah Lockwood, David Sowle, and Innis & De Silva were among the early traders in the same locality. Jacob P. Townsend, Wm. H. Townsend, David Sands, Ethan Parrott, Jacob Rowley, and James Cook have been later tradesmen. Several of these are still in trade. James Cook has a store on the dock.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians of the town have been quite numerous. Dr. Abijah Perkins, who died in the town in 1776, was probably its first physician. Dr. Cornelius Roosa died in 1814, and Dr. David Lynch in 1822. Dr. Marcus Dougherty was in practice at Marlborough village forty years ago. Dr. Slater was a contemporary of Dr. Dougherty. Dr. Nathaniel Deyo, now of Newburgh, followed soon after. Dr. John Fenton, also in Newburgh, was also soon in practice. Dr. James S. Knapp succeeded, and died in the summer of 1879. Dr. Solomon E. Hasbrouck succeeded Dr. Knapp, and died in town. Dr. J. N. Miller came next, remained about four years, and removed to Highland, this county. Dr. H. H. Palmer has been in practice three years, and Dr. J. R. Fraker commenced practice last year (1879).

Old Dr. Fowler, who resided near the Orange County line, was one of the first physicians of the town. He practiced as late as 1820. Dr. Gilbert S. Fowler died April 30, 1832. Dr. Benjamin Ely was in practice at Latintown at an early day. Dr. Heaton, of Plattekill, practiced in town for a while. Dr. William Gedney settled at Milton prior to the year 1820, and practiced for forty-three years. His son, of the same name, has been in successful practice for thirty years. David and Augustus Gedney

also practiced in town for a short time. Dr. Theodore Quick, a homoeopathic physician, was in practice about the opening of the war, and practiced several years. He then removed to Harlem, and died there. Dr. William B. Pierson was a contemporary of Dr. Quick. Dr. Hasbrouck was in practice at Milton for a time, and has already been mentioned as in practice at Marlborough. Dr. Edward H. Carhart has been in practice at Milton for a short time.

The names of other early physicians will be found mentioned elsewhere in this book.

LAWYERS.

John Cole, Esq., commenced practice in Milton as early as 1820. He subsequently engaged in practice at Modena. Abram D. Soper, son of William Soper, a former early resident of the town, engaged early in practice, and then removed to the city of Brooklyn. A brother, William, was also in practice for a time, but subsequently removed to Wisconsin. Judge George Reynolds, of Brooklyn, began practice at Milton about 1830, and after a few years removed to that city. C. Meech Woolsey has been in active practice at Milton for ten years, and John Rusk at Marlborough village for over a year.

ROADS.

Roads of some kind or other have always been in use since the first settlement of the town. At first they were of a very rude character, being chiefly cleared paths following a line of blazed trees through the forests. Gradually, as the precinct was formed and municipal regulations began to exist, they assumed a more permanent and lasting nature.

The following were the road districts in 1772:

- 1.—Caleb Merritt's line, on the road that comes from Wolvert Eekers, to Louis Dubois' north line.
- 2.—At Dubois' north line, to run to Latintown road.
- 3.—From the last mentioned to the Paltz line.
- 4.—From Elijah Lewis' dock to John Caverly's line.
- 5.—To run from the last mentioned to Jo. Hick's westward, and south to Capt. Gale's north line.
- 6.—From the last mentioned southward to the river road.
- 7.—To begin at the new bridge by Silas Purdy's mill, to run southward to Dr. Perkin's south line.
- 8.—To begin at the last mentioned, to run to Newburgh.
- 9.—To begin at the Jew's house, to run westward to J. Russell's.
- 10.—To begin below Samuel Townsend's, to run west out of the precinct.
- 11.—To begin at Deyo's bridge, to run to Nathaniel Quimby's house.
- 12.—From Silas Purdy's mill northward to Latintown road.
- 13.—From Mr. Brush's log house to Jonathan Hick's.
- 14.—From the last mentioned to the pine swamp.
- 15.—Still westward to the precinct line.
- 16.—From the Plattekill to Capt. Terpanney's.
- 17.—Still southward to Newburgh line.
- 18.—To begin on the road from Latintown, to run on the Everitt line southward to Newburgh.



Eugene F. Patten

EUGENE F. PATTEN is the son of Benjamin F. Patten, who was born in Lansingburg, N. Y., on Aug. 27, 1797, and who located in Marlborough about the year 1820, where he engaged in the manufacture of paper. He was actively identified with the political interests of the Democratic party, though he neither sought nor accepted office. He was prominent in Masonic affairs, and was Master of the old lodge of that order that existed in the town many years ago. He died at Marlborough on April 10, 1873. His first wife was Phebe J. Belamy, by whom he had children: Marion, Nathaniel, Henry F., Helen, Gertrude, Amanda, Cora, Alice, Sidney F., Emma, Leonard R., and Phebe J. Mrs. Patten died Nov. 1, 1840. For his second wife Mr. Patten married, on Oct. 8, 1842, Anna Dolson, of Newburg, Orange Co., and the children of the union have been Lewis Du Bois, Eugene F., Charles Graves, Emmet, Anna, Adeline F., Levi, and Lena R. Mrs. Patten is still living at Milton village.

Eugene Foster Patten was born in Marlborough, on Dec. 9, 1845. Being one of a large family of children, he was early thrown upon his own resources, and enjoyed the benefits of an education at the district school of the town, finishing in a select school at Marlborough. At the age of seven he went to live with Isaac Drake, a butcher of Marlborough, with whom he remained, with slight ex-

ception, until he attained the age of twenty-three, meantime learning the trade of a butcher. In 1863 he went to Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., where he worked at his trade for two years, when, owing to sickness, he was compelled to return home. On Dec. 29, 1870, he purchased of J. O. Smith his present place of business at Milton, where he has since remained in the business of a butcher, and wholesaling and shipping stock to the New York market.

In politics Mr. Patten is a Democrat, and has ever taken an active interest in the success of his party. He was elected collector of Marlborough for two years, in 1873 and 1874. In 1877 he was elected supervisor of the town, the latter being largely Republican. He filled the same office in 1879. He has been the delegate of his party to a large number of conventions, going in that capacity to the State convention at Syracuse in 1879.

Mr. Patten, though a young man, has attained a prominent and influential position in his town and county. By honesty, industry, kindness to the poor, and generous contributions to all worthy objects, he has worked his way up from a humble position to occupy an honorable station among his fellows, and has before him the prospect of still larger successes in the uncertain field of political life. He is one of the rising young men of the county.

19.—From John Duffield's to the Sixth District west.

20.—From the east district to the Newburgh road at Mr. Megmin's.

21.—From the Latintown road to the Paltz line.

One of the earliest roads in the town was that from Marlborough to Milton, and, of course, the roads leading to Kingston and Newburgh were early in use.

The Farmers' turnpike was laid out quite early from Milton to the Walkkill, and afterwards to Modena.

STATISTICS.

The white inhabitants of Ulster County in 1782 were as follows: Males under sixteen, 491; males above sixteen and under sixty, 335; males sixty and upwards, 24; females under sixteen, 402; females above sixteen, 366; total, 1618.

By the census of 1875 there were 570 dwelling-houses in the town, valued at \$815,950. The cash value of farms was \$995,200, and of farm-buildings, \$164,050.

IV.—MEN OF PROMINENCE.

The town of Marlborough has produced or fostered a number of men who have achieved special prominence in the various departments in life. Some of these, such as Capt. Anning Smith and Maj. Louis Du Bois, have already been mentioned elsewhere, and still others will be found referred to in the other sections of this town history. In this connection mention will be made of a few of those who have been representatives of the political life of the town.

Abram D. Soper was one of the most prominent of these. He was chosen first judge of the county in 1828, and was a member of the State Legislature the year following.

William Soper represented the town in the Legislature in the year 1843. L. Harrison Smith in 1853, and Jeremiah Clark in 1860. C. Meach Woolsey filled the same place in 1871-72. The latter was also justice of sessions in 1866-67.

Benjamin Harcourt was elected sheriff of the county in November, 1831.

Selah Tuthill was a member of Congress in 1804-5.

V.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The municipal or civil history of the town commences with its formation as a precinct. At the division of Newburgh precinct, March 12, 1772, by a line running along the north bounds of the Harrison, Bradley, Wallace, Kip and Conger, and Jamison patents, to the precinct of Shawangunk, "all the land lying to the northward of said line (was) to be called and known by the name of New Marlborough precinct, and all the land south of said line (was) to continue to be called Newburgh precinct." By the act of March 7, 1788, the precincts of Shawangunk and New Marlborough became towns. Plattekill was taken off from Marlborough, March 21, 1800. The name of the town is believed by the best informed to have been conferred upon it in honor of the Duke of Marlborough.

The boundaries of the town of Marlborough as defined by the act of the Legislature, dividing the counties of the State into towns (Laws of 1813, page 57), were as follows: "And all that part of the county of Ulster bounded east-

erly by the middle of Hudson's River, southerly by Orange County, westerly by a line beginning on the line of the said county of Orange, two chains and seventy-five links, east of the north corner of a tract of land called the five patentees, from thence on a straight line northward to the most easterly bounds of Robert Tift's land, where it joins the town of New Paltz, and northerly by a tract of land granted to Lewis Dubois and partners, called the New Paltz patent, shall be and continue a town, by the name of Marlborough."

FIRST PRECINCT-MEETING.

This was held at the house of Henry Deyo, on April 7, 1772, and the following is the first entry on the old book of records, which is well preserved and in good condition:

"At a Town-meeting held at Henry Deyo's, on April ye 7, 1772, for the precinct of New Marlborough, according to the act of Assembly for the Province of New York. In meeting assembled, chosen: Clerk, for precinct and poor, Abijah Perkins; Supervisor, Lewis Dubois; Assessors, John Yonge, Jacob Wood, Marcus Ostrander; Poor-masters, Robert Averitt, Joseph Mory; Commissioners, Lewis Dubois, Richard Woolsey, Durner Relyce; Pounder, Silas Purdy; Fence-Viewers, Caleb Merritt, Richard Carpenter; Constable, William Martin; Security, Jeremiah Mackey; Path-Masters, Gabriel Merritt, Jacob Wood, Henry Deyo, Silas Purdy, Latin Carpenter, Absalom Case, William Gee, Philip Place, James Quimby, Samuel Merritt, John Duffield, Joseph Mory, William Martin, Gideon Ostrander, John Knowlton."

Since that time the following persons have filled the principal precinct and town offices:

SUPERVISORS.

1772, Louis Du Bois; 1777, Benjamin Carpenter; 1778-79, Elijah Lewis; 1780, Anning Smith; 1781, Louis Du Bois; 1782, Stephen Case; 1783-89, Anning Smith; 1790-94, Ebenezer Foote; 1795-97, Stephen Nottingham; 1798-99, Cornelius Drake; 1800-11, Benjamin Ely; 1812-16, Nehemiah L. Smith; 1817, David Staples; 1818-19, Richard L. Woolsey; 1820-24, William Soper; 1825, William Gidney; 1826-29, Benjamin Harcourt; 1830, Jesse T. Conklin; 1831, Benjamin Harcourt; 1832-33, Abraham D. Soper; 1834, William D. Wygant; 1835, David W. Woolsey; 1836-37, Miles J. Fletcher; 1838-39, William Soper; 1840, Lewis W. Young; 1841-42, Robert S. Lockwood; 1843, David Fowler; 1844-45, William Martin; 1846, John D. Crook; 1847, Cornelius Carpenter; 1848, John D. Crook; 1849-50, Lee Ensign; 1851, John D. Crook; 1852-53, William H. Gedney; 1854, James C. Harcourt; 1855, William H. Gedney; 1856, Thomas B. Bloomer; 1857, William H. Gedney; 1858, Robert Beebe; 1859, William B. Pierson; 1860, Cornelius Carpenter; 1861, William B. Pierson; 1862, Jesse Lyon; 1863, James C. Harcourt; 1864-71, Jesse Lyons; 1872-73, William Bloomer; 1874, William H. Gedney; 1875, William Bloomer; 1876, Townsend M. Sherman; 1877, Eugene F. Patten; 1878, Townsend M. Sherman; 1879, Eugene F. Patten; 1880, James C. Harcourt.

TOWN CLERKS.

1772-76, Abijah Perkins; 1777, Benjamin Carpenter; 1778-83, Stephen Case; 1784-90, Benjamin Ely; 1791-92, Benjamin Townsend; 1793-94, David Merritt; 1795-97, John Duffield; 1798, Samuel Drake; 1799-1809, Benjamin Townsend; 1810, John Caverley; 1811-22, Benjamin Townsend; 1823, Charles Craft; 1824-29, Lewis Wygant; 1830-33, William D. Wygant; 1834, Benjamin Townsend; 1835-36, Josiah Lockwood; 1837, John Woolsey; 1838, Marcus Dougherty; 1839, James H. Harcourt; 1840, Hezekiah Hull; 1841-42, Asa T. Wright; 1843, Richard Gee; 1844-45, Robert B. Mapes; 1846-47, Richard Gee; 1848, Jeremiah Thorne; 1849, Henry H. Holden; 1850, Fletcher Du Bois; 1851, David Sands, Jr.; 1852-53, Henry Merritt; 1854, Jacob Rowley, Jr.; 1855, Harvey Wygant; 1856, James A. Townsend; 1857, Eugene Du Bois; 1858-59, Joseph M. Bloom; 1860, Theodore Quick; 1861, Epenetus K. Woolsey; 1862, Joseph

M. Bloomer; 1863, James S. Craft; 1864, Robert J. Dickey; 1865, James Crook; 1866, John B. Quick; 1867, James H. Crook; 1868, Ethan Parrott; 1869, Pallas Du Bois; 1870-71, James H. Crook; 1872-73, Robert B. Kelley; 1874-75, J. Wesley Williams; 1876-78, M. W. V. Morgan; 1879, Fred. H. Smith; 1880, James S. Carpenter.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.*

1830, Gabriel Merritt; 1831, Samuel Beebe; 1832, David W. Woolsey; 1833, Abraham D. Soper; 1834, Gabriel Merritt; 1835, James Fowler, Jr., William Soper, Jr.; 1836, David W. Woolsey; 1837, William Soper; 1838, Gabriel Merritt; 1839, James Fowler; 1840, Josiah W. Carpenter; 1841, William Soper; 1842, David W. Woolsey; 1843, James Fowler; 1844, Asa T. Wright; 1845, Chas. L. Lockwood; 1846, Isaac Staples; 1847, Wm. Martin; 1848, Asa T. Wright, James Fowler, Gilbert F. Malcolm; 1849, James Fowler; 1850, Isaac Staples, Daniel Lewis; 1851, William Soper; 1852, Thomas Bingham, Daniel Lewis; 1853, John Woolsey, Edward Near; 1854, Isaac Staples, Jr.; 1855, Edward Near; 1856, Thomas Bingham; 1857, John F. Whitney, Isaac Staples, Frederick S. Webster; 1859, John B. Ball; 1860, Thomas Bingham, Walter Farrington; 1861, Edward Near; 1862, Isaac Staples; 1863, Frederick S. Webster; 1864, Charles G. Merritt; 1865, Samuel H. Barrett, Samuel A. Barrett; 1866, Eli T. Lockwood, C. Meach Woolsey, Charles F. Willard; 1867, Edgar W. Clark; 1868, David Sands; 1869, C. Meach Woolsey; 1870, James S. Knapp, Samuel A. Barrett; 1871, A. J. M. Smith; 1872, Enoch Baxter, E. Melville Craft; 1873, C. Meach Woolsey; 1874, Oscar B. Bloomer; 1875, E. M. Craft; 1876, Henry Merritt; 1877, E. Meach Woolsey; 1879, E. Melville Craft; 1880, Enoch Baxter.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

In 1773 the freeholders of the town "voted that £25 be raised for the use of the poor, and £1 for a pair of stocks, to be kept at Silas Purdy's, who is to be accountable to the precinct for the same if damaged or destroyed."

The precinct-meeting for 1776 was held at the inn of Silas Purdy, when Benjamin Carpenter was chosen supervisor, precinct clerk, and clerk of the poor books.

In 1779 the people voted to pay the collector of the previous year £16 "out of the poor man's money," on account of the bad bills he had taken. The year following the freeholders voted to pay for a worthless \$30 bill, which the collector had received for taxes, "out of the first spare poor money raised in the precinct, if not allowed by the county."

April 6, 1773.—"Voted that there shall be two pounds, the one at Silas Purdy's, and the other at Robert Everitt's."

April 2, 1782, "was sold at vendue a poor boy, named Liba Herrington, to Urian McKoy for seven Pounds eight shillings, and he to have him bound by the Poormasters untill he is twenty-one years old; to have meat, Drink, washing and Lodging, and Reading, writing, and Cyphering, and two suits of Cloths when of age, one for Holidays and one for Common Days."

April 7, 1795.—"Voted that the Suposed wife, and Is Not the wife, of Robert Gilmore to be transported, and Not to be chargeabel any more to the Town of Marlborough."

April 17, 1796.—"Voted that Wilhemus Ostrand, Theodius Haight, and Nathaniel Kelsie, Joseph Mory, and David Staples Be the Commissioners of the Scools of the town of Marlborough for the year 1796."

"Voted, No liquor shal Be Sold at the Next Town-Meeting, and No Hors Racing Shal Be don, on the Pennalty

of five Pounds fine, to be Recover as other Debts, and shall Be for the use of the Poor."

1799.—By agreement between the two sections of the town lying on each side of Marlborough the annual town-meeting was to be held alternately on the east and west side of the mountain, the supervisor to be chosen on that side of the mountain where the meeting is held.

"Voted to divide the town into two, that on the west side of the mountain to be called Plattekill."

April 1, 1823.—"Voted, almost unanimously, that the people of this Town are in favour of a new County with Newburgh."

VI.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

THE VILLAGE OF MARLBOROUGH

is situated in the southeasterly section of the town, and stands at the head of a deep, rocky gorge, opening down towards the Hudson River. Reference to the early settlements that were made at and near this place has already been made. The village is not incorporated, and probably contains a population of 600. It is laid out into streets, and in the summer season is quite popular as a place of resort. It contains Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, and Catholic churches, a number of stores, two hotels, and several mills and factories, and smaller shops devoted to the mechanic arts. Considerable shipping is done from this point on the river, and it is a regular stopping-place for two lines of steamboats.

The post-office at Marlborough village was established about 1825. Daniel J. Russell was the first postmaster, and kept the office where Henry Carpenter now resides. Miles J. Fletcher and Robert Mapes were also early postmasters. Among those who have filled the office since have been Dr. James S. Kuapp, Samuel Corwin, Pallas Du Bois, Charles T. Jackson, John H. Baxter, and the present incumbent, John C. Merritt.

MILTON

is a pleasant village on the Hudson River, and is situated in the northeast part of the town. It is pleasantly laid out, and contains six churches, viz., Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Orthodox and Hicksite Friends, and a Roman Catholic, a number of stores and mills, two hotels, and a population of about 800 persons. A large amount of shipping is done from Milton, and the dock is at times a place of great business activity.

Peter McCoon was one of the earliest settlers at the village, and was, therefore, quite anxious that it should be called "Petersburgh." Its actual growth began about the year 1812. The old families then living in the village were those of Jacob Rowley, Nicholas Hallock, Absalom Barrett, David Sowle, Innis & De Silva, William Bolton, Nathaniel Chittenden, and Hezekiah Gillis.

There was no post-office at the village until after 1820. About 1828 a weekly mail was received by way of Kingston and Newburgh. The first post-office was established in the old Soper residence, and Abram D. Soper was the first postmaster, and the arduous duties of the office were performed by his sisters. William Soper was postmaster

* Elected by the town.

Next. Calvin Bulkley was the incumbent of the office when a daily mail was first received. David Sands and Mr. Stone have also been postmasters, and Ethan Parrott has filled the office for over a dozen years.

The publication of a paper known as the *National Pioneer* was undertaken at Milton, in 1830, by Daniel S. Tuttle. It met with no success, and the project was abandoned.

LATTINGTOWN

is a prosperous hamlet situated in the interior of the town, near the geographical centre. Settlements were made at this point early; Benjamin and Joseph Carpenter, the Cavertys, Harcourts, and Haits being among the old families of the locality. John Hait kept an early tavern there, and tradition says that the sessions of a Masonic lodge were once held in the building. It was quite a thriving place before the settlements were made upon the river. Now it contains a Baptist church and cemetery, blacksmith-shop, and a number of dwelling-houses. It derives its name from the Lattin family from Long Island, who lived there early. Jacob and John Lattin moved from there to Esopus.

VII.—SCHOOLS.

These have existed in the town since its first settlement, though tradition has handed down to us very meagre accounts of them, and scarcely any reference to them is contained in the early precinct and town records.

One of the earliest schools of the town, in regard to which any information can be obtained, was kept near the village of Milton. One of the early teachers was a man named Frisbee, who had the very unwholesome habit of flogging both girls and boys with an immense cudgel, which he kept constantly at hand for the purpose. Nathaniel Chittenden was one of the most popular of the old school-teachers, and taught a large school at Milton village about 1810-12. Caleb Jewett was also an early and excellent teacher at the same place. An early school was established in the Friends' meeting-house. It existed as early as 1812. Edward Youngs was the first teacher of this school, and Caleb Jewett taught there a portion of the time.

A number of select schools of excellence have been taught in the town at different periods. Miss Henrietta Johnson is successfully conducting a large school of this kind in the Quaker meeting-houses.

The district system now prevails in Marlborough, and the town is divided into eight school districts. By the commissioner's certificate of apportionment for 1879 there were 1034 children in the town between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and the average daily attendance was 62.198.

VIII.—CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN, MARLBOROUGH VILLAGE.

This is the most ancient religious organization in the town, the church having been organized Jan. 1, 1764. The records of the church open as follows:

"A Register of the Proceedings of Stephen Case and John Woolsey, Trustees of the Marlborough Society, and of their successors, begun on the first day of January, 1764."

A subscription for building a house of worship had been started Aug. 8, 1763.

"We, the subscribers, for an encouragement towards building a meeting-house for the worship of God, near the Old Man's Creek, in Ulster County, to be founded on the Presbyterian foundation and government of the Kirk of Scotland, do promise for ourselves, heirs, and assigns, to pay on demand the following sums annexed to our names to those that are trustees of said building, providing that Lewis Dubois does give two acres of land to remain for that use forever."

The following names of the subscribers, together with the sums which they respectively subscribed, will prove of great interest at this late day:

	£ s.		£ s.
Louis Dubois.....	15	Joseph Cain.....	1 10
Stephen Case.....	5	Urian Mackey.....	1 10
John Woolsey.....	2	Lattery Carpenter.....	1
David Brewster.....	1 10	John Carmon.....	1
Joseph Presly.....	0 8	Daniel Thurston.....	1
Henry Case, Jr.....	1 8	Zachariah Thurston.....	0 8
Benjamin Woolsey.....	3	William Mitchell.....	1
Lewis Adams.....	0 10	Silas Travis.....	0 16
Thos. Quick.....	0 16	Richard Wodey.....	3
Thos. Woolsey.....	2	Benjamin Carpenter.....	2
Matthew Presler.....	0 8	Thomas Knowton.....	2
John Jackson.....	0 8	Eliphalet Platt.....	2
John Harris.....	0 5	Elijah Lewis.....	1
Mecajah Lewis.....	1	James Quinby.....	3
Phineas Lattey.....	1	Nehemiah Fowler.....	0 16
James Merritt.....	0 15	Alexander Cullen.....	0 16
Michael Wyzant.....	2	Jonathan Hasbrouck.....	1 4
Joseph Hallert.....	1 4	And sixteen others, in all	73 2
George Stanton.....	1 5		

A second subscription was made on Feb. 25, 1765, "to finish the house, put glass in the windows, and make doors." The signers to that were:

	£ s.		£ s.
Stephen Case.....	1 10	John Quick.....	0 2
Annianus Valentine.....	1	David Merritt.....	0 3
Louis Dubois.....	6	Josiah Merritt.....	0 2
Abraham Case.....	0 8	Michael Wygant.....	0 5
Edith Hubbel.....	0 10	John Woolsey.....	1 10
Zodiah Lewis.....	0 8	Morris Flavelling.....	0 6
James Townsend.....	0 2	Isaac Fowler.....	1 5
Samuel Merritt.....	0 10	Jacob Winner.....	0 8
Daniel Thurston.....	0 15	Thomas Knowton.....	1 0
Richard Woolsey.....	0 12		
John Cosmon.....	0 5	Total.....	17 1

On April 5, 1764, Louis Du Bois conveyed to John Woolsey and Stephen Case 2 acres of land, but the society thinking that 1½ acres was sufficient, reconveyed half an acre to the donor. The motive of the donation is stated to be "For that paternal love he hath for and towards the propagation of the gospel of Jesus Christ, agreeable to the Articles of the Kirk of Scotland in the Presbyterian faith."

It was to be used "to build a meeting-house on, and for a burying-ground, for the use, benefit, and advantage of the said Marlborough society and their heirs forever."

The conditions were that the deed should be void if the society should settle any other pastor than one who should maintain the articles of religion of the Church of Scotland, agreeable to the Confession of Faith. The first house of worship, erected the same year, was 35 by 25 feet, and cost about £117.

* * * * *

The whole number admitted to the church from its organization to 1808 was 71, of whom 53 were still members.

A revival occurred in 1811 and 1812, by which 116 members were added to the church. The house of worship was greatly enlarged about this time. The first ruling elders in 1810 were Charles Millard, Leonard Smith, Allen Bester, Andrew Ely, and Nathaniel Bailey. In 1827 the

congregation became separated from that of Paltz, and the pastor's labors were confined to Marlborough.

The following notes extracted from the church records will also be found of interest :

Aug. 26, 1764.—Rev. Charles Jaffrey Smith, a graduate of Yale College, and who had studied theology with the celebrated teacher of Indian youths, Rev. Dr. Wheelock, of New Lebanon, preached the first sermon in the new building.

March 3, 1764.—The first person buried in the burying-ground was an infant of James Merritt.

December, 1765.—A committee was appointed to secure the services of the clergyman and provide for his support for one year. They secured the services of Rev. Abner Brush, a member of the Presbytery of New York, who began his labors among them in the month of January, 1766, and continued to act as the pastor of said society for several years.

Sept. 25, 1773.—The people secured the services of Rev. John McCalloh for six months, to preach one-half of the time in the meeting-house, and the other half towards Newburgh. This joint arrangement did not last very long. The church society at Newburgh joining with the New Windsor Presbyterians in supporting a minister of the gospel, Mr. McCalloh continued to preach at Marlborough as a supply until the close of November, 1774.

1774 and 1775.—During the winter of 1774 and 1775, Rev. Samson Occum, a *Mohegan* Indian (who had been educated by Dr. Wheelock, at Lebanon, Conn.), celebrated as a preacher, spent some time within the bounds of Marlborough society, and on Jan. 22, 1775, baptized Lewis, the son of Lieut. Lewis Du Bois, and Sarah, a daughter of William McKinney. Mr. Occum was the author of the hymn "Awaked by Sinai's awful sound." He finished his days as a missionary among the *Oneida* Indians in 1792.

April 23, 1775.—Rev. Nathaniel Kerr, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Goshen, N. Y., administered the Lord's Supper to six persons, and at the same time baptized Caleb Fowler, an infant, afterwards the father of Peter V. B. Fowler, an elder of the church.

For the succeeding ten years the Marlborough congregation had no regular preaching services. The society had to depend altogether on the services of such clergymen as could be obtained from time to time. The war of Independence had so unsettled affairs that it was impossible either to obtain the services of, or afford an adequate support to, a regular pastor. Yet during these troublous times the church had at times the services of some who were justly celebrated for learning, talents, integrity of character, and patriotism.

April 28, 1785.—An act to enable all the religious denominations of the State to appoint trustees, who shall be a body corporate, for the purpose of taking care of the temporalities of their respective congregations, having been passed by the State Legislature on April 6, 1784, on April 28, 1785, after due legal notice, the congregation at Marlborough met and elected nine trustees, viz., Anning Smith, Jonathan Brown, Michael Wygant, Isaac Fowler, Jr., Reuben Torker, Nathaniel Du Bois, Daniel Kelsey, Samuel Stratton, and Wolfert Eeker, Esq.

March 1, 1786.—The war being over and quiet restored,

the society began to feel the want of church ordinances among them, and for the purpose of securing them a subscription was started to raise money to pay for the services of a minister, who was to labor one-half of his time at Marlborough, and the other half somewhere in New Paltz. Ninety persons signed said subscription-paper, and the sum of £90 was raised.

June 10, 1786.—The trustees deputed the clerk of the society, Dr. Benjamin Ely, to visit New England, and obtain for them, if possible, a ministerial supply for the space of one year. About this time it was also decided "that no Baptist or Separate minister be allowed or admitted to preach in the meeting-house under any pretense whatever without the joint and mutual consent of the trustees, or a majority of them for the time being."

1786 to 1792.—It appears from the records that Dr. Ely succeeded in obtaining the services of Rev. Ethan Osborn as a supply, and that he supplied the church at Marlborough and the people at New Paltz until about 1792.

May, 1792.—The church again finding itself without preaching services, finally obtained for a supply Mr. Abel Jackson, a licentiate under the care of the Morris County (New Jersey) Association. He commenced his labors in the Marlborough congregation during the month of May, and on November 22d of the same year was regularly ordained by Revs. Benoni Bradner, John Townley, John Cornwell, Daniel Marsh, and Isaac Sargeant, ministers of the gospel. He remained in charge until about 1805. Rev. Isaac Sargeant supplied the pulpit for a time.

Oct. 1, 1793.—The following persons were organized into a new church: Jonathan Brown, Cornelius Polhemus, Andrew Ely, Abigail Polhemus, Darius Osborn, Elizabeth Cropsy, Hannah Ely, and Oleha Polhemus.

September, 1806.—Rev. Ambrose Porter was ordained pastor of the church. The subsequent pastors of the church have been Rev. James Ostrom, 1810-29; Rev. John H. Leggett, 1830-31; Rev. Leonard Johnston, 1833-35; Rev. James I. Ostrom, 1835-38; Rev. Henry Belden, 1839-40; Rev. John H. Earl, stated supply, one year; Rev. S. H. Jagger, 1842-69; Rev. Charles W. Cooper, 1870-75; Rev. Duncan C. Niven, 1875.

The elders of the church since organization have been (1810) Gen. Leonard Smith, Charles Millard, Andrew Ely, Allen Lester, and Nathaniel Bailey; Michael Wygant, Joshua Conklin, Gilbert Kniffin, Daniel Wygant, Jonathan Cosmon, Bernard Bailey, Peter V. B. Fowler, Thomas D. Bloomer, James O. Conklin, Asbury Wygant, Augustus Clark, Charles E. Bingham, and Charles M. Purdy.

In 1869 the house of worship was destroyed by fire, and the present house was erected the following year, at a cost of \$33,000. It is a handsome and substantial brick structure, with steeple and bell, and will seat about 500 persons.

The present membership of the church is 190; size of Sabbath-school, 125; number of volumes in the Sabbath-school library, 325; superintendent of the Sabbath-school, John W. Bingham.

Pursuant to the statute of April 6, 1784, a certificate was recorded June 27, 1785, incorporating this society. The certificate recites that at a meeting held June 1, 1785, there had been chosen the following trustees: Wolfert

Purser, Anning Smith, Michael Wygant, Jonathan Brown, Daniel Kelsey, Samuel Stratton, Reuben Tooker, Isaac Fowler, Jr., and Nathaniel Du Bois. The certificate was signed by John Woolsey and Stephen Case; witnessed by Haines Paraboman and David Woolsey; sworn to before Gilbert Livingston, master in chancery, and the record attested by Christian Tappen, deputy clerk. The certificate further determines that said congregation is "forever hereafter to be governed agreeable to the Directory contained in the Westminster Confession of Faith and articles of religion therein contained, as also agreeable to the deed heretofore granted for the land on which said church now stands, situate in the town of New Marlborough, known and distinguished in a map of said town now in the hands of Major Lewis Dubois, the first grantor thereof."

A further certificate of incorporation was executed May 14, 1795. The paper was signed by Thuston Wood, deacon, and by Isaac Fowler, as inspectors of the election held. The meeting was called by notice of Rev. Abel Jackson, then minister of the congregation, and the trustees chosen were Reuben Tooker, Michael Wygant, Jr., and Andrew Ely.

The certificate was witnessed by Ellen Lister and Jacob Polhamus; sworn to before Judge Wynkoop, and the record certified by Christian Tappen, deputy clerk.

Another certificate was executed under date of March 29, 1850, and was signed by Thomas D. Bloomer and Peter Y. B. Fowler. The trustees chosen were James Wygant, Charles E. Bingham, John Bloomer, James O. Franklin, Chauncey Wygant, and Bernard Bailey.

The instrument was sworn to before Judge John W. Brown, and recorded Oct. 1, 1850, by J. D. L. Montanye, county clerk.

LATTINGTOWN BAPTIST CHURCH.*

The earliest records of the Baptist Church at Lattingtown to be found in the keeping of the church is the following copy in an old, unruled writing-book, with pasteboard cover:

"Record of the Trustees of the Meeting-House Belonging to the Baptist Church of Latintown, in Marlborough.

Latintown, January 2nd, 1807.

"The church met according to appointment and elected Nehemiah L. Smith, Noah Woolsey, and Matthew Benedict Trustees for said Church, to manage the affairs of the meeting-house in Latintown."

The same ancient book is used by the church to record the annual election of trustees. It remains in a good state of preservation, and contains the names of trustees annually elected (two years excepted) up to January, 1864.

Their next record is found in a deed bearing date Jan. 26, 1808, signed by Thomas Wygant and Elizabeth, his wife, whereby, for the sum of £20, the lot of ground on which the meeting-house stands, also the graveyard, together containing half an acre of ground, was conveyed to the trustees of the Baptist Church in Lattingtown.

The earliest record to be found in the church book states that at a meeting of the church held in the month of May, 1812, Deacon Purser being present with them, made the

church a present of this book, it being the one in use at the present time for keeping the records of the church.

From the records it appears that the Pleasant Valley Church, situate nine miles southwest from Lattingtown, embraced members living both sides of the Marlborough Mountains. On the 6th of May, 1812, a meeting was appointed in Lattingtown for the purpose of constituting into a separate church those members of the Pleasant Valley Church residing on the easterly side of the Marlborough Mountains. Elder Lebbeus Lathrop being chosen to preside stated the object of the meeting, and the importance attached to it. After the case had been presented, Articles of Faith, previously prepared, were read in the hearing of those present desiring to be constituted into a separate church. They individually signified their assent and agreement thereto, and were formally constituted into a separate church, adopting the name of the Baptist Church of Christ in Lattingtown. The right hand of fellowship was given by Elder Lathrop to 24 members present; 5 were subsequently added, making a total membership of 29. A letter was immediately prepared and sent to the Warwick Association, asking admission, which request being granted, they became a member of that body.

On the 23d of May the church extended an invitation to Elder Hall to become their pastor, and a request to that effect was sent to the Pleasant Valley Church, of which Elder Hall was pastor. In June following word was received from the Pleasant Valley Church stating that their request was granted, and they might expect Elder Hall. In July following the Pleasant Valley Church sent Brethren Jones and Edwards to the Lattingtown Church to inform them that they had revoked their decision respecting Elder Hall, and that they could not spare him, not even for half the time. The church then appointed a committee, consisting of the clerk and four members, to arrange supplies for the pulpit; also, to open correspondence with ministering brethren with a view to settling a pastor. Their house of worship had been completed two years before their organization as a separate church, and in June, 1810, the Warwick Association held its annual meeting at Lattingtown, when, the record states, an abundant provision was made for the delegates and their horses to attend.

In September, 1812, Aaron Perkins, a young man desirous to serve his Master by preaching the gospel, visited the church. After hearing him preach, and becoming acquainted with him, the church invited him to settle with them. He accepted the invitation of the church, and in November, 1812, commenced his labors among them at an annual salary of \$200, with a positive understanding that if either party wished to rescind the contract, that six months' notice should be given to the other party.

In June, 1813, Elder Perkins was ordained. The church were united in him. He was ardent and faithful, the congregation large and attentive, and Lattingtown enjoyed years of happiness, usefulness, and prosperity. There are old people now living in the vicinity whose eyes glisten with delight as they speak of the days and years when Elder Perkins preached in Lattingtown, when the meeting-house, with its capacious gallery, proved too small to accommodate the congregation, and those who arrived latest drove up to

* Baptist mainly from a sketch published by the Hudson River Baptist Association, South, 1864.

the sides and ends of the meeting-house and sat in their wagons—there were no carriages in those days—and listened, and loved to listen, to the preached word.

“Those were golden, happy days,
Sweetly spent in prayer and praise.”

Elder Perkins remained with them as their pastor twelve years, during which time he baptized 160 members. In 1820 an extensive revival took place, when the records show 54 as being baptized. The largest membership during Elder Perkins' pastorate was 128. In the year 1821, Elder Perkins' salary was raised to \$250 per annum, as a reward for his services and a token of the respect and confidence of the church.

In November, 1824, Elder Perkins received a call from the Berwick Baptist Church, in the city of New York, which he felt it his duty to accept; and, after giving the Lattingtown Church the stipulated six months' notice of his intentions, he remained the ensuing six months to fulfill his contract with the church, when he resigned his charge and took his leave of them. After Elder Perkins left, the church was supplied in part by Daniel Hill, who had been licensed by the church to preach. During the fall of 1826, Elder Draper had been introduced to them, and after having preached to the church with satisfaction, was called to preach for them half the time, for which service they agreed to pay him \$75 per annum, and move his family gratis from the West. His term of service commenced on the 1st of May, 1827. A resolution was adopted by the church that each member shall pay twenty-five cents per quarter for the support of the gospel among us. Brother Conklin was appointed receiver to collect and pay over the same to Elder Draper. On the 19th of January, 1827, the church passed a resolution that it was improper to take public collections on Lord's day.

During the history of the church thus far the covenant and business meetings were regularly attended to on the third Saturday of each month in the afternoon, when the necessary business of the church was attended to, after which there was a free conference among the members present respecting their progress in the divine life. These meetings invariably commenced and closed by singing and prayer. The same date is still observed by the church for holding their covenant meetings; also, the same custom prevails with respect to commencing and closing their meetings. Their communion seasons have been observed once a quarter, on the Sabbath succeeding the third Saturday in the month.

The records state that in April, 1827, the church met to inquire into the reason why our Association neglect and even discard the old practice of ordaining deacons, and they by resolution bound themselves to practice as the Association may direct.

During the interval, until September, 1831, the church enjoyed peace and some good degree of prosperity under the ministry of Elder Draper. Some few were added each year to the church, of such as felt constrained to come out from the world and be a separate people. Some of these remain with the church to this day, and have continued with the church to rejoice in its prosperity, and to weep between the porch and the altar when clouds of darkness

brooded over Lattingtown. Among such deserving mention are the names of Sisters Lucy Woolsey and Mary Ann Staples, both of whom in early life embraced the cause of Christ, and who for near forty years past have been unwavering in their fidelity and zeal in their Master's service. May their example be imitated by others, and the good seed they have sown take deep root and bring forth much fruit to the glory of God! Another, a prominent Baptist residing still in the vicinity, came before the church in February, 1813. He related his experience to the church, which being considered satisfactory, it was resolved to receive him as a member after baptism. He requested to be baptized immediately; said he could not wait. It was now midwinter, and extremely cold; the streams and ponds were frozen,—no baptistry in those days. The brethren expostulated with him,—advised him, to wait. Remonstrances were unavailing. The ice—near a foot thick, and making rapidly—must be cut; he must follow his Master's example; and he has lived to see his children and grandchildren after him buried by baptism in the liquid grave. His consistent Christian life and godly conversation for fifty years have fully attested the sincerity of his convictions.

In September, 1831, Elder Draper requested a letter of commendation, which was granted, and the church was left without a pastor. Again the church, as usual on such occasions, appointed a committee to wait on Elder Perkins and obtain his views, and get him to recommend a supply, with a view to settling another pastor. Until July following the church was supplied by Brethren Bishop and Duxbury, when the church received a letter from Elder Archibald McClay, of Kingston, recommending Brother Hadow, recently from Scotland, to preach for them. After a month's trial, he was invited to settle as their pastor.

In September following, a council was called to assemble at the meeting-house on the 10th of October to ordain him; also at the same time and place to ordain their deacons. The council consisted of Elder McClay, of Mulberry Street Church, New York, Elder Perkins, and Brethren Roper and Briggs, of Poughkeepsie, Elder Barlow, of Poughkeepsie, and Davis, from Ireland. After his ordination he continued as their pastor until Jan. 19, 1833, when the church informed him that in the succeeding spring they should make an effort to obtain Elder Perkins as their pastor, and that he might seek some other field of labor. Brother Hadow left the church in May. In the mean time Elder Perkins had been written to and invited to again become their pastor. He declined, and again they were left destitute.

In June following, John Alison—who had been a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church at Marlborough, and also a student for the ministry—applied for baptism and admission to the Lattingtown Church. He was received, and also obtained license from the church to preach. After satisfying the church respecting his call to the ministry and his ability to preach, a council was called to ordain him. The council consisted of Brother Barlow, of Kingston, Brothers Warren and Ballard, of Carmel, Brother Burns, of Fishkill, Brothers Covert, Cosman, Mitchell, Maxim, and Rand, of Lattingtown.

On the 24th of September, 1833, after a long and satis-

factory examination respecting his call to the ministry and doctrinal views, he was ordained. During the next few months he preached for the church with great acceptance. In the spring of 1834 Brother Alison resigned, after which a letter was sent to Elder Perkins, inviting him to settle with them again as their pastor. Elder Perkins writes in reply that he must decline, and also that the church owes him \$50.16 for services rendered ten years since. A collection was taken and the debt was discharged.

On the 20th of December, 1834, the Newburgh Church, situate ten miles south of Lattingtown, was constituted; the Lattingtown Church being in a country place, and their members scattered about the country, many of them residing nearer Newburgh than Lattingtown. Several such, and among them some of the officers and more prominent members, took letters and joined the Newburgh Church, which greatly reduced the Lattingtown Church in means, strength, and numbers. In the spring of 1835, Elder Powell directed to them Elder Jeremy H. Dwyer, after hearing him preach; in June, 1835, the church gave him a call to become their pastor, which he accepted. During this year several more members took letters to join the Newburgh and Pleasant Valley Churches, which still further reduced the Lattingtown Church.

In the month of August it was resolved to hold a protracted meeting, and Elder Powell was invited to come and assist Brother Dwyer in conducting the meeting. A committee, consisting of Brothers D. Cosman and N. Merritt, were appointed to wait on the innkeeper, to request him to desist from selling liquor during the continuance of the meeting. He cheerfully complied with the request, and on the 20th of August the meeting commenced. It was a busy season of the year for farmers; the attendance was small, and the prospect gloomy and disheartening. The church humbled themselves in the sight of God; and after earnestly beseeching God to vouchsafe his blessing, they solemnly ordained their deacons, and concluded, notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances, to proceed with their meeting, to labor and pray earnestly, and leave the result with God. A glorious harvest of souls was the result, in which the surrounding churches also largely participated. On the 2d of September, 1835, 33 willing converts repaired to the majestic Hudson, and there, in the presence of many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of spectators, they were buried by baptism in the liquid waves.

Soon after the close of the protracted meeting, Elder Dwyer tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the church, and again Elder Perkins was applied to to furnish them with a pastor. In February, 1836, Brother Samuel Barrett was directed to them. The church gave him a call, which he accepted. He was young, ardent, intelligent, and pious, and under his watchful care the church steadily grew in grace and strength. They were united, useful, and happy. Near the close of his ministry with the church, a large number of members took letters and moved West, where they formed a new and eventually became a flourishing church. In April, 1839, Brother Barrett preached his farewell sermon, and went to Port Jervis. After Brother Barrett left, Brother Davis preached for them until 1841. The church at this time was in a low state, but few attend-

ing the house of worship. In 1844, Brother David Morris was invited to preach for them half the time. He divided his time between them and the Hyde Park Church.

In 1845, Brother S. Barrett was again invited to preach for them. He accepted the call, and again became their pastor. The records state that he preached on the 5th of April, 1846, to a crowded house, and all were happy to hear him again speaking forth the words of life from the sacred desk at Lattingtown. The two intervening years the church steadily grew and prospered. In April, 1848, Brother Barrett resigned, to take charge of the church at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., where he spent his remaining days. In May, following, Brother J. Q. Adams commenced laboring with them, while at the same time prosecuting his studies in order to prepare himself more fully for the gospel ministry. After he left, in February, 1849, a letter was sent to Rev. J. T. Grimley, who came and preached for them, and in March was engaged as their pastor. On the 15th of August a council was called, consisting of N. Reed, of Franklindale; J. Warren, of Fishkill; Scott, of Newburgh; Benedict, of Rosendale; Adams, of New Jersey; Brethren Gerow and Mitchell, of Newburgh; and Deacon Staples, of Lattingtown, to sit in council, and aid in ordaining Brother Grimley. After his ordination, he preached acceptably and profitably to the church until September, 1850, when he resigned and went to Unionville. During the thirteen years up to August, 1863, the church became very much reduced by deaths and removals. Preaching was rarely heard at Lattingtown. The members became scattered; the house of worship dilapidated and uninviting. Application for aid to the State Convention was refused or neglected, and it was thought advisable by most to disband. Meetings were neglected except by two or three sisters (those before mentioned, who still met to pray). The roof of the meeting-house had gone to decay; the walls had fallen; the windows were broken; the storms beat and the winds sung their requiem through the old edifice. In August last a toil-worn missionary was directed that way. He sought out some members (then attending the Newburgh Church). They spoke to him of Lattingtown as numbered already with the past. He asked to preach for them. They tried to discourage him, but he, neither daunted nor doubtful, appointed a meeting, and once more held out to them words of hope and life. This was Brother Cole, of the Green and Ulster Mission, and to this as a period, and to him as an agent under God, they look as a new starting-point in their history. In 1863 a committee was appointed by the Central Association to visit the church. The committee, consisting of Brother Lasher, of Newburgh, and Doolittle, of Franklindale, after their visit, reported unfavorably at the meeting of the Association in Poughkeepsie, September, 1863. However, a meeting of the church was called in October, when Brother Barnes, of Rosendale, being present, stated the object of the meeting, viz., to repair the house. A subscription-list was circulated, and the members took hold in earnest of the work before them. The building committee, consisting of D. W. Woolsey, Esq., Deacon G. B. Morgan, and D. Cosman, have been indefatigable in their efforts, and complete success has crowned their labors. The

old structure has been moulded into a neat, comfortable, attractive house of worship, second to none in the town in point of beauty, utility, and comfort.

Rev. Joseph J. Grimley is acting as the pastoral supply to the church in 1880. The trustees of the church are Gideon Morgan, David Cosman, and Daniel Hasbrouck; William Staples is church clerk.

The society was incorporated by a certificate bearing date Jan. 26, 1807.

The paper was signed by the officers who presided at the meeting, Matthew Benedict and Richmond Burwell.

The trustees chosen were Nehemiah S. Smith, Noah Woolsey, and Matthew Benedict. The proceedings were verified before Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck, and the record attested by George Tappen, deputy clerk.

CHRIST CHURCH, MARLBOROUGH,

was the third Episcopal Church organized in Ulster County. In 1836 the village of Marlborough contained between 400 and 500 inhabitants, many of them descendants of Dutch and Huguenot families, the early settlers of the county; a number of English and Irish families employed in the mills and factories, and people from New England engaged in mechanical and other occupations. Many of these people were regular attendants at the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, whilst the others seldom or never entered any place of public worship.

The Rev. Robert Shaw, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Waldon, Orange Co., whilst visiting some of his old parishioners living near the village, heard of the spiritual destitution of these English families, and at the request of Gen. Gilbert O. Fowler, of Newburgh, visited them, fully informing himself of their number and condition, and making the acquaintance of the people.

There were several influential families living in the neighborhood, members of St. George's Church, Newburgh, who offered to contribute liberally towards sustaining a mission church if located in the vicinity; at their suggestion divine service was held in the district school-house in the village on Sunday, the 12th February, 1837. This was the first public service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Marlborough. This service was attended by the people generally, and so much interest manifested that a meeting was called; the following-named gentlemen were present: Edward Armstrong, of Danskammer; Thomas Tyfe, of Hampton; John Buckley, Gabriel Merritt, Leonard S. Carpenter, Miles J. Fletcher, and others, of Marlborough. After consulting together it was decided to take immediately initiatory measures to organize a church in the village. Permission having been obtained to occupy the Methodist meeting-house on the two following Sundays, "Public notice was given that on Sunday morning next, the 19th of February, and the following Sunday, the 26th, Divine service would be held at that place, according to the forms and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church; all who were interested were invited to attend, as it was intended to organize the church in the village of Marlborough."

At the time appointed Mr. Shaw found a large congregation; most of them were utterly ignorant of the church and its service. Prayer-books were distributed, and the

people requested to join in the responses: the pages were called as the service proceeded. Mr. Shaw read the prayers very impressively, the people generally joining in all the responses. The sermon was suitable for the occasion and gave general satisfaction. Divine service was held in the same place on the following Sunday, the 26th, and on Monday, the 27th of February, 1837, the male members of the congregation met in the village, at the house of Miles J. Fletcher, and elected Edward Armstrong and Miles J. Fletcher church wardens, and Thomas Tyfe, Dennis H. Doyle, Leonard S. Carpenter, David E. Fowler, Andrew Oddy, Joseph Hepworth, Richard E. Fowler, and William Cushion vestrymen. Rev. Robert Shaw was chosen rector of the parish, the church to be known as "Christ Church, in the Village of Marlborough."

The church was received into union with the Diocesan Convention 20th September, 1837; the following spring Bishop Onderdonk visited the parish and confirmed two persons. During the summer divine service was held in the old school-house at Hampton; in the fall and winter the congregation again worshiped in the Methodist meeting-house. A lot of ground containing an acre and a half, very eligibly situated a short distance south of the village, was generously given by Dennis H. Doyle, on which the vestry erected a small wooden structure 24 feet front by 48 feet deep, with a tower and belfry on the western end, and affording sittings for 140 persons, at a cost of \$2500, including the bell and organ. The church was consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk, Sept. 10, 1839. The bishop in his address said, "The union in this church of economy with great neatness I would commend to the imitation of all parishes who would pursue the honest and Christian course of building in strict conformity with their means." At the close of the year Mr. Shaw resigned his charge and accepted a call to Trinity Church, Fishkill. The services were continued by the Rev. George B. Andrews, of Wappinger's Falls, and the Rev. William Walsh, of Newburgh, until the following summer, when the Rev. George W. Fash was appointed missionary and chosen rector of the parish. He entered on his duties July 5, 1840. He began by organizing a Sunday-school of 35 children, who were carefully instructed in the catechism and at stated periods publicly catechised in church; his entire time was given to his parish duties. Bishop Onderdonk visited the church the 28th of August, and confirmed six persons, and expressed much gratification in seeing the increased attendance and growth of the congregation.

The rector of Trinity Church, Fishkill, having resigned, it was proposed to the vestry that Mr. Fash be allowed to officiate for them on Sunday mornings, and hold an afternoon or evening service at Marlborough. It was reluctantly agreed to. The divided service was a serious loss, and was discontinued at the end of the year. On resuming the usual services the church was again well filled, and the occasion marked by the donation of a silver communion-service from some ladies, members of St. Mark's Church, New York, who were passing the summer in the neighborhood. The vestry being unable to give Mr. Fash a sufficient support, he felt obliged to resign, and left the 1st of July, 1843, after three years' faithful service, leaving more

warmly-attached friends. The services were continued by Mr. Henry Edwards, a lay reader and candidate for holy orders, assisted by the neighboring clergy, until the spring of 1844.

He was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Hawksley, who was born in England, and came to this country while quite young, with an elder sister and her husband, landing in Philadelphia, where they remained a short time. Leaving him there, they went to the West. Young Hawksley was aided by the Rev. William Cooper Mead, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, who placed him at school, and afterwards sent him to Trinity College, Hartford, where he graduated A.B. in 1839. He entered the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1840. His close application to study so severely affected his sight that he was obliged to ask for an extended leave of absence, during which time he visited England. On his return, his sight being improved, he asked for a dismissal from the seminary. Soon after he was employed as a tutor in the family of a gentleman living near Marlborough. He volunteered his services as a lay reader, and was gladly accepted. Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, admitted him to deacon's orders in Christ Church, Hartford, in 1845. Soon after he was appointed missionary to Marlborough. He then relinquished teaching, and devoted himself to the duties of the ministry. After two years of incessant labor, holding service at different places, baptizing the children, and by his kind and sympathizing disposition gaining the confidence and esteem of the working-people, he gathered in the church a congregation respectable in numbers and regular in their attendance. On Sunday, the 2d of May, 1847, he was advanced to priest's orders by Bishop De Lancey, of Western New York, in St. George's church, Newburgh. Soon after he was made rector of the church in Marlborough. His missionary labors extended to Milton and Bloyd, afterwards to Stoneridge and Ellenville, frequently journeying on foot from village to village. In 1850 he organized All-Saints' Church, Milton, in 1853, St. Paul's Church, Ellenville, and had charge of St. Peter's Church, Stone Ridge, preaching in each place one Sunday in the month, and on the other Sundays procuring lay readers for them.

These arduous labors gradually undermined his constitution. His health was so much impaired that he was obliged to relinquish his duties and seek a change of air. He visited the sea-shore, and after a short rest returned home somewhat improved in health, but without that buoyancy of spirits for which he was noted. On resuming his duties before he fully recovered his strength, he was assisted by a member of the congregation, who read the prayers for him, he reading his sermons seated on a chair in the chancel. The following summer he was again confined to his bed. At the urgent request of his friends he consented to have a physician called; it was then too late. It might not be irreverent to say that he was prematurely worn out in the service of his Master. After lingering a few days, he died on Sunday morning, the 2d of September. A very appropriate monument marks his grave, bearing the following inscriptions: "Rev. Samuel Hawksley, Presbyterian." "Rector of Christ Church, Marlborough." "Departed this life 2d September, 1855, aged 41 years." "Even so, saith the Spirit,

for they rest from their labors." After Mr. Hawksley's death the services were suspended for two weeks, when Mr. Samuel M. Akerly, at the request of the vestry, read the services, in which he was frequently relieved by Rev. George B. Andrews and Rev. William Walsh. Early in the ensuing year the Rev. James C. Richmond, then living in Poughkeepsie, offered his services, and officiated regularly every Sunday until the 1st of November, when Mr. Akerly resumed the services, having been licensed as a lay reader, and had also become a candidate for holy orders.

On Christmas-day, 1857, the Rev. William Walsh officiated, and administered the Holy Communion to a large number of communicants. The day being very cold and windy, larger fires were made than usual, which were supposed to have been carefully secured at the close of the service. About six o'clock on Sunday morning, the 27th, flames were discovered bursting out of the windows and roof. Before assistance could be obtained the church and contents were totally destroyed.*

The present structure is erected on the site of the old church, from plans furnished by Messrs. Richard Upjohn & Sons, of New York. The foundation was commenced on the 10th of May; the work was carried forward very energetically, and completed on the 20th of October, 1858. The church is a Gothic structure, known as the early English,—built of brick with brownstone trimmings,—with very substantial hollow walls and slate roof. It is 29 feet front by 52 feet deep, with a semi-octagonal chancel 18 feet deep. On the north side of the chancel is a robing-room 10 feet square, with an entrance from the rear end of the chancel. The tower is on the southwest corner, 11 feet square (intended for a spire which would be 80 feet high from the ground); the entrance is through the tower. A large window occupies the western end; this and the other windows are filled with enameled glass with stained glass borders. The chancel windows are stained glass; the centre one has a beautiful figure of Faith, copied from Sir Joshua Reynolds' well-known picture. The interior shows an open finished roof ceiled with boards. The seats, pulpit, bishop's chair, altar, and all the chancel furniture are of black walnut, oiled and polished; the floor, doors, and trimmings are of yellow Georgia pine, also oiled and polished. The Sunday-school room is in the basement, neatly furnished. At the extreme west end, in the cellar, is the furnace, so carefully guarded that no danger need be apprehended from it.

The church was consecrated by Bishop Horatio Potter on Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1858; there were present, besides the bishop, taking part in the service, Rev. John Brown, D.D., of Newburgh; Rev. Christopher B. Wyatt, of New Windsor; Rev. John R. Livingston, of Fishkill; Rev. Joel Clapp, D.D., of Cold Spring; Rev. George B. Andrews, of Wappinger's Falls; Rev. Henry Authon, D.D., Rev. Theodore R. Eaton, D.D., of New York; Rev. Richard M. Morrison, Rev. John H. Hobart Brown, of Brooklyn; Rev. Samuel M. Akerly, and Richard Upjohn, the architect, besides a large attendance of the people living in the village and vicinity. After the services were concluded, the bishop and clergy and members of the congregation were hospitably entertained at the house of Mr. Buckley,

* The church was insured for \$1800.

the senior warden. The entire cost of the church, including the furniture, was \$6500.

Mr. Samuel M. Akerly having been admitted to deacon's orders was appointed missionary, and was requested to continue his services. On the 1st day of December, 1859, he had the satisfaction of seeing the last and only obligation existing against the church paid, leaving it free from all incumbrances.

On the 21st of July, 1861, he was admitted to priest's orders in the church at Marlborough by Bishop Potter, who at the same time administered the rite of confirmation, and confirmed seven persons. On the 21st of September, 1861, Rev. Samuel M. Akerly was unanimously elected rector of the parish.

A lot of ground containing about half an acre, on the north side of the church, was donated by Mrs. Hester Doyle for the parsonage, on which the vestry built a commodious dwelling, 40 feet front by 23 deep, two stories high. It commands a charming view of the river and surrounding country. It was completed in 1863, costing about \$3000, and is free from all incumbrances.

On the 1st of June, 1870, John Buckley, the senior warden, died, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He had taken an active part in the church from its organization, contributing liberally towards erecting the present church and parsonage, and had served as warden and vestryman for thirty years.

At the Easter election in 1875, Mr. Akerly gave notice of his intention to relinquish his charge; on the 22d of May he sent in his resignation, to take effect on the 19th of June. Mr. Akerly's service in the parish commenced even before the death of Mr. Hawksley. He had faithfully served the church as lay reader, deacon, and priest, and was their rector for over seventeen years, leaving the parish entirely free from all pecuniary obligations. On Sunday afternoon, June 13, 1875, when he took leave of his congregation, many were unable to restrain their tears. On Saturday, June 26, he and his family sailed for Europe, intending to remain abroad several years. Rev. George Waters, D.D., of Kingston, succeeded Mr. Akerly, entering on his duties Sept. 5, 1875. His family retaining their residence in Kingston, he was unable to give his entire time to the parish; after remaining about one year he resigned, to take effect when his successor should be appointed; the resignation was received with great reluctance by the whole vestry and congregation. On the 14th of October, 1876, the Rev. John W. Buckmaster, of Elizabethtown, N. J., was elected rector, and entered on his duties November 1st.

The following is a list of the wardens and vestrymen of Christ Church, Marlborough, from the organization of the parish, Feb. 26, 1837, to 1880: Edward Armstrong, Miles J. Fletcher, church wardens; Thomas Fyfe, William Cushion, Dennis H. Doyle, Leonard S. Carpenter, David E. Fowler, Joseph Hepworth, Andrew Oddy, Richard R. Fowler, vestrymen. These gentlemen organized the parish and were elected the first vestry.

Edward Armstrong served as warden, 1837-38; died 1840.

Miles J. Fletcher, warden, 1837; vestryman from 1838-41; and 1843-56; moved to New York; died 1870.

Thomas Fyfe, vestryman, 1837-39, inclusive; returned to England; died 1867.

William Cushion, vestryman, 1837-38; returned to England; died.

Dennis H. Doyle, vestryman, 1837-40, inclusive; died 1844.

Leonard S. Carpenter, vestryman, 1837; warden, 1838-47, inclusive; again, warden from 1859-74, inclusive; twenty-seven years; died 1875.

David E. Fowler, vestryman, 1837-40; again, 1843-48, inclusive; died 1879.

Joseph Hepworth, vestryman, 1837-38; warden, 1839-56; again, vestryman from 1866-75, inclusive; thirty years.

Andrew Oddy, vestryman, 1837-56; warden, 1857-58; vestryman, 1859; twenty-three years.

Richard R. Fowler, vestryman, 1837; again, 1841-45, inclusive.

James Carpenter, vestryman, 1838-41; again, 1844-49; again, 1851; again, 1856-74; warden, 1875-79, inclusive; in all, thirty-six years.

Isaac Conklin, vestryman, 1839-48; again, 1860-66; died.

Dennis D. Purdy, vestryman, 1839-42, inclusive.

Gabriel Merritt, vestryman, 1840-47; warden, 1848-53; died 1853.

Joseph W. Carpenter, vestryman, 1841-43, inclusive; died.

Frederick Flagler, vestryman, 1842; again, 1857-58; died.

John Buckley, vestryman, 1842-53; warden, 1854-70; in all, twenty-nine years; died 1870.

Benjamin Oddy, vestryman, 1846-50; died 1861.

Henry Holden, vestryman, 1848-49, inclusive.

John Hepworth, vestryman, 1849; died 1853.

John Hoffenden, vestryman, 1849-51.

Andrew McElrath, vestryman, 1854-55.

Samuel M. Akerly, vestryman, 1855-58.

John W. Berrian, vestryman, 1859-60.

Nathaniel H. Du Bois, vestryman, 1854; again, 1876-78, inclusive.

Ephraim R. Woolsey, vestryman, 1862.

John L. Wygant, vestryman, 1864-65.

Gabriel Merritt, Jr., vestryman, 1849-53, inclusive.

John W. Armstrong, vestryman, 1854-63, inclusive; died 1870.

Gouverneur Armstrong, vestryman, 1864-75, inclusive.

William H. Armstrong, vestryman, 1872-79.

D. Maitland Armstrong, vestryman, 1878-79.

John Buckley, Jr., vestryman, 1850-59; again, 1876-79.

William F. Buckley, vestryman, 1875.

Daniel Barnes, vestryman, 1876-77.

John A. Hepworth, vestryman, 1876-78, inclusive.

William Kelly, vestryman, 1850-61; died 1861.

Marcus D. Kelly, vestryman, 1868-79, inclusive.

James S. Knapp, M.D., vestryman, 1852-79, inclusive; twenty-nine years; died 1879.

Philip A. Passmore, vestryman, 1857-71.

Christopher Champlin, vestryman, 1859-74.



Samuel Stilwell

SAMUEL STILWELL was a son of Stephen and Nancy (Moore) Stilwell, and was born in New York City, on March 23, 1798. At the time of his birth his father was in the mercantile business in that city. He subsequently removed to Glasco, in the town of Saugerties, Ulster Co., where he operated a glass-factory and an iron-foundry. At this time he was the owner of a tract of land, comprising about ten thousand acres, in that locality. After this he again entered mercantile life in New York City, and finally died at Stone Ridge, in the town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., on Feb. 8, 1847. His wife died in Poughkeepsie, on July 2, 1846.

Samuel Stilwell was the fourth of a family of six children, the others being William M., Stephen, Jane M., Silas M., and John. The earlier years of his life were passed at home, where he enjoyed the benefits of a home education under a tutor. He closed his educational career at the Kingston Academy. Having been a clerk in his father's store in New York City for some time, the natural bent of his mind was towards a mercantile life, so that, at the age of nineteen, we find him establishing a store at Wawarsing, Ulster Co. After a year's experience in that locality, he transferred his mercantile enterprise to Stone Ridge, Marlborough, where he continued in the trade until 1850. He also owned a farm at this place, and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

In the year 1851, Mr. Stilwell removed to Marlborough village, locating on the site of his late residence. He kept a store in the village until 1855, and was succeeded by his nephew, Marshall Bloom, whom he raised, and whom he established in business. The later years of his life were passed in fruit-raising in Marlborough.

While Mr. Stilwell had no public aspirations, but preferred to devote all his time to the prosecution of his own private affairs, he was possessed of those qualifications that made him sought after for advice and counsel, and which naturally gave him place and position among his fellows. He took great interest in the military affairs of the State, and on Aug. 26, 1823, was appointed by Governor John G. Yates quartermaster of the 130th Regiment of New York Infantry. On July 5, 1827, he was appointed by Governor DeWitt Clinton aid-de-camp to the brigadier-general commanding the 2nd Brigade of Infantry of the State. His chief public office was

that of associate justice of the Ulster County Court of Common Pleas, which he held by gubernatorial appointment for two successive terms of five years each. He was actively identified with the Republican party, and during the trying period of the late Rebellion was a strong supporter of the Union cause, and contributed liberally to the enrollment of soldiers for the suppression of the Rebellion.

Mr. Stilwell, at the time of his death, on March 8, 1880, was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marlborough, and had been a member of the denomination for one-half a century. He was formerly connected with the society at Stone Ridge, and was chiefly instrumental in the erection of the house of worship at that point, circulating the subscription paper himself, superintending the erection of the church, and seeing the enterprise crowned with success and the church paid for. He was one of the trustees of the society at Stone Ridge and a class-leader in the church, filling the latter office also at Marlborough for a few years.

The special characteristics of Mr. Stilwell were the possession of a strong, energetic nature, great industry, integrity of purpose and deed, and liberality to all worthy religious and philanthropic enterprises. He was quiet, careful, conservative, invading no man's secrets or rights, and zealously guarding his own. He was specially kind to the young, and during his life brought up several young men in his home, and started them out in the world as useful and valuable members of society. The worthy poor, those in distress and sorrow, ever found a kind and sympathetic friend in him. He contributed liberally to the building of both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Marlborough, was universally respected and esteemed by all throughout a long and busy life, and when he passed away left many sad hearts, but not an enemy behind.

Mr. Stilwell was twice married. His first wife was Maria, daughter of Isaac Bloom, of Stone Ridge, to whom he was united on April 15, 1819, and who died, leaving no issue, on May 9, 1851. His surviving widow was Miss Jennette Parmelee, daughter of Linus Parmelee, of Haddam, Conn., whom he married on Feb. 14, 1855. Samuel W. Stilwell, the only child of the union, was born Oct. 1, 1857, and is his father's successor in the old home.

William Smith Wright, vestryman, 1860-65; died 1865.
William A. Husted, vestryman, 1870-71; warden,
1872-75.

Rufus R. Skeel, vestryman, 1861-63.

Charles M. Purdy, vestryman, 1863-67; again, 1875-79.

Edward Jackson, vestryman, 1867-75; warden, 1876-79.

Charles W. Jackson, vestryman, 1879.

John Stover, vestryman, 1879.

ALL-SAINTS' CHURCH, MILTON,

was organized by Rev. Samuel Hawksley, rector of Christ Church, Marlborough, in the year 1850. The corner-stone of the church was laid May 30, 1854, by Rev. Dr. Brown, of Newburgh. The edifice was completed in 1856, and opened for service April 12, 1857, and was consecrated by Bishop Potter, October, 1859. Its cost was about \$3000. It is under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Buckmaster, of Marlborough.

This body was incorporated by a certificate bearing date Dec. 24, 1849. Rev. Samuel Hawksley, Rev. John Brown, and William B. Jarvis presided at the meeting for organization. The wardens elected were William H. Gidney and Lee Ensign. The vestrymen were Jacob Handley, David Sudds, Jr., James T. Knapp, Jacob Rowley, Jr., Edgar D. Gillis, Smith Wood, Jr., L. Harrison Smith, and Richard Geo. The names of Isaac L. Craft and Alexander M. Smith appear as witnesses upon the instrument. It was verified before Judge Linderman, and the record attested by John D. L. Montague, clerk of the county.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF MILTON.

This society was incorporated by a certificate executed Aug. 23, 1841. Luther Pratt and Sumner Coleman presided at this meeting for organization. The trustees chosen were Luther Pratt, Nathaniel Clark, Sumner Coleman, Clark Smith, Daniel Lewis, William Soper.

The meeting was held at the district school-house. Rev. James G. Ostrom offered prayer. The congregation resolved that they sympathize with that branch of the Presbyterian Church in the United States known as Constitutional. Luther Pratt and Sumner Coleman were appointed a committee to make application to be received under the care of Presbytery. The proceedings were verified before Judge R. H. Hine, and the record attested by George A. Gay, clerk.

The church itself was organized July 12, 1841, by a committee from the North River Presbytery, and consisted of twenty members,—seven male and thirteen female. Rev. M. F. Liebenau was the first pastor of the church. Some of the records of the church have been destroyed by fire. For Mr. Liebenau the pastors of the church have been: 1844, Rev. William R. Platt; 1849, Rev. M. F. Liebenau; 1854, Rev. Sumner Mandeville, stated supply; 1866, Rev. M. F. Liebenau; 1868, Rev. J. H. Myers; 1874, Rev. B. F. Wild; 1877, Rev. Duncan C. Nevins.

The church is not a large or strong one. The house of worship was built about 1846, and is valued at \$5000.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE TOWN OF MARLBOROUGH AND VILLAGE CALLED MILTON.

This society was incorporated by a certificate executed Nov. 16, 1812. The election was presided over by Richard Burdge and Ananias Ketcham, inspectors; Thomas Woolsey, Uriah Coffin, Richard I. Woolsey, Henry Woolsey, and Jacob Dayton were elected trustees. The instrument was witnessed by William Bolton and Nathaniel Chittenden; sworn to before Judge David Staples; and the record attested by Christopher Tappen, clerk.

At that time this society formed part of a large circuit. Milton did not become a separate station until the year 1858. The pastors since that time have been: 1858-59, D. W. C. Van Garbeck; 1860, J. A. Edwards; 1861-62, J. W. Smith; 1863, N. Hunt; 1864-65, E. S. Osborn; 1866-67, J. Craft; 1868-69, D. Phillips; 1870-72, P. C. Oakley; 1873-74, H. Wood; 1875, F. D. Adams; 1876-77, C. Palmer; 1878, E. H. Roys; 1879, H. Jackson.

The house of worship used by the church was erected soon after the organization of the society, in 1812. It has since undergone important changes and modifications. The present membership of the church is 107; average attendance at Sabbath-school, 60; number of volumes in library, 150; superintendent of Sabbath-school, P. C. Oakley. The trustees of the society are Dr. William Gedney, John Purdy, and Jesse Lester. The stewards of the church are Dr. William Gedney, Jesse Lester, J. Galloway, J. Crook, Jesse Lyons, and Zachariah Z. Stall.

Another certificate of incorporation of the society was executed March 18, 1845. Josiah Merritt and Jacob H. Gillis presided at the meeting for organization. The trustees chosen were James A. Disbrow, Isaac L. Craft, James Blockledge, Jacob H. Gillis, and Remos Woolsey. The proceedings were verified before Judge Linderman, and the record attested by Joseph H. Tuthill, clerk of the county.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MARLBOROUGH.

The movements leading to the establishment of this church began at a very early period in the settlement of the town. They were at first of a feeble character, and were included among the missionary enterprises of the denomination. The society at the village of Marlborough for a long time formed part of a large circuit. About the year 1827 the society had gained sufficient strength to enable them to erect a church edifice, and the old frame church, now used by the Catholics at Marlborough village, was built. That was used a good many years. The present attractive and imposing frame structure was built in the year 1867.

The records of this church are almost entirely wanting, and hence it is impossible to give many important details of its early development and its subsequent progress.

The pastors of the church since 1868 have been N. B. Thompson, Gilbert H. Gregory, William Ostrander, V. N. Traver, F. Botome, J. P. Hernance, and the pastor in 1879, A. M. Osborn, who is about closing his third year.

The present membership of the church is 245; size of Sabbath-school, 144; superintendent, James S. Carpenter. The stewards of the church are C. D. Brower, Enos Reynolds, Matthew L. Masten, C. Mackey, Sands Haviland,

David Sands, Robert Click, Henry Fowler, Reuben Rose. The trustees are Samuel Penny (President), Morey Wygant, George W. Lawson, John E. Lawson, Jeremiah Barnhart, Thomas Shipton, Charles Brown, S. W. Stillwell (Secretary), and William H. Purdy.

There are two certificates of incorporation in the county records of this society, viz.: one dated Oct. 20, 1830. The meeting was held "at the school-house in said village;" it was presided over by James H. Longbottom and B. M. Mapes, inspectors, and the trustees chosen were Samuel Beebe, James H. Longbottom, Josiah Lockwood, Barnabas M. Mapes, Charles Merritt. The certificate was verified before Judge A. D. Soper, and the record attested by Jacob Snyder, clerk of the county.

This certificate of incorporation was executed June 11, 1860. Lyman W. Walsworth and Enoch Baxter were inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Morey Wygant, Enos Reynolds, John H. Baxter, Washburn Baxter, Matthew L. Masten, Daniel Decker, David L. Wygant, John C. Rose, Benjamin Rose. The proceedings were verified before Isaac Staples, justice of the peace, and recorded Oct. 1, 1860, by Silas Saxton, county clerk.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF LATTINGTOWN.

This society effected a legal organization by a certificate bearing date March 3, 1848. Isaac R. Fowler and H. S. Shorter presided at the meeting for organization. The trustees chosen were William Mackey, Thomas S. Warren, Benjamin Harcourt, David Fowler, John D. Crook, Isaac R. Fowler, and H. S. Shorter. The instrument was witnessed by John Shorter and Andrew Shorter; sworn to before Judge James O. Linderman; and the record attested by Richard Keator, deputy clerk.

It was carried on successfully for a number of years; but internal troubles soon weakened and dwarfed the movement, and the enterprise does not now rank among the religious institutions of the town. The meeting-house has been taken down and removed to a neighboring town, and the records of the church are not obtainable. The Lattingtown station was long a link in an important chain of churches which constituted a circuit.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The representatives of this religious denomination were among the first settlers of the town, and by their modest and peaceful deportment, quiet industry, and persistent energy laid much of the foundation of the subsequent material prosperity of Marlborough.

Quaker worship began in the town during the closing years of the last century, and until the year 1828 the society at Milton was united and prosperous. In that year the well-known division of the denomination into the two branches known as the Hicksites and Orthodox Quakers took place, and the old society at Milton was severed in twain. The Hicksite branch of the society proved the stronger of the two, and after some trouble succeeded in holding the church property and the meeting-house. The Hicksite branch on Dec. 17, 1854, under the title of "The Friends of Progress," organized a society. The meeting was held at the old meeting-house. Isaac

Sherman and Isaac S. Hallock were the inspectors of the election that was held, and the trustees chosen were James Sherman, Nathaniel Hallock, and Isaac S. Hallock. The proceedings were verified before Edward Near, justice of the peace, and the record was attested Dec. 19, 1854, by M. Sheldon, clerk of the county.

Prominent among the early founders of the society of Friends in Marlborough were Edward Hallock and David Sears, both of whom were early preachers. Nicholas Hallock and James Hallock were also prominent preachers in the sect. The old meeting-house used by the Hicksites was erected in 1806, and having undergone regular repair, is still in use and well preserved. The Orthodox branch of the society at Milton is also large and influential, and occupy a neat house of worship, erected by them in the season of 1829-30. Among their preachers are Stephen Tabor and Hannah Fay.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

This denomination was represented in the town at a much later day than any of the others, and for a long time the worshippers of that faith in the town were included among the missionary enterprises of the church. The old Methodist church at Marlborough village subsequently passed into the hands of the Catholics, and is now their regular house of worship at that point. At Milton they have erected a neat frame structure, with parsonage adjoining, and here the priest in charge of both churches, Father Mee, resides. The parish is now quite prosperous.

IX.—BURIAL-PLACES.

One of the most ancient places of public burial in the town is the old Presbyterian yard at Marlborough village. One single and antique-looking tombstone bearing the modest inscription "A. P. 1776," indicates how early the yard was used for its present purposes. The older portion of the yard is in a lamentable condition, while the more modern section still bears witness that the memory of those who have more recently departed is yet green in the hearts of sorrowing friends. Among its many inscriptions are the following:

"Daniel Lockwood, Nov. 17, 1801, aged 38 years."

"In Memory of Doctor Abijah Perkins, who departed this life Nov. 23, 1773, in the 61 year of his age."

"In Memory of Stephen Case, who departed this life Nov. 26, 1794, aged 56 years, 5 months, and 5 days."

"In Memory of William Soper, who died 14 February, 1837, aged 67 years and 8 months."

"Born in Exeter, England, and at an early age became a naturalized citizen, and held several offices of Honor and responsibility in this county."

"Gilbert S. Fowler, M.D., died April 20, 1832, aged 28 years and 19 days."

"In Memory of Charles Millard, who departed this Life 30th April, 1827, Aged 61 years."

"He sustained the character of a Good Man, and for more than twenty years faithfully discharged the official duties of leading Elder and Deacon in the Presbyterian Church."

"The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."

"In Memory of David Merritt, who died Dec. 27, 1817, in the 70th year of his age."

"Sacred to the Memory of Matthew Wygant, who departed this life Sept. 17, 1831, aged 84 years, 7 mo's, and 15 days."

"John Woolsey, died Dec. 12, A.E. 82."



Photo. by Seeley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Jesse Lyons

JESSE LYONS is a grandson of Samuel Lyons, who was born at Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., and who located in the town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., in the year 1790. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served throughout that trying struggle. Upon his settlement in Marlborough he first located on the farm now occupied by Henry Merritt, known as the "old Tooker farm," but subsequently removed to that now occupied by C. M. Woolsey, where he died in the year 1808. His wife was Mary Kniffin, by whom nine children were born to him, of whom seven attained years of maturity, viz.: William, Samuel, Jesse, Elizabeth, Ruth, Mary, and Sarah. Samuel died during the Revolutionary struggle, from injuries received while serving in the patriot army; William located in Marlborough, and occupied a portion of his father's farm; Mary became the wife of Isaac Quimby, of Marlborough; Sarah married Sylvanus Purdy, of the same town; and Ruth married Samuel Drake, Esq., of Pleasant Valley, Ulster Co.

Jesse Lyons, son of Samuel, was born at Rye, Westchester Co., in 1772, and came to Marlborough with his father in 1790. He passed his earlier years upon his father's farm, and after the death of the latter occupied the portion of it that he inherited. He married Phebe, daughter of Richard Woolsey, and had ten children, namely, Mary, Phebe (who died in infancy), Delilah, Samuel, Ruth, Phebe, Tamar, Sarah (who also died in infancy), Eliza, and Jesse. But two of these children are now living, Phebe and Jesse. The former is the widow of John Rutter, and

resides in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Lyons died in May, 1832.

Jesse, the subject of this sketch, was born in Marlborough, on Oct. 4, 1820. Until the death of his father, in 1832, he resided at home. Then, at the early age of twelve years, being largely thrown upon his own resources, he went to work in Deering's brick-yard in Poughkeepsie, where he remained three years. The next seven years of his life were passed in the brick-yards of Marlborough, and one year in teaming in Marlborough. In 1842 he removed to Rockland Co., N. Y., and after one year of brick-making in that locality he went to Croton Point, Westchester Co., where he remained until the fall of 1854. In the latter year he returned to his native town, and purchasing his present farm, known as the "Nathaniel Harcourt farm," has since successfully engaged in farming and fruit-raising there.

In politics Mr. Lyons is a Republican, and has been actively associated with the politics of the town and county for many years. He filled the office of supervisor of Marlborough in 1862, and from 1864 to 1871, inclusive, and has held other positions of importance in the town. He enjoys a wide influence in his native town; is foremost in all movements tending to develop the resources and contribute to the material growth of Marlborough, and is an active, earnest citizen.

Mr. Lyons is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Milton, and holds the offices of both steward and trustee. He has been married several times, and has a number of children, who reside in Marlborough.

"Said to the Memory of Selap Tutbill, An elect Member of Congress, who died Sept. 7, 1821. Aged 49 years, 10 months, and 12 d'ys.
 "Cut down in the midst of life and of usefulness."
 "In Memory of Wolvert Eker, who died Jan. 17, 1799; aged 67 years.
 "A man of sorrow and acquainted with grief. Isa. 63d, 3d.
 "No more shall we thy much lov'd face review;
 Adieu forever, best of friends, adieu."

Another ancient burying-ground is the one adjoining the Baptist church at Lattingtown. It was probably in use as early as the opening of the present century, though many of its oldest graves are unmarked by tombstones to-day the inscriptions upon which are legible. Among the oldest of its interments are those of Nathaniel Harcourt, who died June 13, 1823, aged seventy years; Nathaniel Quimby, died May 17, 1823, aged seventy-seven; Nehemiah L. Smith, died April 4, 1819, aged sixty-one years, one month, and eleven days; William Lyons, died Jan. 11, 1836, aged eighty-four years, eleven months, and twenty days; Noah Woolsey, died March 5, 1832, aged eighty-two years; Gilbert Kniffin, died June 11, 1826, aged eighty-two.

At the village of Milton is a burying-ground still in use, adjoining the Methodist church. Besides this there are others in different parts of the town, but they are small, and mostly of a private nature.

The Friends' burying-ground, at Milton, was in use prior to the year 1800. Anna Hallock was the first person buried there. Another old burying-ground was early in use near Capt. Anning Smith's.

X.—SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

THE MILTON SAVINGS-BANK

was organized on June 1, 1871. Leonard S. Carpenter was chosen President; Jesse Lyons, First Vice-President; William H. Gedney, Second Vice-President; and Ethan Parrott, Secretary. The enterprise was never put in operation.

The leading societies of the town are those which are connected with church-work, and under church control. The Reform Club at Marlborough village is doing a good work in 1880, and its meetings are well attended.

XI.—NOTEWORTHY FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

Lattimore's Ferry, which is referred to in the old records, some of which are quoted herein, was in use prior to the Revolutionary war. It derived its name from a man named Lattimore, who first operated it, and it ran from below Gale's (now Bishop's) Point, on the other side of the river, to the old Benjamin Townsend dock on this side.

ARISTOCRACY.

The first real aristocrat to settle in the town was a Frenchman by the name of J. J. A. Robert. He located at Marlborough village, near the Carpenter place. The cause of his coming from Hayti, where he had resided, was the political troubles that harassed that important member of the family of nations. He brought with him his slaves, and lived in grand style, and his aesthetic tastes and culture found expression in handsomely laid-out groves and carefully-arranged shrubbery.

A CURIOUS RELIC.

The original deed of conveyance made by the royal government to William Bond, bearing date June 12, 1713, and conveying the 600 acres of land that comprised the Bond patent, is in the possession of Mrs. Phebe H. Hallock, at Milton. It reserves certain timber for use in making masts for the royal navy, and all gold and silver mines. The consideration for the grant was the payment of two shillings and sixpence annually, and certain conditions of settlement are annexed, and three acres in each fifty were to be cleared inside of three years.

The paper is a curious relic. It is drawn on parchment, and has attached to it a large wax seal measuring four and a half inches in diameter, and weighing half a pound, perhaps. On the front side is the royal seal of Great Britain, and on the rear side, the figure of a woman and an Indian warrior kneeling to the queen.

The back of the deed is covered with receipts from the receiver-general for the quit-rent, of which the following is a sample:

"March 5th 1716.—Rec'd of Mr. William Bond Three sum of Three Pounds, being in full for 4 Years' Quit for 5th Land within mentioned, due the 29th of Sept^r Last, for use of His Majesty.

"per H. BYERLEY, Coll."

To comply with the conditions of the grant regarding settlement, and to couple it with the valuable adjunct of legal possession and occupancy, Susanna Bond, a spinster daughter of the patentee, moved into town and located on a portion of the patent. She was a lady of aristocratic tastes and tendency, had her slaves around her, lived in good style, and died peacefully in the town.

SLAVERY.

The holding of slaves was very common in the early history of the county, and every landholder who could afford it was waited upon by his own slaves. The births of the children of these slaves were registered in the office of the town clerk, and the language of some of the entries is, to say the least, *equivocal*. The following are specimens of the records:

"This is to certify that the subscriber, Wilhelmus Dubois, of the Town of Marlborough, and County of Ulster, has had a Male Child Born of his Black Woman, a Slave, the fifth day of April, 1801, Named Titus.

(Signed) "WILHELMUS DUBOIS."

"A Black Girl Born the first of April, 1801, Named Maria Role, and it is said John Peter Jason is the Father."

Among others who owned slaves in the town, and to whom slave children were "born," were Charles Brown, Nathaniel Harcourt, J. J. A. Robert, Benjamin Ely, Thaddeus Hait, Charles Millard, Josiah Merritt, Zacharias Hasbrouck, Rachel Du Bois, Louis Du Bois, Jr., James Quimby, Benjamin Townsend, Josiah Merritt, and John Wygant.

EAR-MARKS.

In olden times certain regulations were in force regarding the marking of cattle and sheep, which seem strange to us of the present day. Each man selected his "mark," which became, in one sense, a copyright, and this he registered formally in the town clerk's office. By this mark his sheep

and cattle could be easily recognized. The following is a sample of the record of an "ear-mark":

"Anning Smith—A crop off the Left Ear, a half-penny under the same, and a Slope Cross the under side of the Right Ear."

XII.—INDUSTRIAL AND SHIPPING INTERESTS.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil of the town is of that character that is well calculated for the raising of all the ordinary productions of the climate. Of later years, however, more attention has been given by the farmers to fruit-culture. Raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries have always been raised in large numbers in the town, and the berry season is the most active period of the year. It is estimated that half a million of dollars are expended for berries in the town in a single season. Apples have also been largely raised, and now the growing of grapes constitutes a leading industry of the town. Whole fields have been converted into vast vineyards, corresponding to the hop-fields of Northern New York. By the census of 1875, there were 153,080 bushels of grapes produced in 1874. These figures, however, are probably far below the production in 1879. The same authority also gives the number of apple-trees in the town in 1874 as 16,399. Bushels of fruit produced, 49,565; barrels of cider made, 1806.

MANUFACTURING.

The water-power of the town was early utilized, Jew's, Old Man's, and Hallock's Creeks being the principal sites of the manufacturing of the town. Saw-mills and grist-mills were erected soon after the settlement, of which the old Du Bois mill, at Marlborough, is a type. James Hallock had an early saw-mill on Hallock's Creek, and Foster Hallock started another one soon afterwards. Anning Smith also operated an early grist-mill near his residence. A pin-factory was run on the same site for a short time afterwards.

The first carding-machine in the town was erected on Old Man's Creek, as early as 1810-11. It stood near Woolsey's ice-house. Another was soon after established by a man named Longbotham.

John Buckley, of Marlborough, was among the early manufacturers of this State. He was born in Jaffrey, N. H., May 3, 1786, and educated at the public school in his native town. Having a decided liking for mechanical operations, he learned the trade of a wheelwright and machinist. In 1805 he was employed by Almy & Brown, of Providence, where he became acquainted with Samuel Slater, the father of American manufacturers, who was then engaged in manufacturing and building cotton machinery in Pawtucket. It is said "that most of the manufacturing establishments erected in different parts of the country from 1791 to 1808 were built by men who had either directly or indirectly drawn their knowledge of the business from Providence or Pawtucket." Mr. Buckley was employed over three years in the extensive machine-shops of Almy & Brown, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of his business. In 1809 the Pleasant Valley (Cotton) Manufacturing Company, in Dutchess County, was incorporated, when he was engaged to superintend the construction of their water-wheel and running gear, and the greater part of their ma-

chinery. After this was completed and the mill in successful operation, he was invited to join the "Cornwall Cotton Manufactory," recently chartered (1811), in which he was a stockholder, where he superintended the building of their wheel and machinery. At this time there was an increasing demand for all kinds of domestic goods, and a large amount of capital was invested in cotton and woolen manufactories. During the war of 1812 this capital was very productive, but at its close the British manufacturers, having large quantities of goods on hand adapted and originally intended for the American markets, poured them into this country to an amount far beyond the wants of the people or their ability to pay, with a double view of vending their goods and ruining the rival establishments of this country. These goods were forced on the market and sold at auction at such ruinous prices that most of the manufacturers were obliged to stop their works, and many of them failed. Mr. Buckley was not discouraged; feeling confident that manufacturers would soon be protected by a judicious tariff, he purchased in the spring of 1815 a carding- and spinning-mill and a small farm in Marlborough. Here he commenced carding and spinning wool for the farmers in Orange and Ulster Counties; soon after he added several looms and commenced making cloth. This enterprise was so successful that he enlarged his mill. In 1822 he entered into partnership with his brothers-in-law, James and John Thorne, under the firm of "Thornes & Buckley;" the mill was again enlarged, and known as the "Marlborough Woolen-Factory." At this time they commenced making broadcloths and satinets. Most of the operatives engaged in woolen-factories were Englishmen; the foremen in the different departments commanded high wages, and sometimes it was difficult to get good and experienced men, especially dyers. Mr. Buckley was obliged to take this department under his especial charge. He soon established a reputation for durable and brilliant colors, which the mill enjoyed as long as the firm continued business. Their cloths were regularly exhibited at the fairs in New York, where, in 1823, they received a premium of a silver pitcher for the best piece of blue broadcloth manufactured from American wool. After the "American Institute" was organized they were frequent exhibitors of these cloths, and always received the diplomas of the institution. For many years their cloths were sold by Thomas Dixon & Co., an English commission house on Pine Street.

Mr. Thorne used to relate with particular satisfaction a little incident that showed how prejudiced the leading fashionable tailors were in favor of English cloths. He had tried several times to sell an invoice of his goods to a Broadway tailoring establishment. The senior partner spurned at the idea of their making up American cloths. Happening to meet the same man at Mr. Dixon's store, he called to Mr. Thorne, and said, "Mr. Thorne, here is the kind of cloths we want. You American manufacturers can't give your cloths such a finish as these have." Mr. Thorne observing that they were his own goods, made no reply, and turned quietly away.

The firm was dissolved in 1830. Mr. Buckley continued the business until 1855, when he converted his factory into a cotton-mill, making twine and cotton warps; this he continued until the commencement of the Rebellion, in 1861,

when he ceased manufacturing. A few years afterwards he sold all the machinery in the mill and retired from business. He died at Marlborough, June 1, 1870, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. For more than fifty years he had been actively engaged in manufacturing, giving employment to a large number of operatives, never having any difficulty with any of them, and always retained their confidence and esteem.

Mr. Buckley was above the medium height, rather stout, fine presence, sedate countenance, an amiable expression, indicating a vigorous and well-balanced mind; his manners were simple and unpretending, and his ordinary deportment was marked by thoughtfulness and gravity. He was a diligent reader of the public papers, and a careful observer of what was passing in the world around him. He was an Episcopalian from thorough conviction, but was willing others should enjoy the liberty he claimed for himself, that of judging and acting for themselves; taking a deep interest in politics, he was a strong Republican, and never omitted depositing his vote at every election, giving his hearty support to the great principles advocated by Henry Clay and protection to American industry.

In the year 1826 a fulling-mill, on Old Man's Creek, was operated by David Waters. He was followed by a man named Stratton, who commenced the manufacture of broad-cloths. Joseph Hepworth and James Longbotham followed in turn. In 1830, Mr. Hepworth moved up to the Graves mill, where he and Cornelius Du Bois operated a woolen-mill for a great many years. The mill was subsequently leased to Joshua Bailey, who ran it as a shoddy-mill until the dam was carried away in the freshet of 1855 or 1856.

Joseph Graves and a man named Armitage followed next, and engaged in the weaving of blankets, etc. Mr. Graves then associated with himself a man by the name of William Reed, and the firm engaged in the manufacture of a liquid dye. The business is now carried on by Herbert Graves, a son of Joseph.

On the site of the Stratton mill Kirk & Bower carried on business for a time. It is now a grist-mill, owned by the heirs of Smith Wright, and operated by Woolsey Wright.

About the year 1826 a paper-mill was started on Old Man's Creek by Miles J. Fletcher. It was operated by Robert Beebe for a long time, and was chiefly used in the manufacture of hymn-book paper. It subsequently became a glue-factory, and is now the cup-factory of Nathau H. Du Bois.

The lower grist-mill, operated now by the Fowler family, was started about the same time as this mill. The old Du Bois mill, now idle, was operated in 1826 by William Seabring and Jeremiah Clark.

The shoddy-mill above the old paper-mill site, operated by Gibson & Shield, was erected as a grist-mill by Matthew T. Berrian. Joshua Bailey subsequently engaged in the manufacture of blankets and carpets there. A paper-mill just below was run by David Munn. Patten & Beebe carried it on for Mr. Munn.

George Archer had a machine-shop at Marlborough village at quite an early day, where De Witt Kniffin & Son now have a paint-shop.

William Clark has in successful operation a large flouring-mill, on Old Man's Creek, above Marlborough village. It formerly belonged to John Kniffin, and was run by him for a long time. It was subsequently operated by Cornelius W. Wygant.

On Jew's Creek, Andrew Oddy operated a rag-machine at an early day, and for a great many years. Joshua Bailey is now engaged in the manufacture of blankets, rag-carpets, and carpet-yarn in the Jeremiah Clark grist-mill, already mentioned.

In the year 1844, Sumner Coleman established the business of wheelbarrow-making at Milton, in the old Hallock saw-mill. In 1852 he was burned out. John Newman came from Newburyport, Mass., soon after Mr. Coleman became established, and purchasing his interest in the business, engaged largely in the same line of manufacture. After the destruction of the factory by fire Mr. Coleman moved to his present site, and occupied a building that then stood there. This was destroyed by fire in 1869. The same year Mr. Coleman erected the present substantial factory. It is 46 by 70 feet, with a wing 28 by 70, and three stories high. Both steam- and water-power are employed in the factory. The building is valued at \$10,000, and the machinery at the same amount. The wood employed in the manufacture is mainly maple, ash, and elm, and is brought from the western part of the State and Ohio. About 500,000 feet are annually used. The hardware comes from the Kensington Iron-Works, at Philadelphia. The annual production of wheelbarrows is from 15,000 to 18,000, and the business furnishes employment to about twenty men. A good portion of the trade is foreign. The firm was known as John Newman & Co. until 1875, and since that time as John Newman & Son.

Mr. Newman has also operated a grist-mill farther up the stream for ten years.

MILTON FOUNDRY

was established by Daniel Dolan, who came from Poughkeepsie, about the year 1844. He died soon after, and was succeeded by Ensign & Taber, who operated it a short time, and were followed by Dr. Lee Ensign. He was succeeded by Ensign & Hallock, and they by Ensign, Robinson & Ball, under the firm-name of Lee, Ensign & Co. Ball & Jones followed, and then Ball & Haviland. John B. Ball became the sole owner and operator of the foundry in 1855. He continued to conduct the business, with great success, until April 1, 1869, when he was succeeded by Robert S. Armstrong, the present occupant of the foundry. The products of the foundry are principally hardware castings and agricultural implements. A specialty is made of the manufacture of iron mortars and pestles for druggists' use, of which large numbers are made.

SHIPPING.

The shipping interests of the town followed naturally upon its settlement and industrial development. The first freighting was established at Milton by the Friends, prior to the year 1800. The vessel employed was built by John Wood, and was known as the "Quaker Packet." It ran to New York, and was owned by a company of Friends. It

was not run long. David Sands established the regular freighting business at Milton about 1812-15. The first vessel was a sailing vessel, known as the "Stranger," and commanded by Captain Josiah Lockwood. A vessel known as the "Eclipse," which effected the then unheard-of feat of making a trip a week, followed next, and was commanded by Captain Havens Conklin. A tow-boat was then placed on the river by Cornwell S. Roe, and ran from another dock. Absalom Barrett started another vessel, and it was at this period that the village of Milton received its great impetus and began to grow.

At Marlborough village the freighting business likewise received early attention. The sloop "Victory" was commanded by Captain Carpenter, and the "Robert G. Min-turn" by Captain Lockwood. This was about 1820. Steamboats superseded sloops, and barges were used until a recent period. The freighting business of the town is now done, in the main, by the Kingston and Poughkeepsie boats.

XIII.—MILITARY.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

During the trying period of the nation's struggle for independence Marlborough was included within the precinct of Newburgh, then in Ulster County. In the month of January of the year 1775 the precincts of Shawangunk and Newburgh publicly organized committees of safety. The meeting in the latter precinct was held at the house of Martin Wygant on Jan. 27, 1775. Wolvert Acker, Jonathan Hasbrouck, Thomas Palmer, John Belknap, Joseph Coleman, Moses Higby, Samuel Sands, Stephen Case, Isaac Belknap, Benjamin Birdsall, John Robinson, and others were appointed a "Committee of Safety and Observation." On that occasion 174 persons signed the pledge of loyalty, and 54 refused. During the war many political refugees from New York City took up a residence in Marlborough, and to keep them under careful surveillance and regulation required great effort on the part of the Committee of Safety. The militia of the precinct was frequently called out. Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck's regiment was organized Sept. 2, 1775. Of this regiment Louis Du Bois, of Marlborough, was major. Another regiment, raised in the same locality, was that of Col. Thomas Palmer, which was organized in December, 1775. Col. Hasbrouck's regiment was in the "alarm and service at Ramapo, at Fort Montgomery, Peckskill, Fort Constitution, New Windsor, West Point, and the burning of Esopus."

It has been impossible to procure a full list of those inhabitants of the present town of Marlborough who served in the war. Some of them were Maj. Louis Du Bois, Capt. Anning Smith, John Wygant, David Brush, Amos Bradbury, and a number of the Rhodes family, of whom one was John.

WAR OF 1812-15.

This struggle excited but little feeling in the town, and met with slight support. William Smith, John Kniffin, Gideon L. Keater, Daniel J. Merritt, Francis Vandebogert, Thomas Warren, Bernard Wygant, and several of the Rhodes family took part in the war.

WAR OF 1861-65.

This struggle elicited the warmest support of the town, and drew forth the most patriotic endeavors of her citizens. The town records are replete with practical testimony to the patriotism of the people of Marlborough during this terrible war. On Sept. 24, 1864, a bounty of \$500 was voted by the town.

The following is believed to be a full list of those who represented the town in the war of the Rebellion, and is drawn from the printed muster-in rolls of the county, the census returns of 1865, and the town register of 1865:

James Anderson, enl. Nov. 14, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Sidney Barnhart, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 Jacob Barryan, enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Reuben R. Bloomer, enl. Aug. 6, 1861, 6th N. Y.
 Oscar R. Bloomer, enl. 6th Regt.
 James Bailey, enl. Aug. 16, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. A.
 Walter M. Bailey, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 7th Regt., Co. A.
 Chas. A. Bailey, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 7th Regt., Co. A.
 Thomas Brown, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Patrick Conley, enl. March 21, 1861, 66th Regt., Co. A.
 Joseph D. Cassidy, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Henry Cassidy, enl. October, 1862.
 David C. Crosby, enl. March 11, 1862, 20th Regt., Co. A.
 John H. Crosby, enl. 1862, 20th Regt., Co. A; died in service.
 George W. Detmtr, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died at Andersonville
 David Davis, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Ferris G. Davis, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 David Davis, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Belle Isle.
 Benjamin V. C. De Witt, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Peter E. De Witt, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 George J. Fowler, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; died in service.
 Luther P. Hait, enl. Aug. 6, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. H; died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 10, 1864.
 John Harding, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 John Kenney, enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 5th Regt., Co. B.
 Edward H. Keldman, lieut., enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; killed at Gettysburg.
 John T. Ketchum, lieut., enl. Feb. 4, 1862, 4th Regt.; died in Libby prison, Oct. 8, 1863.
 John McVay, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Wm. Miller, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 George H. Miller, enl. Feb. 23, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. G; died in service.
 John McCarry, enl. May 5, 1862, 1st Regt.; died of wounds.
 John H. Mackey, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; died in service.
 Charles Lee Mackey, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. H.
 David F. Mackey, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Morris Lee, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Wm. J. Parly, lieut., enl. Nov. 14, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Peter V. L. Parly, enl. May 3, 1861, 5th Regt., Co. E.
 Alonzo S. Pettit, enl. November, 1861, 5th Regt., Co. E.
 Stephen J. Power, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 6th Regt., Co. I; died in service.
 George W. Quinby, enl. S. pt. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 John D. Quinby, enl. Sept. 14, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas Elliott, enl. Aug. 15, 1861, 73d Regt., Co. H.
 Geo. H. Free, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 6th Regt., Co. I; died of wounds received at Gettysburg.
 George Postmateer, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Stephen Rhodes, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 George Ryer, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Reuben H. Ross, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 6th Regt., Co. I.
 Aaron Rhodes, enl. March 11, 1862, 20th Regt., Co. A.
 Theodore Rhodes, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Walter Rhodes, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt.
 George W. Smith, enl. May 1, 1862, 19th Regt., Co. I.
 Henry Scott, enl. Aug. 6, 1861, 6th Regt.
 Isaac Lewis, enl. April 19, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. B.
 Thomas H. Smith, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Isaac Theals, enl. April 21, 1864, 98th Regt., Co. C.
 Peter Terwilliger, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G; died in service, July 20, 1864.
 Jeremiah Terwilliger, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 James Terwilliger, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 168th Regt.
 Matthew Terwilliger, enl. Sept. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Daniel Tutill, enl. November, 1861, 5th Regt., Co. E.
 Samuel Valentine, enl. Aug. 3, 1864, 10th Regt., Co. B.
 John H. Valentine, enl. April 14, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. B.
 David M. Weed, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 James N. Whitus, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 James B. Williams, enl. Jan. 27, 1861, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 John Wordin, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.



Jeremiah Clark

Isaac Fletcher Williams, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Charles G. Wygant, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died at Salisbury prison, Nov. 30, 1864.
 John S. Wood, enl. August, 1863, 15th Regt., Co. B.
 John L. Woolsey, enl. April 23, 1861, 5th Regt., Co. E.
 John H. Woolsey, lieut., enl. Oct. 6, 1864.
 William York, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 John H. Dugue, enl. July 27, 1862, 124th Regt., Co. A.
 Wm. H. Duncan, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 James C. Brewster, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 James M. Benson, enl. 120th Regt., Co. A.
 R. F. Contant, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 150th Regt., Co. G.
 Cornelia Lounsbury, enl. Jan. 19, 1863, 94th Regt., Co. B.
 John Hendrickson, enl. Aug. 24, 1864, 10th Regt., Co. A.
 Lewis Hornbeck, enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Isaac N. Hornbeck, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Augustus Clark, Jesse Lyons, Jonathan M. Staples, W. H. Dimsey, John B. Ball, Alexander Cox, George Rowley, James B. Ellis, Andrew S. Ward, James P. Gibbs, John C. Ward, James I. Fitzgerald, Andrew Mundt, Thomas Morton, Jacob Rightmug, Eli Dark, Joseph Todd, Abram Alexander, Andrew Helehan, Calvin Parker, Robert Thornton, Jesse W. Staight, W. A. Clark, Wm. Buckley, Thomas O. Brien, Hugh McGinagh, George Goldsmith, Nehemiah Fear, Jerous Sconter, Moses Mumblson, George Holmes, Reuben P. Taylor, James Grach, Daniel Sullivan, Sison D. Trew, Frederick Lewis, Alfred D. E. Donnel, Wm. I. Phelon, Wm. Harker, W. A. Palmer, Joseph Fearon, James Carney, W. I. Reed, Thos. McArtney, Wm. Fleming, Chas. Chat, James Martin, Carl Knopke, Thomas Hevey, Oscar Lutz, John Becker, George T. Fland, Chas. Partridge, Patrick McBecker, Samuel Myer, Wm. Tee, John Miller, John Stakely, James Dunn, Joseph Colwell, Wm. Duffy, Thomas Brown, James Debriciana, Frederick Stearn, James Morris, Chas. M. Sanley, Wm. Munner, Daniel Sorlie, James Riley, Henry Marey, Walter Sherr, George E. Terin, George Pendleton, James Smith, Thomas Rynn, James Many, Wm. Stillwell, John Kelley, John O. Bryan, John Ryan, Oscar Collier, Thomas Marr, Patrick Murphy, James Dryer, Robert Barke, Daniel Nevins, enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 David B. Martin, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Ezekiah Martin, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 John Marginson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Wm. York, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Emore Terwilliger, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Wm. L. Dougherty, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 124th Regt.
 Jesse E. Knapp, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Oliver Lawson, 2d lieut., 1st Md. Rifles, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 James A. Hyde, capt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.
 George Duncan, enl. 1861.
 Wm. Duncan, enl. 1861, 12th Regt.
 Isaac Sims, enl. April, 1861, 3d Cav.

NAVY.

Cornelius Atherton, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, ship "Grand Gulf."
 David Johnson, enl. Aug. 16, 1864, ship "Clematus."
 Horace B. Sands, enl. Sept. 7, 1862, "M. Hogan."
 John W. Williams, enl. Sept. 7, 1862, "M. Hogan."
 Martin Fisher, enl. Aug. 16, 1864, "Columbus."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JEREMIAH CLARK

was a son of Benoni Clark, who resided at an early day within the present limits of Orange County, near the Ulster County line (formerly within the latter county), where his family located at an early period in the settlement of the locality. He was an active, prominent, and influential citizen, and one of the earliest and most substantial members of the Presbyterian Church of Marlborough. His wife was Amy Dermott, and the children of the union Samuel, Isaac, Jeremiah, Eliza, and Daniel. Eliza became the wife of Hon. Augustus Garritt, ex-mayor of the city of Chicago, who at the time of her demise endowed and gave one hundred thousand dollars to the Garritt Biblical Institute near that city. Benoni Clark died on May 13, 1845, and his wife on Sept. 20, 1849.

Jeremiah Clark was born in the town of Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., on Oct. 22, 1796, and was named after

Judge Jeremiah Clark, of the town of Cornwall, a representative of the same family to which he belonged. His boyhood was passed at home, and his educational advantages were limited to the course of instruction given in the district schools of his day. Attaining manhood he was united in marriage to Finetta, only daughter of Thomas D. Bingham, of Marlborough, who was born Dec. 6, 1801. About that period he removed to the latter town, where he engaged extensively in farming and milling, and where throughout a long and specially active life he enjoyed the respect and esteem of all, and filled a prominent place in the community. A Democrat politically, he had no ambition for the holding of public office, though frequently honored with the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. He filled various town offices in Marlborough, and in 1860 represented the Second Assembly District of Ulster County in the State Legislature. While a member of this body, his strong common sense and earnest, practical conduct as a legislator gained him the respect and esteem of his fellow-members, and the warm commendation and approval of his constituency. William D. Murphy, in his "Biographical Sketches" of the members of the State government and of both branches of the Legislature, published in 1860, says of him: "Mr. Clark is one of the oldest, most substantial, and valuable men on the floor of the House. . . . He is a kind-hearted, benevolent, and hospitable gentleman, and possesses in the very highest degree all the elements of personal and political popularity."

In his private and business life Mr. Clark manifested great energy of character, and was constantly busy in the prosecution of some object having a tendency to promote the social, educational, or religious prosperity of his locality. Thoroughly unselfish, he was ever active in assisting others in their course along the devious pathway of life, and by acts of benevolence and charity conferred favors on all around. Ever intolerant of wrong-doing he was strong in its condemnation, and he hesitated not to express decided opinions upon all subjects agitating the public mind. In his home-life he was a kind husband and parent, and found rest and quiet at his peaceful fireside, and in the bosom of his family.

Together with his wife, Mr. Clark was an exemplary member of the First Presbyterian Church of Marlborough, and occupied the same pew which his parents had before him. He was a member of the building committee in the erection of the present handsome house of worship of the church, and while he contributed largely to the building fund, he did much by personal supervision and otherwise to insure the success of the undertaking. He was liberal also to other denominations, and contributed to the building of the Methodist church of Marlborough village, receiving for his active interest in the enterprise the grateful acknowledgments of the officers of that society.

An event of great interest in the home-life of Mr. Clark was the celebration, on June 15, 1876, of the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage. His hospitable home was filled with large numbers of friends, who bestowed upon the venerable couple many valuable gifts, as well as warm personal congratulations upon the attainment of fifty years of marital life. Mrs. Clark is still living in her old home, is in possession of all her faculties, suffering no bodily infirmity, and

is a remarkably well-preserved and intelligent lady for one who has attained the advanced age of seventy-eight. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark during their long married life, viz.: Samuel C., Charles B., William S., Augustus G., Elizabeth A., Jeremiah, John F., and Julia. Of these four survive, namely: Charles B., who is a miller and merchant at Middlehope, Orange Co.; William S., who has been in the milling business in Marlborough for many years; Augustus G., a leading fruit-raiser in Marlborough, and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church; and John F., who resides on the home-farm.

After a long, useful, and active life Mr. Clark passed away on June 15, 1877. The following extracts from an obituary notice published in the *Kingston Argus* of June 20, 1877, will convey some idea of the position he occupied in his town and county:

"Jeremiah Clark commenced life comparatively poor, but by honest industry and the strictest integrity he acquired wealth, position, and the respect and love of all who knew him. . . . During the late civil war he was among the first to raise his voice in support of the Union, and he aided greatly by his influence and means in promoting enlistments. . . . Generous and kind of heart, honest of purpose, a true friend, a kind parent, a good neighbor, he passes from among us without a stain, without reproach, and without an enemy in the world."

ISAAC STAPLES

was a son of Oliver Staples, who, with his brother David, came from Newtown, Conn., about the year 1795, and located in the town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y. About the year 1797 Oliver Staples was married to Mabel Nichols, of Greenfield, Conn. This lady survived the marriage a few years only, and died leaving one child, Mabel, widow of Jacob Quimby, of Marlborough, and who is now living at the advanced age of eighty years. Mr. Staples' second wife was Mary V. Nichols, sister of his first. Six children were born of this union, viz.: Hannah, Isaac, Almira, Caroline, James, and John M., all of whom are living except the subject of this sketch, who was next to the oldest. Both Oliver and David Staples were recognized in Marlborough as useful and substantial citizens, and lived worthily and becoming lives.

Isaac Staples was born on what was known as the "old Staples homestead," in Marlborough, on Oct. 12, 1807. His earlier years were passed in his father's home, and his educational advantages were such as the youth of his day enjoyed. Attaining mature years he learned the shoe business with his father, and on Feb. 2, 1831, was united in marriage to Doreas, daughter of George and Mary Wygant, whose father's homestead adjoined the Staples farm. The following spring he removed to Seneca, N. Y., where he worked at his trade for about one year. At the expiration of that time he returned to his native town, purchased his father's homestead, and continued to work at his trade. His business gradually assumed large proportions, so that he was obliged to employ a number of men constantly. He continued in the shoe manufacture until the year 1863, when increasing public duties compelled him to abandon it.

Aside from his regular trade Mr. Staples led a busy life, and his services were in constant demand. Of an inquiring and studious turn of mind, with keen perceptive and analytical powers, he grasped a subject readily, and soon became its master. His natural bent was towards the law, and to the study of this profession he devoted much time. He was careful and exact, and drew most of the legal papers required, not only for his own but for adjacent towns, a large part of his work lying in Newburgh. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1847 was elected a justice of the peace, and continued to hold office for a score of years. He was a notary public for many years, and on Jan. 1, 1864, was sworn in as one of the justices of sessions for the county of Ulster. In 1860 he was appointed agent for the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company, and continued to hold that position until his death. He had also been at the time of his demise the agent of the Home Insurance Company since 1865.

Mr. Staples was reared by Christian parents, and exemplified in his life the valuable teachings of his youth. He was a regular attendant of the Marlborough Presbyterian Church, and a willing and liberal contributor to the religious and philanthropic enterprises of his day. He was a sincere friend to the poor, and an active promoter of the material welfare of his native town.

He was a close observer of the golden rule, conscientious in all his dealings, careful in judgment, and discreet in counsel. He was naturally of a sanguine temperament, and looked on the bright side of life. Physically well developed, he was fond of exercise, and was accustomed to taking long walks. He was genial and affable to all, had a pleasant word for the humblest of his friends, and enjoyed a friendly joke. He was plain and unassuming in manner, avoided vain show, and lived a simple, blameless life. He passed away after a brief illness, and in the midst of his years of usefulness and honor, on Jan. 2, 1878, leaving to his family fond recollections of a kind husband and parent, and to his friends and acquaintances the example of a good and just man to emulate. The announcement of his death was received by all with peculiar pain.

The children of Judge Staples were Amanda, wife of Asa Du Bois, of Marlborough; Caroline A., wife of L. M. Hopkins, of Bridgeport, Conn.; and Augusta H., who resides in Newburgh, N. Y., with her mother.

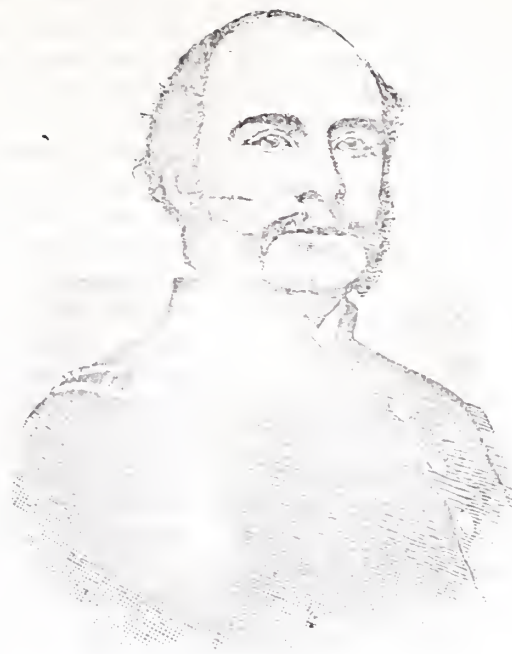
CAPT. NEHEMIAH H. MANN.

Among the heroes who gave up their lives in the cause of liberty during the late civil war none are more worthy of special mention than the subject of this memoir.

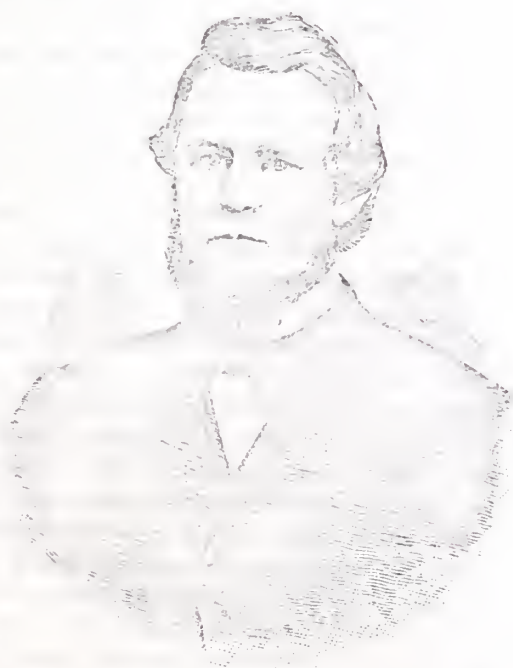
Capt. Mann was born at Littleton, Morris Co., N. J., on July 20, 1837, and was one of a family of six children of John and Phebe (Hallock) Mann, of that place. His father was a native of New York City, and his mother the daughter of James Hallock, one of the early settlers of the town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y. Both were members of the society of Friends, and lived the pure and modest lives peculiar to that sect. His brothers and sisters were James H., now a leading practitioner of dentistry at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; John T., a resident of



Geo. Staples



W. H. Mann



Edw. W. Johnson



John P. Kelchman

Highland, N. Y.; Sarah F., wife of Isaac Ketcham, of Jericho, L. I.; Martha, who resides at the same place; and Anna, wife of Jacob Smith, who resides near Peekskill. He was a cousin to Lieuts. Edward H. and John T. Ketcham, whose portraits accompany his own in this work.

The earlier years of Capt. Mann were passed upon his father's farm in New Jersey. In the year 1855 the latter purchased a farm in Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y., and removed his family to that place. The opening of the war found Capt. Mann pursuing the peaceful avocation of a farmer, all unmindful of the stirring scenes of war and carnage so soon to be enacted in the land, and in which he was destined to perform so important a part. Fired with the enthusiasm of the hour, and realizing in his soul the stern necessities of his country, and appreciating the call for brave men to fill the ranks of the army, the captain enlisted as a private in Company A, in the Lincoln Cavalry, a regiment then being organized in New York City. Passing to the seat of war, he served faithfully with that regiment until his promotion to the rank of second lieutenant on Sept. 9, 1862, when, there being no vacancy in the regiment in that position, he was mustered out of service.

Returning to his home, in the winter of 1862, he taught school a few months at Clintondale, Ulster Co. But still longing for the glories of the battle-field, and nerved anew to the achievement of greater things in his country's behalf, he re-enlisted in the spring of 1863, and was commissioned by Governor Horatio Seymour, on April 2, 1863, as captain of Company M, 4th New York Cavalry, with rank from Feb. 6, 1863.

From this time on the captain experienced the real hardships and perils of a soldier's life. His regiment was sent immediately to the front, and took part, successively, in many of the most important skirmishes and battles of the war. In the midst of them all, Capt. Mann performed his duty bravely and manfully, being one of the most conspicuous men in the regiment. In stature six feet three inches, well proportioned and muscular, he looked and acted the perfect soldier, and by his courteous blending of the qualities of a gentleman with the stern duties of an officer, avoiding meantime the vices of the camp, he enjoyed the love and respect of all his comrades. On June 17, 1863, while engaged in a skirmish with the enemy at Middleburg, Va., the captain headed a squadron, and rescued from the enemy the cavalry leader, Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, who had been abandoned by the regiment which he was attempting to lead and made a prisoner. For this act of bravery Capt. Mann received the warm commendation of his comrades and the personal thanks of Gen. Kilpatrick. But in the performance of the act he was severely wounded in an encounter with two cavalymen, who cut open the entire right side of his face with a sabre-stroke, and, after he was unhorsed, shot him as he lay on the ground, the ball entering at the shoulder-blade and coming out at the breast. He was removed to the hospital at Washington, and after two weeks returned home, where he remained until the following September. Returning to Washington he was placed in command of the dismounted camp, and in February, 1864, again joined his regiment at the front. A few months later, on Aug. 18, 1864,

while gallantly leading a charge at Cedarville, Va., he was shot through the heart and killed instantly. His body, at first buried on the field of his glory, was afterwards exhumed by his brother, Dr. Mann, and interred in the Friends' Burial Ground, at Milton, N. Y., where a handsome monument marks the last resting-place of one whose heroic devotion to his country's cause must ever remain a part of her storied history.

Thus passed away, in the prime of his manhood and the pride of his strength, one who was destined, had he lived, to fill an important place in life. It adds but another chapter to the record of our country's dead. Let all brave and true hearts hope with us that

"Sweet after battle is the tired soldier's rest."

EDWARD H. AND JOHN T. KETCHAM.

The pages of history furnish many examples of those who, abandoning happy homes, loving kindred, and faithful friends, have obeyed the stern voice of duty, and, animated by patriotic devotion, have realized that it is a "sweet and becoming thing to die for one's country." To this noble list of heroes it seems but proper to add the names of Edward Hallock and John Townsend Ketcham, who sealed their patriotism with their lives in the late war, and sacrificed themselves that their country might live.

Edward H. was born in the town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Dec. 27, 1835, and John T. at Jericho, L. I., on Jan. 12, 1838. Both were sons of David Ketcham, a native of Long Island, and who died in Marlborough on April 2, 1860, leaving behind him the record of an upright man, whose humble life and unobtrusive mien are recalled with tender regard, while he is equally remembered for the steadfast rule of righteous dealing which made him as inflexible in justice as he was quiet in manners. Their mother was Martha Townsend, daughter of James Hallock, one of the earliest and most substantial settlers of Marlborough.

The family belonged to the society of Friends. Well educated and of refined feelings, tenderly attached to each other, devoted to their surviving parent, the brothers were fitted to adorn and gladden their home. Tilling the soil of their farm together, and daily exchanging acts of fraternal kindness, these boys were knit together in soul like David and Jonathan. In comfortable circumstances, they were enabled to devote due time to mental improvement, and to cultivate their individual tastes beyond the usual scope of young men in the country. They had inherited honesty, truth, and conscientiousness. They added to these virtues whatever their hours of leisure could secure in mental growth and action.

But their bucolic peace was destined to rude interruption. Not long after their father's body had been laid to rest, and the living support of a widowed mother had devolved upon them, the angry voice of civil war echoed through the land, threatening its institutions with destruction, and tearing asunder the loves and friendships of a century of united happiness. Moved by an earnest and patriotic devotion to the cause of liberty, and firm in their convictions that the

war was from God for the extermination of slavery, each of the brothers wished to enlist in the army, and each thought that the other should remain on the farm with his mother. Their amicable dispute was gravely and privately settled between themselves by lot, and Edward H., the eldest, entered the service of his country at Kingston on Aug. 19, 1862, being commissioned as second lieutenant of Company A, 120th Regiment, New York State Volunteers. And so he turned from the sweet home and the dear ones beneath its roof-tree, and parting with his devoted mother, who, with that grandeur of patriotism that characterized the mothers of Sparta, yet with many misgivings, surrendered him to God and duty, he went forth to battle for his country's rights.

The mother and her youngest son were left to follow from afar the marches of their absent one, while the latter, brave and earnest, was doing his duty manfully. In reading his cheerful letters one would think that marches and privations and perils were but episodes of a tour of pleasant journeying. However arduous his labors or exposed his service, Edward, the "Quaker soldier," had no complaints to make and no despondency to indulge in.

While the elder brother was enduring with cheerful spirit the discomforts and fatigues inseparable from military life, the younger became daily more dissatisfied with his inaction at home. The desire to join his brother, and participate in the glories and dangers of their country's service, grew upon him constantly. Affection for his mother withheld him for many months from declaring the wish of his heart; but at length he could no longer repress his feelings, and on Feb. 6, 1863, he enlisted in New York City, and was commissioned second lieutenant of Company M, 4th Regiment of Cavalry, New York Volunteers.

Thus the two brothers, who became known as "the fighting Quakers," had become members of the Union army, and faithfully and conscientiously performed their duties, eliciting the warm commendation and approbation of their superior officers. At times they were thrown together in the service, while at others they were compelled to follow the strict path of duty alone. On the bloody field at Gettysburg they were destined to final separation. Edward was stricken in the temple on July 2, 1863, by the merrring bullet of a sharpshooter, and putting up his hand and uttering the exclamation, "Oh!" he fell on his elbow and expired. His body was found by his brother on the following morning, and was buried upon the battle-field. It was subsequently exhumed and re-interred in the Friends' burial-ground at Milton, N. Y.

After the death of his brother John T. Ketcham continued in service, although every feeling of affection called him to the home where a widowed mother sat weeping for her first-born. But his brother had fallen in the defense of his country, and it was not for him to turn back from his glorious example. His time was, however, short. In an engagement with the enemy that occurred a short time after his brother's death, he was captured and carried to the rebel capital a prisoner of war, being confined in the notorious "Libby Prison." Three weeks later he succumbed to an attack of fever, and died on Oct. 8, 1863. His remains were returned to his friends and interred in

the Friends' burial-ground at Milton, where all that is mortal of the two brothers now rests, and where two white monuments, side by side, have been raised in memory of a mother's gifts to her country. It is the record of these young soldiers that they performed their duty. Their fame belongs to the Republic, in whose service they died, and in whose story they will always live.

The mother of these young heroes is still residing near Milton, N. Y., at an advanced age, cherishing in her heart of hearts the memory of her soldier boys, perusing and re-perusing their letters so full of patriotism and loving devotion, and hoping for a bright reunion with them in the peaceful realms of the great beyond.

A letter from L. L. Doty, Chief of the Bureau of Military Record of the State of New York, bearing date Sept. 12, 1865, contains the following reference to her sons:

"It has rarely fallen to my lot to peruse letters so full of evidence of pure and patriotic motives,—so marked by eloquence and pathos. Your contribution to the service of the nation has taken from you those that would have made declining years pleasant, but it has given examples that will live as long as history shall have a purpose."

THOMAS D. BLOOMER

is a grandson of William Bloomer, who resided at an early day on what was known as the "dans-kamer" farm, in the township of Newburgh, Orange Co., near the present line of Ulster County. He was a blacksmith by trade, as well as a farmer, and, besides these avocations, kept a public inn near the "Bahu of Gilead" tree, near Newburgh, during the Revolutionary war. Gen. Washington, whose headquarters were in the vicinity, was accustomed frequently to stop at the inn. William Bloomer married Rachel Cosman, and had a family of seven children,—three boys and four girls. The former were named respectively John, Jacob, and Thomas. Jacob located in Orange County, and Thomas in New York City.

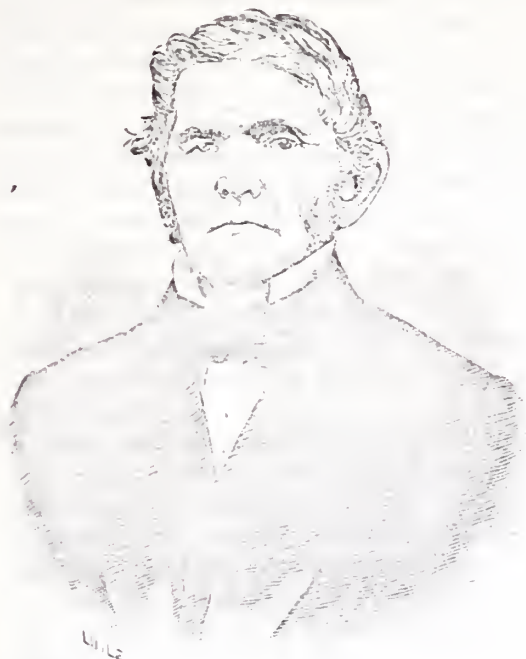
John Bloomer was born on the old farm, and was raised a blacksmith and farmer. Upon attaining manhood, in connection with his son, Thomas D., he purchased the "dans-kamer" farm, and occupied it a number of years. He subsequently removed to the "old Bloomer farm," still nearer the Ulster County line, in Newburgh, which he occupied until his death. He married Martha, daughter of Thomas Denton, of Newburgh (Fostertown), and had three children, viz.: William, Thomas D., and Sarah. The former located in Seneca Co., N. Y., and died there in 1841; Sarah became the wife of Samuel Halsey, and died about 1855. John Bloomer died on Feb. 26, 1862, aged eighty-three years, eight months, and ten days, and his wife on March 17, 1852, aged seventy-one years and twenty-four days. Both are buried in the Marlborough cemetery.

Thomas D. Bloomer was born on the "dans-kamer" farm, on June 16, 1805. He passed the earlier years of his life upon his father's farm, and enjoyed the benefit of such an education as the district schools of his day afforded. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Oliver Cromwell, of Canterbury, Orange Co., in the trade of tanning and



Benj. Harwood
B

carrying. This avocation he followed for five years, when he returned to the home-farm. This, together with his father, he subsequently purchased, and occupied for a number of years. In 1839 he disposed of his interest in the



Thomas D. Bloomer.

farm and removed to Lattingtown, in the town of Marlborough, Ulster Co. He located upon his present farm, purchasing it of William D. Wygant. It was formerly known as the "old Latting homestead," and was purchased of the government, after confiscation, by Thomas Wygant. Here Mr. Bloomer has since resided, and now, at the ripe old age of seventy-five, is still hale and hearty, enjoying that peace and quiet repose which a life of patient industry and self-denial inevitably confers.

Mr. Bloomer has never been active in political affairs. He is a member of the Democratic party, has filled the office of assessor of Marlborough for a number of years, and in 1856 was its supervisor. He has been actively connected with the Presbyterian Church of the village of Marlborough for nearly half a century, and has filled the office of elder for over forty years past. He has always been a liberal supporter of the benevolent and philanthropic enterprises of his day.

On Nov. 18, 1835, Mr. Bloomer was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Cornelius Du Bois, of Marlborough. The children of the union have been John, born March 13, 1837, who is a farmer in Marlborough; Cornelius D., born Jan. 22, 1839, who is also a farmer in the same town; William, born July 23, 1841, who resides on the home-farm; Sarah Elizabeth, born Aug. 29, 1843, who is the widow of Charles H. Free, killed in battle in the Shenandoah Valley during the late war; Selah T., born March 16, 1847, died June 27, 1873; and Mary, born Feb. 5, 1852, who is the wife of Charles A. Wolley, of Marlborough.

William Bloomer is prominently identified with the

politics of the town; filled the office of supervisor in 1872, 1873, and 1875, and has been frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination for member of the State Legislature from his district.

BENJAMIN HARCOURT.

The Harcourt family is said to have been originally a Norman family, and under the name of "de Harcourt" to have entered England with the victorious cohorts of William the Conqueror. Since that time the family has been an influential and prominent one in many parts of England, and is prominently represented to-day in Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

Richard Harcourt is believed to have been the first of the family to settle in this country, and first located at Oyster Bay, Long Island. About the year 1754 he removed to Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he purchased a tract of land comprising about one thousand acres, lying between the villages of Marlborough and Milton, and extending west to the Lattingtown road. His homestead was where Jesse Lyons now resides. He was a man of influence and distinction, and in 1758 was commissioned "One of her Majesty's Justices for the Colony of New York." He occupied a prominent place in the town, and drew many of the early deeds and papers for his section. His wife was Mercy Latting, and his children were Nathaniel, Hannah, Esther, Ann, John, and Mercy. His remains are interred in the burying-ground at Lattingtown.

Nathaniel, the eldest son of Richard, was born in Marlborough, and by the law of primogeniture the estate of his father descended to him alone. The latter, however, he voluntarily divided with his brother John, and both remained in town. Nathaniel married Polly, daughter of Joseph Carpenter, one of the first settlers of the town, and had children Sarah, Mary, Deborah, Richard, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathaniel, and Mercy. Mary became the wife of David Barker, of Saratoga County; Deborah married John Pinkney, of Dutchess County; and Mercy married Cornelius Du Bois, of Marlborough. All of the sons settled in town and died there.

Nathaniel Harcourt, though not a public man, wielded a wide influence in the town, and held a number of precinct and town offices. He was notoriously loyal to the patriot cause during the trying days of the Revolution, and contributed liberally to the support and encouragement of the Continental army, in which, though of weak constitution, he performed some active service at West Point. He was bitterly opposed to the Tories of his section, held no part nor lot with them, and was possessed of great firmness of character. He was strictly fair in all his dealings, honest and conscientious, and died in 1823.

Benjamin Harcourt, son of Nathaniel, was born in Marlborough on Nov. 3, 1788, and passed the earlier years of his life upon his father's farm. His educational advantages were such as the district schools of his locality afforded. Upon attaining manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits upon a portion of his father's home-farm. Subsequently he purchased a farm at Lattingtown, and occupied it until his death, on Dec. 14, 1866.

Mr. Harcourt, aside from his farming pursuits, was an influential man in the town and county, and engaged extensively in other business enterprises. In politics he was a Democrat, and held various offices of trust and responsibility. He was a justice of the peace for several years, supervisor of the town of Marlborough in 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1831, and in November, 1831, was elected sheriff of Ulster County, serving his full term. While a member of the Board of Supervisors he purchased the ground for the county poor-house, and furnished it throughout. He dealt extensively in real estate, was a drover and dealer in cattle, had an interest in the transportation business on the Hudson, and passed an active, earnest, and industrious life, enjoying meanwhile the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lattintown, and a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church of Marlborough.

When twenty-one years of age, Mr. Harcourt was united in marriage to Eleanor, daughter of Matthew Wygant, of Marlborough, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Sarah, Deborah, James Clinton, Eliza, Charles, Alatheia, and Eli, all of whom are living. Sarah resides at Hampton, Orange Co.; Deborah is the wife of Alexander Young, of the same place; Eliza is the wife of Henry Griggs, of Washingtonville, N. Y.; and Alatheia is the wife of William C. Young, of Marlborough.

James Clinton is a prominent resident of Marlborough, and is engaged in farming, and in the freighting business at Marlborough dock. He is a Democrat in politics, and has filled the offices of assessor, school commissioner, and town clerk, and was supervisor of the town in 1854, 1863, and 1880. His wife was Helen, daughter of Abraham Wolley, of Lattintown, and who died on March 8, 1859.

Charles Harcourt is a merchant in Newburgh, N. Y., and Eli is a farmer in Marlborough. Their mother died on Feb. 18, 1862.

DANIEL TOOKER.

The Tooker family is of English origin. Charles, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Suffolk Co., L. I., in 1712. In 1738 he married Hannah Smith, of Brookhaven, and resided at Huntington, L. I., until 1764, when he located in Orange Co., N. Y. He settled at "dans-kamer point," on the Hudson, known at the present time as the Armstrong homestead, where he continued to reside, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until his death, about the year 1785. His children were Reuben, Daniel, Mary, Hannah, Ruth, and Martha.

Reuben, the oldest, was born at Huntington, L. I., in the year 1744, and removed to Orange Co., N. Y., with his father. On Jan. 15, 1768, he married Martha, daughter of Samuel and Charlotte Fowler, of Newburgh, and had five sons and three daughters, viz.: Charles, Samuel, Mary, Daniel, Charlotte, John, Nathaniel, and Hannah. He resided at "dans-kamer point" with his father until the decease of the latter, when he purchased the farm at Middlehope, Orange Co., now owned by Daniel D. Barnes. Though

a farmer, he took great interest in public affairs, and was supervisor of the town of Newburgh for eight successive years. He was an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church of Marlborough, and one of its constituent members in 1767. He died in September, 1806.

Charles, the oldest son of Reuben, was born at "dans-kamer point" on Jan. 15, 1771. He passed his earlier years on the paternal farm at "dans-kamer point" and Middlehope. In 1793 he went to New York City, and engaged in the freighting business between that point and Norfolk, Va. In 1798 he returned to Orange Co., N. Y., and resumed farming. In the year 1809 he removed to Marlborough, Ulster Co., and located where Washburn Baxter lives. Here he remained twelve years, in 1821 removing to the Henry Merritt place, where he died on May 6, 1859, universally respected and beloved. He married Mary, daughter of Wright Carpenter, of Marlborough, and his children were Daniel, Helen, and Martha A. Helen first married Harvey Deyo, of Highland, Ulster Co., in 1824, and is now the widow of Hackaliah Purdy, residing at Hokokus, Bergen Co., N. J. Martha became the wife of the late Benjamin Poyer, of Marlborough, on Sept. 14, 1865, and resides on the Poyer homestead in that town. Mrs. Charles Tooker died in 1867, aged ninety years.

Daniel Tooker was born in Newburgh, Orange Co., Oct. 17, 1801, and was brought to the town of Marlborough by



DANIEL TOOKER.

his father in 1809. He passed his earlier years on his father's farm, and was educated in the district schools of the town. Attaining manhood he married, in 1825, Maria, daughter of Joseph Du Bois, of Highland, Ulster Co., who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in service. In 1839 he located on the "Baxter farm," in Marlborough. Here he remained until about 1846, when he removed to the "old John S. Purdy place," where he died in 1869. Mr. Tooker had seven children, namely: Mary, Wallace, Charles, Helen, Du Bois, Ann, and Julia. Mary is dead;

Wallace resides in California; Charles resides in Marlborough, and is a fruit-farmer; Helen is the wife of William J. Purdy, Esq.; Du Bois is engaged in the mining business in Colorado; Ann is the wife of John Howell, of Hampton, Orange Co.; and Julia is the wife of A. Fellows, of Denver, Col.

Mr. Tooker passed his years quietly as a farmer, being a Democrat in politics, but taking no active part in the strifes of public life. During a long life in Marlborough he was recognized as a substantial and useful citizen, ever ready to contribute to all objects of an elevating and Christianizing character, and being highly respected for his integrity and uprightness.

WILLIAM J. PURDY.

The original ancestor of the Purdy family in this country was Francis Purdy, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1658. He had two sons, Joseph and Francis, who received commissions from the crown as surveyors. Joseph married Elizabeth Ogden, and had Samuel, John, Francis, Daniel, and Joseph. John had three sons, Elisha, Joseph, and Nathaniel. The latter was an Episcopal clergyman, and resided in the township of White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., about three miles from Tarrytown. Elisha, his son, married Mehitable Smith, a daughter of a Presbyterian minister, and a granddaughter of Rev. Mr. Hooker, a Congregational minister, who came over with the Puritans. Elisha moved to Middlehope, in the town of Newburgh, Orange Co., just before the Revolutionary war, but afterwards returned to Westchester County. Subsequently he located in the town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., where he died in 1820.

John S. Purdy, son of Elisha, was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., on July 11, 1763. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Jennings, and had children: Hester, born June 17, 1787, who became the wife of Dennis H. Doyle, and who is now an aged resident of Marlborough; Peter, born Jan. 19, 1789, and who was a sea-faring man, and died at sea; Elisha, born May 3, 1791, who commenced and closed his life in Marlborough; Sarah, born April 17, 1793, who married John Millard, and lives at New Hamburg, Dutchess Co.; Lydia, born Dec. 15, 1795, who married William Smith, of the town of Newburgh; Hachaliah, born Nov. 22, 1797, who married Cornelia, daughter of Charles Millard, of Marlborough, and who passed his life in town; Eliza D., born July 1, 1799, who married Leonard S. Carpenter, of Marlborough; Martha, born April 3, 1801, and who is the wife of Richard R. Fowler, of Holly, N. Y.; Maria, born March 5, 1803, who became the wife of Josiah Carpenter, of Marlborough; Dennis D., born Dec. 4, 1805, who married Caroline, daughter of Michael Wygant, of Marlborough, and who resides in town; and William J., born Oct. 16, 1809, and who was drowned in the Hudson River when a young man. John S. Purdy died in Marlborough on Sept. 23, 1856.

William J. Purdy is the only child of Dennis D. and Caroline (Wygant) Purdy, and was born in Marlborough on Aug. 1, 1831. His earlier years were passed upon his father's farm, when he also enjoyed the benefits of such an

education as the district schools of his day afforded. At the age of twenty-three he went West on a prospecting tour, but returned after two years to his native town. After one year he received his present farm, by deed, of his father,



William J. Purdy

and having erected the dwelling-house and other buildings upon it, took up a permanent residence as a farmer and fruit-grower in Marlborough.

Aside from his farm-duties, Mr. Purdy has found time to devote himself quite largely to public affairs. A member of the Democratic party, he has filled various offices in the town, among others those of commissioner of highways, inspector of elections, and justice of the peace; being elected to the latter office in 1878 for a term of four years. He is the agent for the town of the Quassick National Bank of Newburgh, and through him a large portion of the banking business of his locality is carried on. With this business he also associates that of a real estate and insurance agent. In 1871 he became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Marlborough, and has been the treasurer of the board of trustees since 1873. He enjoys a wide influence in the town, and his advice and counsel are sought by many of his fellow-townsmen; his dealings being characterized by strict integrity, and based on conscientious principles.

In August, 1862, Mr. Purdy was commissioned by the Governor of the State as a recruiting officer at Marlborough, with the rank of second lieutenant. He immediately opened an office in the town, and raising his quota of thirty-three men, became an officer in Company G, 156th Regiment, New York State Volunteers. In December, 1862, the company formed a portion of Banks' expedition to New Orleans, and subsequently participated in several important engagements, in which Lieut. Purdy took part, at times being in

command of the company. A portion of the time while in service Lieut. Purdy had command of the guard at Gen. Banks' headquarters, and was detailed as the commander of the company to stand guard at Plaquemine, La. He performed his military duties with fidelity and exactness, and resigned in February, 1864, on a surgeon's certificate of disability.

On Jan. 7, 1858, Mr. Purdy was united in marriage to Helen, daughter of Daniel Tooker, of Marlborough. The children are Misses Carrie, Ella, and Fanny Purdy.

BENJAMIN POYER.

Thomas Poyer, the grandfather of Benjamin, was a native of England, and a clergyman of the Established Church. He was sent to America as a missionary, and in 1709 his field



BENJAMIN POYER.

of labor was Jamaica, Long Island. Not much is known of his family, except that a son of his was a resident of Fishkill, N. Y., during the Revolutionary war. At the close of the latter he returned to New York City, and died soon after.

Joseph, the father of Benjamin, was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., and was a weaver by trade, and also engaged in farming. He married Martha Rogers, of Fishkill, and resided at that place until 1819, when he removed to New Paltz, Ulster Co., where he pursued his usual avocation until his death, in 1854. His wife died in 1859. His children were Elizabeth, Thomas, Margaret, Benjamin, Maria, Harriet, Jacob, and Caroline.

Benjamin Poyer was born at Fishkill on June 6, 1803, and passed the earlier years of his life on his father's farm, enjoying meanwhile the benefits of the district schools of his locality. In 1839 he hired a farm in the town of Esopus, and after one year removed to Fairfax Co., Va., where he remained eight years, engaged in farming. At the expiration of this period Mr. Poyer purchased the

Stephen Powell farm, in Esopus, and tilled it for two years. He then purchased a farm in the town of New Paltz, and resided at that point nearly two years. In 1850 he took up his residence in Marlborough, purchasing the Richard Fowler farm, better known as the "old Capt. Lockwood place." Here he remained until his death, on Feb. 26, 1879.

Mr. Poyer, though a member of the Republican party, took no active part in politics, and was never a seeker after public office. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marlborough, and one of the building committee at the time of the erection of the present handsome house of worship. He also filled the office of trustee in the church. He passed his years within the inner circle of life, laboring industriously upon his farm, was recognized as a substantial and valuable citizen, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all. He was twice married. His first wife was Ann, daughter of Stephen Powell, of Esopus, by whom he had three children, viz.: Stephen, John C., and Virginia C. Stephen died while serving as a soldier in the late Rebellion; John occupies the home-farm; Virginia C. became the wife of Dr. Solomon E. Hasbrouck, of New Paltz, in 1871. He died on March 15, 1872, leaving one child. She is the present wife of Edward W. Du Bois, of Marlborough. Mr. Poyer's first wife died in 1863. On Sept. 14, 1865, he married Martha A., daughter of Charles Tooker, of Marlborough, who is his surviving widow.

LEONARD S. CARPENTER.

Benjamin Carpenter, the ancestor of the Carpenter family in Ulster County, came from England about the year 1778, and located at Oyster Bay, Long Island. One of his children was Joseph, who located in the town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., about the year 1753. He married Sarah Latting, of Oyster Bay, and had children, Mercy, Benjamin, Latting, Sarah, Joseph, Richard, Wright, and Mary. Wright married Ann Smith, of Newburgh, N. Y. His children were Luff, Asa, Mobury, Mary, Ann, Joseph, Sarah, Leonard, Latting, Ruth, and Hannah.

Leonard S. Carpenter was born in the town of Marlborough on Oct. 28, 1804, and was the third child of Capt. Mobury and Anna (Merritt) Carpenter.

The brothers and sisters of Mr. Carpenter were Leonard, born Sept. 18, 1801, died Jan. 30, 1862; Josiah W., born Sept. 17, 1802, died April, 1843; Alatheia, born April 13, 1806, who became the wife of Michael Wygant, of Marlborough, and who died in 1875; Charles L., born June 8, 1808, died March 15, 1869; Ann Adelia, born Jan. 30, 1811, and who is still living; and James Carpenter, born Dec. 14, 1814, and who has long been a prominent merchant of Marlborough.

Our subject passed the earlier years of his life in assisting his father in running a sloop to New York, and in various enterprises which his father carried on in the locality in which he resided, in connection with the transportation business. His educational advantages were limited.

Upon attaining manhood he still continued an able and valuable assistant of his father, until about the year 1832, when he established a wood-yard in New York City, and

being then less plentiful than now. On April 1st of the following year, in company with his brother-in-law, Dennis H. Doyle, Mr. Carpenter purchased a portion of the old Verriest farm, and the two carried on the business of farming and fruit-raising until the death of Mr. Doyle, on Jan. 20, 1844, when Mr. Carpenter became the sole owner.

Aside from his occupation as a farmer, Mr. Carpenter was prominently identified with the Quassaick National Bank of Newburgh, N. Y., for a long term of years, and was one of the directors of that institution at the time of



S. B. Carpenter

its organization. He was afterwards its vice-president for a long period, a portion of the time acting as president. This position made him the banker of his town and locality, and through him a large portion of the banking business of that section was transacted.

Averse to the holding of public office, he was prominently identified with the benevolent and Christian enterprises of his day, and felt a deep interest in the material development of his native town. He was one of the organizers of Christ Episcopal Church, Marlborough, and for many years held its chief offices. The ground on which the church stands, as well as the cemetery back of it, was donated to the church by Mr. Carpenter and Dennis H. Doyle.

On May 17, 1832, Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage to Eliza Doyle, daughter of John S. Purdy, of Marlborough. Two children were born of the union, Dennis M. Carpenter, a successful member of the bar, now residing in Marlborough on his father's homestead, and Hester Doyle, wife of Daniel D. Barnes, of Middlehope, Orange Co.

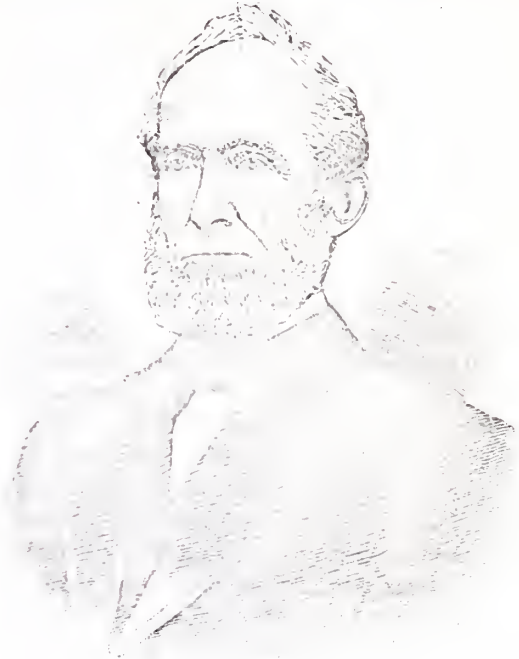
In August, 1869, Mr. Carpenter was again married, to Hannah, daughter of Daniel T. and Mary (Reeve) Smith, of Hampton, Orange Co. This lady died without issue in November, 1877.

Mr. Carpenter died in March, 1875, and his first wife in October, 1865.

JACOB HANDLEY

is a son of Valentine Handley, who resided at Baltimore, Md., in 1812, and who subsequently resided at Hanover. He was a blacksmith by trade, and after locating at different points, finally settled in Philadelphia, where he passed a large portion of his life. His wife was Margaret Horting, and the children Jacob, Mary, Benjamin, Catharine, Joanna, Margaret, and two others, who died in infancy.

Jacob Handley was born Dec. 12, 1804, at Caughnawaga, Pa. At the age of eight or nine years he hired out in the



JACOB HANDLEY.

business of making night-lamps of cork and eards. Subsequently he was a shepherd-boy, near Philadelphia, and tended his flocks in the neighborhood of the present site of Girard College. When twelve years of age he was bound out as an apprentice to a shoemaker, and after several years he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, in the same city. In both of these avocations Mr. Handley was compelled to work very hard and without compensation. During his boyhood days he received no opportunity to acquire an education, but enjoyed only the opportunities of learning afforded in the Sabbath-school, where he learned to read. Subsequently he was a close student of books, and at odd times passed through a valuable and rigid course of self-education. All of these earnest efforts at the attainment of an education were made in the face of opposition upon the part of his master.

Upon reaching his majority, Mr. Handley commenced work in Philadelphia as a journeyman cabinet-maker at two dollars a week. In 1825 he removed to New York City, where he worked at piece-work, working with the firm of Miller & Stoutenburgh for eight years at day's work. In 1827, Mr. Handley married Miss Phebe Piggett, of New York. This lady died in 1878, after over fifty years of married life.

In 1834, Mr. Handley established business as a looking-glass-frame maker, in New York City, and in the winter of

1835-36 he purchased his first real estate in that city, which he still owns. In 1840 he removed to Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y., and purchased his present residence near that village. He continued, however, to carry on his business in New York City for three years longer. At Milton, Mr. Handley engaged in real-estate transactions, and at this writing he owns a large amount of property in and around that place. For many years he has been the leading owner of real estate in the town, and has done much in building up and beautifying the village. He is the owner of both the hotels in Milton. As a member of the firm of Pratt, Handley & Co., he engaged largely in the transportation business on the Hudson at one time, and subsequently carried on that business for several years himself. He owns the principal dock at Milton.

Mr. Handley has pursued a singularly active and busy life, and from a small beginning, by earnest labor, frugality, and the exercise of excellent judgment he has worked up to a position of responsibility in the town, and is universally respected and esteemed. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been a seeker after office, and has filled no office in the town but that of assessor. Having now attained the ripe old age of seventy-five, he still manifests great activity and business enterprise, and is a well-preserved and intelligent gentleman.

Mr. Handley had ten children, of whom Alonzo J., Cordelia A., Theophelia G., and Florence A. attained years of maturity. Theophelia G. is the wife of William H. Townsend, a merchant of Milton, and Florence A. is the wife of Charles Weston, of New York City.

JOHN B. BALL

is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Edward Ball, who was born about 1640, came to this country from Wales in the year 1664, and located at Branford, Conn., where he married Abigail, daughter of Thomas Blachley. On October 25th of the following year, in company with twenty-five persons, he settled on the site of the present prosperous city of Newark, N. J., where he remained, and where some of his descendants are still honored and useful citizens. Others live in different parts of New Jersey and the United States. He was a man of influence and prominence, and occupied positions of trust and responsibility among his fellows. He was high-sheriff of Essex Co., N. J., in 1692 and 1693, and filled many minor offices. His last appearance in public life was as a member of the grand jury of Essex County, in February, 1709-10. He was living in June, 1724, being then at an advanced age.

The children of Edward and Abigail Ball consisted of four sons and two daughters, viz.: Caleb, Joseph, Moses, Thomas, Abigail, and Lydia. Caleb and his wife, Sarah, had two sons, Caleb² and John, who moved to Hanover, N. J., before 1740. Joseph died in 1733, and left children. Moses died in 1747, leaving no issue. Thomas died in 1747, and left children. Abigail became the wife of Daniel Harrison, and died leaving children. Lydia married Joseph Peck, and left children.

John, son of Caleb 2d, left three sons, David, Daniel, and

Samuel. David left a family. Daniel had five wives, and died in 1820, aged eighty-three. Samuel was twice married; his first wife was Miss Miller, of Elizabeth, N. J., and the children of the union were Annie, Elizabeth, and Cornelius. His second wife was the widow Plume, whose maiden name was Deborah Farrand, and his children by this marriage were Aaron, Samuel, Electa, Lydia, Sarah, John, James, Harvey, Amzi, and Deborah.

Cornelius, son of Samuel, by his first wife, was married at Chatham, N. J., on Sept. 4, 1786, to Sarah Budd. His children were Phebe, born Sept. 20, 1788, and who married David Edwards, of Chatham, N. J.; Jacob G., born Sept. 9, 1790; Burn. Budd, born Dec. 26, 1793, who served in the war of 1812, and afterwards settled in Indiana; William, born Nov. 28, 1795, and who settled in Ohio, about 1814; Samuel, born April 12, 1797, and who located in Mobile, Ala., in 1818; and Mary, born Sept. 15, 1800, and who married Thomas Thompson, of Moreau, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Jacob G. Ball, father of the subject of this sketch, was a potter by trade, and married Lueretia Hoyt, at Norwalk, Conn., on Nov. 30, 1809. The children of this union were Albert, born Sept. 13, 1810, who married Susan Depew, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1833, and who settled in Texas, in 1840; William, born Aug. 21, 1812, and who resides at Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N. Y.; Mary E., born June 10, 1815, who married Abner Brown, and who also resides in Northumberland; George, born May 9, 1817, a successful and prosperous merchant of Galveston, Texas; Charles, born April 4, 1819, who married Rebecca Simpson, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and who went overland to California, in 1849, where he still resides; Sarah, born May 14, 1821, died Oct. 8, 1824; John B., our subject; James, born Feb. 14, 1825, who married Sarah Scott, of Poughkeepsie, in 1851, and who died at that place on May 9, 1862, of fever contracted while serving in the Union army in North Carolina; Job, born March 4, 1827, who went to Texas in 1846, and afterwards to New Mexico, where he now resides; Harriet, born Jan. 20, 1829, died August, 1833; Nettie, born Jan. 8, 1831, and who married T. J. Girardeau, at Galveston, Texas, on Nov. 14, 1872; and Lueretia H., born April 8, 1833, and who married Robert S. Armstrong, of Milton, Aug. 31, 1879.

Jacob G. Ball married the widow Hoxie, of Poughkeepsie, for a second wife, on Dec. 4, 1836, and had three children by the union, viz.: Samuel, born March 25, 1838, who married Elizabeth Thompson, of Moreau, N. Y., and settled at Scotch Plains, N. J.; Ellen, born July 14, 1840, and who removed to California in 1863, where she married R. G. Stanwood, of Marysville; and Burn. B., born March 17, 1842, who served in the regular army of the United States during the late Rebellion, and who married Adelaide Mackey, of Milton, N. Y.

John B. Ball was born in Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on April 5, 1823, and was the seventh child of Jacob G. and Lueretia (Hoyt) Ball. He passed his early years at work on the farm of his father, attending the district school in the winter season. In the year 1836 he removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and worked in a pottery which his father owned at that point. In the spring of



John B. Ball

1841 he went to Kingston, this county, and worked at the pottery business two years. He then entered the foundry of J. W. Baldwin, at Kingston, as an apprentice in the moulding business. After two years he removed to Milton, and commenced work as a journeyman in the Milton Foundry, then owned and operated by Dr. Lee Eusign. In a few years he purchased a quarter and then a half interest in the business, and finally became, in 1855, the sole proprietor of the foundry. From that time until April 1, 1869, Mr. Ball continued to successfully operate the foundry, giving it a wide reputation, and being recognized for many years as one of the leading manufacturers of the

county. The enterprise is now conducted by Robert S. Armstrong, Mr. Ball having retired from active business. He occupies a handsome residence overlooking the Hudson, and is one of the most substantial and most highly esteemed citizens of Milton.

In the spring of 1848, Mr. Ball was united in marriage to Sarah Brown, who was reared from a child in the family of George Hallock, of Milton. This lady died Feb. 19, 1874, leaving no issue. His present wife is Maggie B., daughter of J. Oscar Clarke, of Marlborough, whom he married in October, 1877. By this union an infant son, John B. Ball, Jr., has been born.

ESOPUS.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

ESOPUS is one of the eastern towns of the county, and lies between the Hudson River and the valley formed by the Wallkill and the Rondout. It is bounded on the north by Kingston, on the east by the county line, on the south by Lloyd and New Paltz, and on the west by Rosendale and Ulster. The area of the town, as stated in the census of 1875, comprised 19,898 acres. Of this area 12,697 acres were improved and 7291 acres unimproved. Of the latter 6059 acres were woodland, leaving 1232 acres described as "other unimproved." The territory of the town comprises portions of the three ancient patents, the Kingston, the Hurley, and the New Paltz. About two-thirds of the northern and central portions are from the Kingston patent, the southern portion from the New Paltz, and a narrow strip next to the Wallkill from the Hurley patent. The title to these patents is explained fully in the general history.

We add two extracts from the revised statutes, showing the legal description of the town:

"The town of Esopus shall contain all that part of said county bounded easterly by the bounds of the county; southerly by New Paltz; westerly and northerly by the east bank of the Wallkill till its confluence with the Rondout Creek; and thence by the middle of said creek to the bounds of the county."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i. page 218.

"All that part of the north portion of the town of New Paltz lying and being north of a line commencing on the Hudson River at the southeast corner of the farm now owned and occupied by William Waring, and running thence north fifty-eight degrees and forty-five minutes west to the Wallkill River, then up along said river as it runs to the present line of the town of Esopus, is hereby set off and annexed to, and shall hereafter form a part of, the town of Esopus."—*Laws of 1842*, Chap. 215; also *Revised Statutes*, vol. i. page 218.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this town is somewhat rolling in the eastern part; elevations of considerable height occur in the central, and the country is broken and hilly in the western portion. Inclosed between the river and the Rondout Creek, the topography is marked and peculiar. Hussey*

*There are memoranda from old deeds showing Frederick Hussey to have owned land in that vicinity.

Hill—said to be named for an Indian—is one thousand feet high, and other summits farther south rise to the height of one thousand six hundred and thirty-two feet above tide-water.

There are no very important streams except those which form the boundaries. The Swarte Kill, rising on the slopes of the central hills, flows southward into the town of New Paltz. Black Creek consist of two branches, one from the south and the other from the north. It flows into the Hudson a short distance south of Elmore's Corners, and not far from the junction of the two branches. Several unimportant rivulets flow into the Wallkill, and others into the Rondout below the junction. There are several ponds in the town, and these with the varied scenery of hill and dale constitute landscapes of considerable beauty. The high grounds along the Hudson are well adapted to villa sites, and many of these are crowned with handsome residences.

This town having an extensive river-front along the Hudson, and bordering also upon the navigable waters of the Rondout, has many facilities for commerce, and its shipping interests are of much importance.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The territory now included in the town of Esopus was originally known as Cline Esopus, to distinguish it from the larger tract called Esopus, north and west of the Rondout and the Wallkill. A few families settled upon this tract before 1700. The records of deeds in the county clerk's office and the general annals of Kingston give some clue to the names and location of these settlers. The southern portion of this town was a part of the New Paltz patent, and a narrow triangle along the Wallkill and the Rondout was a part of the Hurley patent. To the chapters upon these three towns respectively, reference is made for the full details of early settlement.

A very early deed is shown by the following memorandum:

Feb. 13, 1688.—The Trustees of Kingston granted unto Cline Westphalen and Abel Westphalen a tract of land "lying and being upon

Hudson's River to the Northward of the Kallikoon Hook, and so along said river to the bounds of Capt. John Sprague."

The location of this is very clearly indicated. It must have been a large tract, and the language used indicates that John Sprague was also living somewhere south of what is now Port Ewen. As no other names are given in describing the boundaries, it is evident these were probably the earliest settlers.

The following notes by Mr. Benjamin Niese, both about his own ancestors and also several other families, afford further information concerning early settlement.

His great-grandfather came from Holland, and settled at a very early day down the river. His son was Laurens Niese, whose homestead was in the town of Esopus. The sons of Laurens were Johannes, George, Jacob, Laurens, Jr.; daughters, Mrs. Benjamin Slater and Mrs. Richard Van Vleet. George died in this town (was married and drowned; his son Eliza also met the same death). Jacob died unmarried, and also Laurens. Johannes lived at Greenkill, on the present place owned by Caspar De Graff. The sons of Johannes were Benjamin (born Dec. 8, 1798), Jacob, Peter, Isaac; daughters, Anna, who married and settled in Marletown; Elizabeth (Mrs. Van Aken, and after his death Mrs. Hiram Terpenning); Maria (Mrs. Russell Benton); Blandina, who married and settled at New Paltz.

Benjamin Niese was first chosen to the office of constable in the year 1823; in 1824 constable and collector, and to 1832 inclusive. In 1833 he was chosen justice of the peace and served a full term. He was again elected and served almost continuously until Jan. 1, 1879. Benjamin Niese's mother's name was Van Aken. Her ancestors had been in Esopus for several generations. The old Van Aken homestead of Mr. Niese's ancestors was at Greenkill, nearly opposite Whiteport. The property now belongs to the estate of the late A. Bruyn Hasbrouck. Mrs. Niese's father's name was Benjamin Van Aken.

The old Ephraim Louw homestead under the mountain is now occupied by a great-grandson of the same name. The sons of the first Ephraim were Jacobus and Abraham. Ephraim Louw is mentioned as overseer of the highways in the Kingston records, 1788.

The John Van Vleet homestead was also under the mountain,—the homestead now occupied by Garret I. Freer. This place is not as early as the Louw's given above. Among the sons of John Van Vleet were John, Jr., and Jacob.

Martinus Eckert is mentioned as an overseer of the highways for territory now in Esopus, in the Kingston records, 1788.

The homestead of Marinus Van Aken was near the river, the present place of James and George Van Aken. It has been continually in the hands of the family from the earliest settlement. He was succeeded by his son Eliphaz, and his son was Jacobus, and the present owners are James and George, sons of Ebenezer, who was the son of Jacobus.

Henry Ostrander was an early settler of Esopus. He was a descendant of Jan Ostrander, and married Elizabeth Wambony, of Kingston. Soon after his marriage he purchased a farm at the foot of Hussey Hill, and not far from

Kallikoon Hook, a place noted for wild turkeys. This must have been as early as 1730, for in 1760, in consequence of his large family, he removed to Plattkill for the purpose of securing a larger farm for their convenience.

The following description of a farm deeded to Arien Gerretse, March 25, 1724, seems to apply to the southeast part of the Hurley patent, within the present limits of Esopus and Rosendale:

... "lying and being within the limits of Hurley aforesaid, on the southeast side of the Rondout Creek and on both sides of the Paltz Creek, beginning on the south side of a certain creek commonly called Swarte Kill, where the falls on the Paltz Creek, being the bounds of Coll. Jacob Rutsen; then along his line and said Swarte Kill to the northernmost part thereof, and from thence east to the line of Kingston; then along said line of Kingston north to the patented lands of the heirs of Jacob Aertse; then along said land to the patented land of Mattys and Nicolas Blasyan so as it runs to the land of said Rutse, and along the same to the first station; being bounded easterly to the land of Kingston, southerly by said Col. Jacob Rutsen, northwesterly by the lands of the said Mattys and Nicholas Blasyan and the heirs of said Jacob Aertse."

Likewise,

... "four acres of land on the south side of said Swarte Kill by the two falls that lays upon said kill next the Paltz Creek, and privilege to make two dams upon said falls."

Also,

... "a certain tract lying within the bounds of Hurley aforesaid, beginning on the south side of the Green Creek by the bridge on the east side of the high-road that leads to the New Paltz; from thence along said road to the brow of the hill on the road that leads to the house of Jan Freer, and from thence all along said brow of the hill to the line of Kingston; then along said line north to the Green Creek; then up along said creek to the first station; being bounded easterly by the corporation of Kingston, northerly by said Green Kill, and westerly by the said High-Road."

Of the Houghtaling family, so prominent in the public affairs of this town, it is understood that the original pioneers were two brothers from Holland. One settled in Greene County, the other in Ulster. The earliest Houghtaling homestead in this town was undoubtedly at what is now South Rondout. A grandson of the pioneer was Jeremiah Houghtaling; one of his sons was Abram I., and Robert S. Houghtaling, to whom we are indebted for this and other items, is a son of Abram I.

From land records at Albany, vol. ii. page 114, as quoted by Jonathan Hasbrouck, it appears that Frederick Hussey bought, June 12, 1685, a tract of 2960 acres betwixt Rondout Kill and Cline Esopus, called Hussey's Hill, including Cline Esopus, Fly, and Sunken Fly at the mouth of the Rondout, and two small lakes.

The following is evidently a full statement of the citizens of Esopus residing upon that part taken from Hurley, for the date given:

"A list for the overseer of Hurley Town, east side of the Wallkill, March 28th, 1781."

DAYS.		DAYS.	
"Johannis Hardenbergh.....	10	"Ephraim Keyser.....	1
Timothy Telsey.....	3	Daniel York.....	2
John Winfield.....	6	Johannis York.....	2
Benjamin Winfield.....	2	Jonathan Hardenbergh.....	2
Hendrick Smith.....	7	Isaac Hardenbergh.....	2
Jonathan Hutchinson.....	3	David Turner.....	2
Joseph Gee.....	3	Jeromeus Burger.....	1
Direk Keyser.....	1	Zacharias Shayer.....	6

This assessment shows the relative standing, as regards

property, of those sixteen persons. Johannis Hardenburgh seems to have led all the rest.

Coming down to the organization of the town, we have the data for determining all the inhabitants in what is now Esopus, except the portion taken from New Paltz in later years.

Most of the highway rolls of 1811 are preserved among the papers in the office of the town clerk, and by using a portion of those for the year 1812 a complete series is obtained, as given below. The description of the districts being easily traced at the present time, the record determines not only the names of all the male inhabitants liable for highway work, but also the part of the town in which they lived about seventy years ago.

Road District No. 1 (1812): "From John J. Slegt to the three-mile stone, whereof Ephraim Low, Jun., is overseer."—Ephraim Low, Jun., John J. Slegt, Jacob Winfield, John Staats, Theophilus Ellsworth, William Ellsworth, Henry Ellsworth, John Longyear, Daniel Sits, John Van Vliet, David Monelt, Robert J. Monelt, Benjamin Bogardus, Leonard Krows, Widow Cornelius Houghtaling, Jacobus Du Bois, Peter I. Brinck, John W. Houghtaling, Abraham Van Vliet, Jun., Arie Van Vliet, Tennis C. Houghtaling.

Road District No. 2 (1812): "From the three-mile stone to the bounds of New Paltz, near John Bever, whereof Peter H. Eckert is overseer."—Peter H. Eckert, Henry Hammon, Stephen Eckert, Jeremiah Degraff, John F. Sluyter, Solomon Eckert, Jonathan Degraff, John Lith, John Smith, Martinus Cole, Johannis Weist, Solomon Eckert, Widow Johannah Degraff, John L. Post, Peter R. Decker, Henry Van Every, Tennis Van Vliet, Thomas Van Vliet, Sylvester Eckert, Benjamin Delemater, Cornelius D. B. Delemater, Jeremiah Eckert, Reuben Decker.

Road District No. 3 (1812): "From Hudson's River where John I. Lefevre to the bounds of New Paltz, whereof Peter Parcel is overseer."—Peter Parcel, John De Garbo, John I. Lefevre, William Litts, Nathan Whitney, Isaac Sluyter, Conradt Weist, Jacob Neese, Low R. Weist, Jr., Low R. Weist, Jr., William Degraff, John Greatsinger, William Hasbrouck, John Price.

Road District No. 4 (1812): "From Willet Simmons to intersect the Paltz Road near the Peach Orchard, whereof Jonah Cornell is overseer."—Jonah Cornell, Stephen Greatsinger, Isaac Mott, John Merrit, Jacob Eckert, Hezekiah Ferguson, John Hunt, Richard Wiley, Jacob Shears, James Zinhens, John P. Eckert, Peter Eckert, Joel Myner, David Wells, Philip A. Sheres.

Road District No. 5: "From the Cross-Road near the house of John Cole to Hudson's River, for which Matthew Van Keuren is overseer."—Matthew Van Keuren, Benjamin Van Aken, Benjamin B. Van Aken, Johannis Cole, Levi Deyo, William Smith, John W. Van Keuren.

Road District No. 6: "From the house of William Styles to the bounds of Hurley, near the house of James Auchmoody, whereof Isaac Delemater is overseer."—Isaac Delemater, Ephraim Van Aken, William Styles, Ephraim Low, Ephraim Low, Jr., Jeremiah Terpenning, Abraham G. Van Aken, Widow Polly Van Aken, Matthew and Abram Van Aken, John Van Aken, Widow Polly Bur-

nett, Cornelius L. Hasbrouck, Solomon Eckert and son, Simon Barnar, Jonathan Woolsey, Johannis Smith, Matthew Stone, Mores Day, Peter W. Ostrander, John Van Keuren, Benjamin Delemater, Cornelius D. Delemater, Frederick F. Van Nostrandt, Frank H. Van Wagener, Walter Sluyter, Benjamin Sluyter, Jr., Josiah Carrigin, Johannis Barnar, Christopher Davis.

Road District No. 7: "From the bounds of Hurley near the house of David Ackerman to the intersection of District No. 6, whereof John Terpenning is overseer."—John Terpenning, Boudewine Terpenning, John Nettress, Henry Plough, Entrim Decker, Elihu Bever, George Elkins, John Olmstead, Peter D. Terpenning, Steven Bedford.

Road District No. 8: "From District No. 2 at the Esopus Church to Hudson's River at the ferry of John Van Aken, for which John E. Van Aken is overseer."—John Van Aken, John Winfield, John Delemater, William Terpenning, James Bedford, Abraham Terpenning, Joshua Terpenning, John Delemater, Tjerek P. Terpenning, William I. Houghtaling, Zachariah Burger, Elias Hardenbergh, Reuben Decker, John Wells, George Terpenning, Henry Terpenning, Nehemiah Ostrander, Hendrickus Terpenning.

Road District No. 9: "From the ferry of John E. Van Aken to District No. 1 at Matthias Schryver's, whereof John W. Houghtaling is overseer."—John W. Houghtaling, Solomon Terpenning, Martinus Schryver, Jacobus Van Aken, Jacob Gulnaek, Martinus Schryver, Jr., John Johnson, Thomas Wells, Eliphas Van Aken, Benjamin Wells, Cornelius Velie, Abraham Van Vleet, Jacobus Terpenning.

Road District No. 10: "From District No. 6 near the house of Jacob Weist to the ferry of Benjamin A. Van Aken, whereof Solomon Degraff is overseer."—Solomon Degraff, Jacob Wurt, Benjamin A. Van Aken, Cornelius D. Krum, Moses York, David Van Wagener, Abraham Eckert, Benjamin Van Aken, Thomas Guinnis, Peter Atkins, Abraham A. Van Aken, James Van Aken, Peter P. Dumont, Abraham Seamaus, Jacob T. Cook, Peter P. Decker.

Road District No. 11: "From Hudson's River at Joshua Degraff's to District No. 6, near the house of the Widow Van Aken, whereof Jonathan Sluyter is overseer."—Jonathan Sluyter, Benjamin Sluyter, Elias Terpenning, Abraham C. Delemater, Henriens Van Wagener, Abubster Schryver, Charles Wells, Zacharias Schryver, Charles Wells, Johannis Schryver, Jacobus Louw, Jacobus and John Degraff, Widow Degraff, Joshua Degraff, Simon Terpenning, Henry Schryver, Isaac Hamilton, Sylvester Terpenning, Gerrit Terpenning, Jr., Samuel Terpenning, Luke Remme, Simeon Schryver.

Road District No. 12: "From District No. 1 near John Velie's house to a stone marked S. F., west near the Rondout Creek, for which Jeremiah Houghtaling is chosen overseer."—Jeremiah Houghtaling, Cornelius Houghtaling, Hezekiah Houghtaling, Abraham Houghtaling, John Velie, Cornelius C. Delemater, John I. Houghtaling, Jeremiah Houghtaling, Jr., Peter Delemater, John Bodine.

Road District No. 13 (1812): "From the Rondout Creek at a beech-tree opposite the house of James Ham-meltown, Jr., whereof Abraham H. Van Aken is overseer."

—Abraham H. Van Aken, Garret I. Freer, Peter Van Aken, Garret Freer, William Clark, Jacob Van Aken, Samuel Contant, Derrick Crum, John Neese, Isaac Van Aken, Stephen Waring, Cornelius C. Delemater, Peter Delemater, John Bodine, Jacob B. Van Aken, Nathaniel S. Brodhead, Jeremiah Clearwater, Handary Row.

Road District No. 14 (1812): "From District No. 1 near the house of David Pareel to District No. 12, whereof John H. Post is overseer."—John H. Post, Solomon Parcel, David Pareel, John A. Low, Benjamin Parcel, Samuel Swart, John G. Krum, Lyman Krum, Jeremiah Van Keuren.

No. 15: "From the bounds of Hurley to Willet Simmons', whereof James C. Ferguson is overseer."—James Ferguson, Willet Simmons, Rowlen Robinson, Job Minard, Adin Hunt, Thomas Frost, Timothy Humphrey, James Minard, Ezekiel Roads, Thomas Ferguson, Benjamin Turner, Basley Ferguson, David Minard, John B. Schofield, Abraham Snyter, Jr., Davis Coddington, Richardson Cornell, John Mott, James Hunt.

The poll list at the town-meeting of 1812 shows 119 votes cast. At the first town meeting the year before, 155 votes were cast, and these poll lists are both in good preservation among the town papers.

The town laws passed in 1811 or 1812 provide for a pound "as near to the house of William I. Houghtaling as possible."

A bounty of \$12.50 was offered for "each wolf killed within the town of Esopus; the person killing the same must bring the head with the ears on and make oath to the facts."

From the original certificate of election returns filed in the town clerk's office May 10, 1811, it appears that at an election held the last Tuesday of April, 1811, and continued by adjournment during the first and second days of May, there were the following results:

For Lieutenant-Governor.—Nicholas Fish had 109 votes; De Witt Clinton, 19.

For Senator.—Elisha Williams had 109 votes; Erastus Root, 20; William Saber, 20.

Among the town papers is a letter directed to Jonathan Snyter, Esq., giving the names of the peddlers licensed by the State in Ulster County during April, 1811: April 15th, Robert Broomlee; 25th, Samuel Harbison, John Doughan; 26th, James Wood; 30th, James Donaldson, Gordon Gilmore, John Hawshorn, Michael Douglass.

The total assessed valuation of 1815 was \$82,140. For the year 1816 it was \$87,200. The assessment-roll of 1816 is preserved, and shows the following persons assessed for \$1000 or upwards:

Isaac Delemater.....	\$1250	William Terpenning.....	\$1050
Jacobus and Johannes Degraff.....	1600	Margaret Terpenning and son.....	1100
Solomon Degraff and son.....	1000	Elias Terpenning.....	1100
Garret I. Freer.....	2200	James Van Aken.....	1150
Jeremiah Houghtaling and sons.....	2600	Elihu Van Aken.....	2600
Henry Baunon.....	1400	Benjamin B. Van Aken.....	1600
Ephraim Low.....	2600	Abraham Van Vliet and son.....	1100
Walter Lockwood, in possession of Pell.....	1200	Henry Van Wageningen.....	1650
John H. Sleight.....	1650	David Van Wageningen.....	1250
Benjamin Snyter and son.....	1050	Abraham J. Van Aken.....	1150
John Smith.....	1900	Menard Van Aken.....	1500
Albert S. Schryver and sons.....	1200	Abraham Van Aken and son Matthew.....	1200
Jacobus Terpenning.....	1150	John Windfield.....	1100

TAVERNS.

The former taverns of the town are shown by the license-list of 1830. Joseph Wilder received a grocer's license. His store was at what is now called New Salem, where he was a merchant for some years. Peter L. Hardenburgh applied for license. His place was at Perrine's Bridge, on the same place that the Dubois house now occupies. John Burger applied for license. His place was at New Salem. Daniel Woolsey received a grocer's license. He was a merchant at Pell's Dock. Martinus Schryver applied for license. His place was at what is now Port Ewen, on the old post-road. Caleb Merritt applied for license. His house was at what is now Ulster Park. Jacob Wiest applied for license. His house was at Kallieoon Hook, now Union Centre. Simon F. and John Perrine were denied a tavern license but were granted a grocer's license. They were merchants at Elmore's Corners. William Wise received a tavern license. His house was at Elmore's Corners. Gitty Ellsworth received a tavern license. The widow Ellsworth lived two miles south of Port Ewen, at the present farm-residence of Livieres Van Aken. That was an old tavern-stand of early times, kept by William Ellsworth. Thomas M. Holt received a license. His tavern was at what is now Ulster Park, opposite the present hotel kept by his son-in-law, Albert M. Norris. Tjerek P. Terpenning received a license. His tavern was on the post-road, south from Ulster Park, the present farm-residence of Edgar Terpenning. Solomon Terpenning received a license. His tavern was on the river, at a point about a mile north of Escopus Meadows. Jacobus Van Aken, also licensed, kept a tavern near the house of Solomon Terpenning. These two houses were particularly for the accommodation of the fish-buyers, who came in large numbers to purchase shad. Samuel Elmore had a grocer's license. He was a merchant at Elmore's Corners, and from that family the place received its name.

MERCHANTS.

An early merchant was Jonathan J. Lefevre, whose store was at or near the dock at Elmore's Corners. This was probably the only store in town, 1810 to 1815. The Elmores were his successors. Somewhat later a store was opened at Pell's Point by Israel Hammend, and was continued for a time. After a few years the Elmores moved up to the main road at the Corners. A store at Ulster Park was kept by various proprietors—John H. Schryver and Dr. Thomas M. Holt. The business was continued by Cheney Ames, whose son, Osear Ames, is now the well-known merchant at Elmore's Corners. Next to Cheney Ames was Henry Sailus, followed by Charles Lawrence, and the same store is now kept by Albert M. Norris. At Sleightburgh was a very early store, as early, perhaps, as any in Rondout. It was the old Sleight stand. The John P. Sleight homestead was just below the house of the late Isaac D. Sleight building, taken down about twenty years ago. John P. Sleight left five sons—Abraham, Stephen, Isaac D., Peter, Solomon, Daniel C.—and one daughter, Mrs. Robert S. Houghtaling. Stephen and Peter moved away; the others settled here. Two sons of Abram—George S. and Johannes—are now in trade at the old store of their father.



John Griffiths

JOHN GRIFFITHS, son of John Griffiths, was born in Wales, May 7, 1795. His mother died when he was only eighteen months old. In 1820 he married Margaret Jones, also a native of Wales. In 1822, with his wife, and child four months old, accompanied by his wife's brother, William Jones (then a young man, but now an old resident of the town of Lloyd), he came to America, first settling in Catskill, N. Y., where, however, he remained only five years and removed to New York City. In 1830 he removed and settled in Esopus, Ulster Co., where he resided in business until 1852, when he was elected sheriff of Ulster County on the Democratic ticket, and took up his residence in Kingston. His wife died Aug. 31, 1853, aged fifty-five, during his first year's service as sheriff. At the close of his official term Mr. Griffiths returned to Esopus, where he resided until his death, which occurred Oct. 11, 1873. Both he and his wife were buried in the cemetery in Esopus. Of

his six children only two survive in 1880,—John S., born in 1821, a resident of Esopus; Margaret E., born in 1829, was married in 1851 to William Aitchison, a native of Scotland. After the death of her mother her father resided at her house, first in Kingston and afterwards in Esopus.

She now resides at Hyde Park, N. Y. Of her six children three are living,—Emma J., W. Wallace, and F. Ervin. Frank H. Griffiths, son of John S. Griffiths, is an enterprising merchant of Rondout.

Sheriff Griffiths, as he was familiarly known, was an active member of the Democratic party, a firm supporter of the Union cause during the late war, and sent one son to the field with the old 20th Regiment. Mr. Griffiths was a genial and unassuming gentleman, and his heart was always open to the pleadings of the unfortunate and weak. He had many friends, a large circle of acquaintances, and all who knew him held him in high esteem for his integrity in all the relations of life.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. William Clark was an early physician, probably before 1800. He practiced in Esopus until his death. He lived at Green Kill. Dr. Hasbrouck, who lived a little north of Ulster Park, practiced for many years from 1810 or 1812. He was contemporary with Dr. Clark, and afterwards removed to New Paltz and died there. Dr. Thomas M. Holt resided at Ulster Park, and was a physician from 1816 or about that date until 1858, having an extensive practice for over forty years. Dr. Morris Wurts lived south of Elmore's Corners. He died many years ago. It is said that when he died no charge could be found against a single individual,—that he had kept no books. Dr. John V. Holt, son of Dr. Thomas M. Holt, became a physician, graduated in the Vermont Medical School, practiced in Esopus, Rondout, and other places, and died in New Paltz. Thomas M. Holt, above mentioned, came here as a teacher from Connecticut about the time of the last war with England. He married, in 1818, Rebecca Van Vliet, settled at what is now Ulster Park, and spent the rest of his life at that point as a hotel-keeper and physician. He died in May, 1858, aged sixty-five. He was one of the old-time physicians, and rode horseback with the old-fashioned saddle-bags.

The present physicians of the town are Dr. Josiah Hasbrouck, who resides at Port Ewen, and has practiced there for twenty-three years. Dr. McKenzie also located at Port Ewen, and has been in practice for some years.

MEN DOING LAW BUSINESS.

Among the men who formerly attended lawsuits was William H. Irving. John P. Slater was also employed in similar work, and John B. Livingston, who lived at Elmore's Corners. Those doing the principal legal writing of the town since 1800 have been Peter R. Decker, Jonathan Sluyter, Benjamin Niese, Marinus V. Wheeler, and other justices of the peace. A son of Dr. McKenzie is now practicing law at Port Ewen.

STATISTICS.

The total population of Esopus, as determined by the census of 1875, was 4521. Of this number 3877 were native born and 644 foreign born. In regard to race, 4515 were white and 6 colored. In regard to sex, 2365 were males and 2216 females. The males of voting age were 1156. The total equalized assessed value of property in Esopus for 1879-80 is \$1,259,613, and the total tax collected upon that basis, \$18,377.09.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

Esopus was formed from Kingston, April 5, 1811. Several changes were made in its territory during subsequent years. In 1818 a part of Esopus was annexed to Kingston and a part of Hurley to Esopus. April 12, 1842, a part of New Paltz was also added to Esopus. The town perpetuates the most ancient name given to this section at the time of the earliest settlement. It was known as the "Country of the Esopus." The writ from the last Dutch Governor ordering the surrender to the British was directed to the "sheriff of Esopus." The principal Indian difficulties are known in the annals of the State as the first and

second Esopus war. The name is said to mean "a place of high banks."

From the town books we take the following record:

"THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"We the subscribers certify that the following officers were chosen at the town-election held at the house of William Elsworth, in the town of Esopus, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled an act to divide the town of Kingston, passed at the last session: John J. Lefevre, Supervisor; Jonathan Sluyter, Town Clerk; Garret I. Freer, Peter Parcell, John Winfield, Assessors; Solomon Degraff, William Styles, John P. Sleight, Commissioners of Highways; William Terpenning, Ephraim Van Aken, Poormasters; Frederick F. Van Nostrandt, Collector; Peter D. Terpenning, Frederick Van Nostrandt, Constables.

"*Overseers of the Highways.*—No. 1, ———; No. 2, Henry Hommen; No. 3, John De Garmo; No. 4, Josiah Cornell; No. 5, Matthew Vankeuren; No. 6, Isaac Delemater; No. 7, John Terpenning; No. 8, John G. Van Aken; No. 9, ———; No. 10, Solomon Degraff; No. 11, Jonathan Sluyter; No. 12, Jeremiah Houghtaling; No. 13, Garret I. Freer; No. 14, Solomon Parcell.

"Poundmaster, William Houghtaling."

The record of the meeting according to the heading should have the names of the justices of the peace who presided attached to the same. They do not, however, appear in the book.

FURTHER NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

The title-page contains the following inscription: "The Book where the town officers are recorded and where the stray cattle are recorded in (and), the marks of the different persons of their cattle are recorded in this book."

The first estray notice is the following: "Came into the enclosure of Peter R. Decker in the first of the month of September last a red steer white under his belly a brindle face Marked on the left ear with a half moon cut out of the under side about eighteen months old." Recorded Nov. 9, 1811.

The first cattle-mark recorded is by Benjamin Sluyter: "a slit cut from the under side of the left ear."

New names appearing on the records of the second town-meeting are Peter H. Decker, Isaac Sluyter, Henry Schryver, Peter Parcell, Cornelius Houghtaling, Ephraim Van Aken, Johannes Schryver, Ephraim Low, Jr., Jeremiah Terpenning, William Van Vliet, Abram J. Van Aken, James Ferguson, Peter H. Eckert, John H. Post, Tjerck Terpenning.

The following is an unusual vote for a rural town, and shows undoubtedly that somebody was *active* early in the morning of the town-meeting:

"MARCH 7, 1865.

"*Resolved*, That there be assessed and levied upon the town a tax of \$400 for the purpose of assisting in erecting an engine-house for Lafayette Fire Engine Company, No. 1, in South Rondout, in the said town of Esopus,—a company formed and organized under the statute laws of the State of New York in and for said town of Esopus."

The money was secured, but the company is said to have been disbanded in a few years.

PLACE OF THE TOWN-MEETINGS.

The first meeting (1811) was held "at the house of William Elsworth." This was the old tavern well known for many years already mentioned. In 1812 the meeting was

"at the house of Tjerek Terpenning;" also in 1813, and yearly to 1833. This was at the present place of Edgar Terpenning, near the Reformed church. In 1834 the meeting was held at the house of Thomas M. Holt; also in 1835-36. This was at Ulster Park. In 1837 the town-meeting was held at the house of Frederick Winfield. This was the old Terpenning tavern, near the Reformed church. In 1838 the meeting was again held at the house of Thomas M. Holt; also in 1839-40; and since that date the meetings have been held there all the time. The successive proprietors are shown by the language of the records:

"At the court-room of Jonathan Cole," one year; "at the house of Cheney Ames," eight years; "at the house of Jackson Townsend," one year; "at the house of Henry Sailus," two years; "at the house of Charles Laurence," one year; "at the house of A. M. Norris," twenty-six years.

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS, 1811-80.

SUPERVISORS.

1811, John J. Lefevre; 1812, Peter R. Decker; 1813-16, Garret L. Freer; 1817, Cornelius D. Hasbrouck; 1818-19, Joshua Degraff; 1820-25, Isaac Lefevre; 1826, Jacob E. Heermance; 1827, Peter R. Decker; 1828-29, Thomas M. Holt; 1830, Peter R. Decker; 1831-34, John G. Freer; 1835, Joseph Stringham; 1836-37, John G. Freer; 1838-39, John H. Schryver; 1840, John G. Freer; 1841-42, John H. Schryver; 1843-46, David Horton; 1847-48, Richard Elting; 1849-51, David Horton; 1852, Peter M. Van Aken; 1853-54, David Horton; 1855, Ezekiel Brodhead; 1856, Ebenezer Van Aken; 1857, John Horton; 1858-59, George T. Pierce; 1860, Josiah Hasbrouck; 1861-62, Abraham Sleight; 1863, Edward McKenzie; 1864-65, Josiah Hasbrouck; 1866, Edward McKenzie; 1867-70, Henry C. Connelly; 1871, Morgan Everson; 1872-73, Ezra Van Aken; 1874, Amaziah Niese; 1875, Berdett Terpenning; 1876-78, Philip A. Schryver; 1879, John S. Griffith; 1880, Harvey G. Manning.

TOWN CLERKS.

1811-13, Jonathan Sluyter; 1814-15, Henry Schryver; 1816-18, Peter R. Decker; 1819-23, Jonathan Sluyter; 1824, Benjamin Niese; 1825-29, Jonathan Sluyter; 1830-41, Peter R. Decker; 1842-45, Benjamin Niese; 1846-47, Marinus V. Van Nostrandt; 1848, M. S. Lefevre; 1849, M. V. Van Nostrandt; 1850-55, Benjamin Niese; 1856, Hiram Wiest; 1857, Abram Ellsworth; 1858-59, Daniel Freer; 1860, John V. Holt; 1861, Johannes V. Freer; 1862, Israel Burger; 1863, George W. Burger; 1864-66, James T. Louw; 1867, John W. Wheeler; 1868, James R. Ackerman; 1869-70, Egbert Ellsworth; 1871-72, Berdett Terpenning; 1873, Jerry Houghtaling; 1874-75, George S. Sleight; 1876, Charles W. Edgar; 1877-78, Norman Cole; 1879, William R. Thompson; 1880, Robert Schryver.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830, Joseph Stringham; 1831, Henry Schryver; 1832, James Ellsworth; 1833, Benjamin Niese, Jonathan Sluyter; 1834, Peter R. Decker; 1835, Job G. Elmore; 1836, John H. Schryver; 1837, Jonathan Sluyter, Marinus V. Wheeler; 1838, Peter R. Decker, Jonathan Sluyter; 1839, Alfred B. Hathaway; 1840, Marinus V. Wheeler; 1841, Jonathan Sluyter; 1842, Peter R. Decker; 1843, John G. Freer; 1844, Marinus V. Wheeler, Benjamin Niese; 1845, Ezekiel Brodhead; 1846, Benjamin Niese; 1847, John G. Freer; 1848, Marinus V. Wheeler; 1849, Josiah S. Butler; 1850, Benjamin Niese; 1851, John G. Freer; 1852, Clark Atkins, William Smith; 1853, William Thorp; 1854, Benjamin Niese; 1855, Isaac Becker; 1856, Clark Atkins; 1857, Robert C. Rouse;

* Resigned, and Joshua Degraff chosen at a special election.

† The vote was a tie, and John H. Schryver was appointed.

‡ Resigned in the fall, and his father, Benjamin Niese, appointed in his stead.

§ Resigned, and Benjamin Niese appointed in his stead.

1858, Benjamin Niese; 1859, Daniel M. Rickard, Abraham Ellsworth; 1860, Marinus V. Wheeler; 1861, Abraham Ellsworth; 1862, Benjamin Niese; 1863, Daniel M. Rickard; 1864, Marinus V. Wheeler; 1865, Alexander Secor; 1866, Benjamin Niese, Josiah Warner; 1867, Josiah Warner; 1868, Marinus V. Wheeler; 1869, Philip A. Schryver; 1870, Benjamin Niese; 1871, David D. Terpenning; 1872, Marinus V. Wheeler; 1873, Edward McKenzie; 1874, Benjamin Niese; 1875, John V. W. Krom; 1876, M. V. Wheeler; 1877, Edward McKenzie; 1878, Daniel W. Benton; 1879, Charles T. Coutant; 1880, Norman Cole.

V.—VILLAGES.

In the northern part of the town are several villages that have been developed by various manufacturing and shipping interests, and in other parts of the town are various pleasant rural hamlets, with post-offices, stores, and churches. The largest of the villages is

PORT EWEN.

This is a modern enterprise. It is situated upon the west bank of the Hudson, a short distance below the mouth of Rondout Creek. The place was laid out in 1851 by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which had established a coal depot on the river at this point. It continued to be their point of shipment until 1865, when the greater part of their business was removed to Newburgh. This change was made in consequence of their adopting at that time the Erie Railroad for the transportation of coal, instead of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The village of Port Ewen is beautifully situated on land gradually rising from the river-bank to the height of one hundred and eighty feet. The view is very fine, with the river and Dutchess County on the east, the Catskill Mountains in the north, while the river-valley stretches away to the south, bordered by Hussey Hill and the Shawangunk Mountains on the west.

At the time the village site was purchased, in 1851, it consisted of three farms containing about 150 acres. The officers of the company were Irad Hawley, President; John Ewen, Vice-President; George A. Hoyt, Treasurer; E. H. Hoyt, Secretary; Wm. Hathaway, Agent.

The next year a change took place in the officers, John Ewen becoming president and Jacob Kline cashier. The officers then continued the same for a long period. A handsome village grew up under their wise and liberal management. It received the name of Port-Ewen in honor of the president. The company was successful in business, and the stock commanded a high price in the New York market.

The removal of the coal company's business was seriously regretted, but the village has continued to increase as a pleasant place of residence.

The manufacture of pressed-coal brick for fuel re-established quite an extensive business at this point, the docks and buildings of the coal company being leased for that purpose. The company supply several railroads with this modern form of fuel.

The present business at Port Ewen may be briefly stated as follows: store, by Philip A. Schryver, who is also postmaster; store, by D. C. Terpenning; store, by A. Ellsworth & Son; store, by R. H. Fairbrother; store, and also a meat-market, by Michael Corbett; store, by Mary Burton; store and meat-market, by Henry Eigo; blacksmithing, by Edna

Connelly and by David S. Van Wagener; Anthracite Fuel Company, L. L. Crounse, Kingston, superintendent, and Jacob Kline, book-keeper and resident manager at Port Ewen; coal-yard, by Jacob Kline; shoe-shop, by Samuel Wright, and also by Philip Gruling; hotel, by Margaret Van Wagener; and a brewery, by Charles Staudacher.

Physicians, Drs. Has-Brouck and McKenzie; and lawyer H. E. McKenzie.

SOUTH RONDOUT.

This village is upon the south bank of the Rondout, and has grown up around the manufactories located there, the malt-house, brewery, and lime-kilns. It is rather picturesque situated in a little nook between the hills and Hussey Mountain rising in the rear.

A school-house of ample dimensions and convenient arrangement is pleasantly situated on the heights to the southwest. The present business is not very extensive. The Union Portland Cement Company erected a kiln and good buildings about two years ago, but have not used them. There is a hotel by John Fox, a brewery (not in operation) owned by the Poughkeepsie Savings-Bank, a boat-yard by Clinton Hildebrandt, a boat-yard by William Robinson, ice-houses erected by Ganson & Son, a malt-house by Knightlinger & Smith, a store by Alexander D. Hamilton, and one by Samuel Ayer.

Just above, the Knickerbocker Ice Company have a large store-house. Still farther above, Wolfer & Cuykendall have quarried limestone at what is known as the "High Dump." Between South Rondout and New Salem there are also quarries of limestone by Coates & Hewton and the James Cement Mills.

SLEIGHTBURGH.

This is another of the commercial villages clustering around Rondout. It is situated near the mouth of that stream, upon the south side, and of course within the town of Esopus. Boat-building was the most important business that originally led to the growth of a village at that point. It is a convenient place of residence, connected by a steam ferry to Rondout, and thus sharing very largely in the advantages of the city without being assessed for its expenses.

Morgan Everson owned the boat-yard for many years, and at times was an extensive builder. After his death, a few years since, his sons Oscar and Willis carried it on for a few months.

In the fall of 1876, Andrew McMullen became the proprietor. He employs from fifteen to thirty hands, as the state of the business may require. At the present time the work is mostly upon repairs. A factory for the manufacture of velocipedes, Ulster sleds, etc., was established two or three years since, first by Crosby, Gilsing & Co., and now by Crosby, Shaler & Co. The last-named firm dates from Feb. 2, 1880. Other business consists of the store of G. S. Slight & Co.; a coal-yard, also owned by them; ship-smithing, by Herman Lang; meat-market, by Richard Thorp; carpenter-shop, by James Bell; and brick-making, recently commenced by Mr. Gurnee. There was also brick-making in former years by Everson & Co., and even earlier than his operations.

NEW SALEM.

This place is known locally as Freetville. It is situated upon the Rondout Creek, in the northwest part of the town, and derives its growth from the manufacture of cement and of cement-pipe.

These enterprises, together with a grist-mill, gave employment to many persons, who settled near the place of their work.

At the present time there is little or no business. A boat-yard by Frank Haver is not now used to any great extent. Mr. Haver has a slightly residence on the heights above the village. Parties of summer visitors are frequently entertained there. A school-house of fair size and creditable appearance occupies a position above the village. There are a few pleasant residences, among which may be mentioned those of Ephraim Manning and of his brother, Supervisor Manning.

During the months of navigation a small steamer, which "walks the waters like a thing of life," plies between Rondout and New Salem, with its opposite village, Eddyville. It obligingly calls for passengers or discharges them at almost any point. The trip is something of a romantic one between the high banks, which are steep, rocky, and picturesque.

RIFTON GLEN.

This is a hamlet situated in the southwest part of the town, on the Walkill. It was formerly called Arnoldton, in honor of the founders of the first manufactories at that point. In later years it has assumed the more poetical designation given above. The water-power is valuable, and Buttermilk Falls, just below, are forty-two feet in height, but their water-power is unimproved. The cotton-mill of B. & J. Arnold was built in 1827-28. At present Rifton Glen is almost entirely the property of J. W. Dimmick & Co.,—the woolen-factory, store, and shops connected constituting the entire business of the place. Mr. L. L. Osterhoudt is the postmaster.

DASHVILLE.

This place is also on the Walkill, half a mile south of Rifton Glen. It is a hamlet that has grown up as the result of the mills erected here many years ago. The Dashville custom- and flouring-mill was established 1830 to 1835 (mentioned elsewhere). The cotton-factory and woolen-mill originally gave considerable prominence to this place, as the water-privilege is very valuable. With the abandonment of these the village has but little business. There is a blacksmith-shop, lately run by John Elliot, and now (April, 1880) by George Auchmoody.

PERRINE'S BRIDGE.

about a mile above Dashville, is the principal place where travel crosses the Walkill for several miles up and down the stream. The hotel was established sixty years ago or more by James Perrine. It is now kept by Daniel L. Du Bois.

SALTPETREVILLE

is the appropriate local name by which the people designate the group of buildings at Latlin & Rand's Powder-Works.

ELMORE'S CORNERS

is situated in the eastern part of the town, near the Hudson River. Adjacent to the village are mills upon the Black Creek. These comprise both a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and are owned and operated by Norman Cole, Esq. The store of Oscar Ames is located at this village, though his father was formerly a merchant at the next village north, now Ulster Park. Mr. Ames, it is thought, does the largest business of any merchant in town. Another store is by Marinus V. Wheeler, who has been justice of the peace for a large number of years. It is said that he is about retiring from the trade. There is also a hotel by F. B. Craig. Elmore's Corners is the business place for quite a large portion of the town south and west. It is surrounded by many well-cultivated farms. It was a place of early trade, and had the advantage of being a shipping-point of considerable importance.

ULSTER PARK.

This place is perhaps better known as Norris Corners, or simply Norris'. It was formerly also called Amersville. This is a small rural village without mills, but having a post-office, a church, school, hotel, stores, and shops. The hotel and store are kept by Mr. A. M. Norris, who is also postmaster; there is a blacksmith-shop by Ornan Cole; and wagon-making has been carried on by Alfred Ackerman, who is about to retire from the business on account of ill health.

UNION CENTRE.

This is the Kallicoon Hook of early times, and the change of name can scarcely be said to be an improvement. It is rather pleasantly located at the south end of the Hussey Hill Range.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The town accepted the provisions of the school act of 1812 at the annual meeting in 1813. Under that act the following persons served as commissioners one or more years each during the period 1813 to 1844: Peter R. Decker, Cornelius B. D. Hasbrouck, Ephraim Van Aken, Henry Schryver, Jonathan Sluyter, Jeremiah Terpenning, John Wintfield, David Woodsey, Solomon Parcel, James T. Elmore, Thomas W. Holt, Samuel Elmore, John P. Sleight, Clark S. Holt, John Delemater, Richard Elting, Solomon Eckert, Joseph Arnold, Abraham Sleight, Josiah Elting, Abraham T. Weist, David S. Decker, Marinus V. Wheeler, James Ellsworth, James Ferguson, David Horton, Joseph B. Cottle, Abraham Ellsworth.

During the same period the following persons served one or more years each as inspectors of common schools: Eliphalet Stratton, John J. Houghtaling, Ephraim Van Aken, Cornelius C. Hasbrouck, Solomon Eckert, Jr., Abraham P. Van Aken, Garret I. Freer, Thomas M. Holt, Jonathan Sluyter, Peter Crispell, Joshua Degraff, James T. Elmore, Henry Schryver, Cyrus B. Bristol, David Malory, Clark S. Holt, John Krous, Richard Elting, William H. Irving, Peter R. Decker, Benjamin Niese, Marinus V. Wheeler, Franklin J. Hall, Benjamin D. Dickerson, Ebenezer Flint, Abraham Sleight, James Atkins, Benjamin J. Sluyter, Abraham Ellsworth.

Under the system of supervision by town superintendents, the town elected the following officers: Annually.—1844–46, Thomas M. Holt; 1847, Abraham Ellsworth. Biennially.—1848, Abraham Ellsworth; 1850, John V. Holt; 1852, ———; 1854, ———; 1855, Abraham Ellsworth.

The first school-house in town was probably built at Ulster Park. In 1813 the commissioners divided the town into six school districts. In the year 1842 the commissioners of common schools filed the following report:

Districts.	No. of Children 5 to 16 years.	Money Granted.
No. 1.....	81	\$63.05
No. 2.....	70	54.19
No. 3.....	77	59.94
No. 4.....	80	62.28
No. 5.....	70	54.49
No. 6.....	29	15.37
No. 7.....	56	43.60
No. 8.....	55	42.82
No. 9.....	41	31.92
No. 10.....	14	10.90
Total.....	564	\$439.06

The following certificate shows the present state of the schools in concise form, and both in the number of children and the amount of money presents quite a contrast to the report of 1842:

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, MARCH, 1880.

Number of districts.....	16
Number of children of school age.....	1653
Average daily attendance previous year.....	475.261
Public money on the basis of the number of children.....	\$981.83
Public money on the basis of attendance.....	\$929.66
Equal district quota.....	\$901.40
Library money.....	\$50.74

VII.—CHURCHES.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF CLINE
ESOPUS.

This body was incorporated May 1, 1793. The instrument was signed by John Degraff, Solomon Eckert, Johannes Hardenburgh, John Delemater, Elders; and by Abraham Van Aken, Albartus Schryver, Cornelius I. Delamater, Jacob Eckert, Deacons. It was witnessed by Matthew M. Concklin and Johanna Degraff, sworn to before Judge Wynkoop, and the record attested by Christian Tappen, Deputy Clerk.

The organization had taken place in 1791. A petition to Classis, signed by 23 of the inhabitants of this part of what was then Kingston, was responded to favorably, and Rev. Stephen Goetchius with the elders of the New Paltz Church were appointed a committee to institute the church. Among the signers of the petition were Gideon Van Aken, John Kroes, John Beaver, Jr., Abraham Delemater, Solomon Degraff, John Wiest, Jr., Direk Terpenning, and Solomon Waring, Jr.

The first consistory were the same as mentioned in the certificate above, except that Gerret Terpenning and Gideon Ostrander were in the board as elders; Adam Eckert and Jerry Wooster as deacons.

Rev. Stephen Goetchius undoubtedly ministered to the church at intervals, and various other pastors during the earlier years. In 1799 the first pastor was installed, and the list from that date to the present is the following:

Revs. T. G. Smith, 1799-1808; J. R. H. Hasbrouck, 1809-13; M. Van Hook (missionary), to 1822; Wm. Van Keuren, 1825-36; A. Fort, 1836-53; W. Taylor, 1853-54; James McFarlane, 1855-61; A. H. Myers (S. S.), 1862-65; J. Garretson, 1865-66; J. N. Voorhis, installed in 1867, and now in the fourteenth year of his pastorate.

The first church edifice was erected in 1792. The present one was built in 1827, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of fifty years ago. The society have also a parsonage, with a valuable home-lot of six acres and a wood-lot of thirty acres. The present officers of the church are James E. Van Aken, Peter Cole, William H. Schoonmaker, Solomon D. Eckert, Elders; John B. Schoonmaker, Ephraim Low, William Thompson, Lyman Ellsworth, Deacons.

The pastor writes: "For forty years the church of Esopus was the only church in town, and having been recently painted and newly carpeted throughout, she still stands a bright sentinel declaring to the people that the Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob."

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF DASHVILLE FALLS.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation April 29, 1833. The instrument was signed by Rev. James E. Quaw, Minister; T. C. Butler, Jr., William Smith, Samuel Harlow, Jr., James Davis, Elders; Henry Ellsworth, Henry Smith, Isaac A. Davis, Jacob I. Keator, Deacons. It was witnessed by Alfred Clark and Evert Decker, and sworn to before Judge Samuel Stillwell. The organization was effected two years earlier. The house of worship was erected in 1833; thoroughly remodelled and improved in 1859. Its seating capacity is about 300.

The list of pastors comprises the following names: Revs. James E. Quaw, 1831-34; Josiah Markle, 1862-64; M. F. Liebenau, 1867-69; P. T. Deyo, 1871-74; William H. Todd, installed in 1874, and now in the sixth year of his pastorate. In the intervals between some of the pastors mentioned above various stated supplies ministered to the church.

The present officers are the following: Elders, William Smith, William T. Demarest, William C. Van Keuren, Daniel Ellsworth; Deacons, T. V. S. Whittaker, Merinus Decker, Luther L. Osterhout, Daniel B. Ackerman.

The house of worship cost about \$2200. The parsonage was rebuilt in 1875.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF NORTH ESOPUS LOCATED AT PORT EWEN.

This society was incorporated Sept. 10, 1851. The elders signing the certificate were Joshua Van Aken, Abraham J. Houghtaling, Jeremiah I. Houghtaling; the deacons, Ebenezer Van Aken, Philip A. Schryver, William H. Houghtaling. The proceedings were verified before Benjamin Niese, justice of the peace, and recorded April 27, 1853. This church was an offshoot from the old church of Cline Esopus, located at Ulster Park. The Port Ewen Church was organized by a committee of the Classis at a meeting held in the school-house Sept. 9, 1851. The following were the male members admitted upon certificate

from the original church: Abraham J. Houghtaling, George W. Houghtaling, Jeremiah I. Houghtaling, Joshua Van Aken, Ebenezer Van Aken, Hezekiah Houghtaling, Jr., Cornelius Houghtaling, John J. Houghtaling, Hezekiah Houghtaling, Philip A. Schryver, William Blackwell, Cornelius Houghtaling, Jr. The sermon at the institution of the church was preached by Rev. Mr. Brush.

The site for the house of worship was donated by Jeremiah Houghtaling. The Pennsylvania Coal Company also offered to donate a lot, but the former was chosen by a vote of the society. The house was erected in the summer of 1852. It was dedicated in December of the same year. It was 32 by 46 feet. It was subsequently repaired and lengthened by an extension of fourteen feet. More recently the pews have been cushioned and the interior improved. Rev. Abram Fort, then of the Cline Esopus Church, assisted in the organization, and presided in consistory meetings previous to the employment of a minister. The successive pastors have been Rev. Wesley Taylor, for two years; Rev. A. H. Myers, for two years; Rev. Cornelius L. Van Dyck, called Jan. 8, 1857, and remained nine years, resigning April 13, 1866; his health failed, and he died in September following; Rev. A. M. Areularius, the present pastor, called Jan. 5, 1866, and now in the fourteenth year of his pastorate.

The present organization consists of the pastor and the following consistory: Elders, William H. Houghtaling, John L. Hutchins, Joseph W. Freer, Israel Burger; Deacons, Virgil Welch, Edward Bates, Silvan Bates, Rodney Houghtaling.

The Sunday-school superintendent is William H. Houghtaling.

The church numbers about 160 members. In the year 1876 a large addition took place. Growing out of that work was a Sunday afternoon young people's prayer-meeting, which is still regularly maintained, and the church-work in all departments is well sustained, showing that even though the business interests of Port Ewen declined some years since, yet its religious matters are carefully provided for.

THE CHURCH OF ST. REMY (REFORMED).

This society was incorporated May 15, 1878. The certificate was signed by Rev. Wm. N. Todd, minister; George F. Shultis, John Ostrander, Milton Ostrander, John A. Shultz, elders; Augustus York, Caspar Degraff, William T. Durlam, Oliver T. Post, deacons.

The certificate was verified before J. V. W. Krom, and recorded May 25, 1878.

The church has been in existence for about twenty years, as shown in the following notes furnished by J. L. Schultz, clerk of consistory:

St. Remy Reformed Church was organized in 1857, as a branch of the Reformed Church of Esopus. The Rev. James McFarlane was the pastor at that time, and continued as such until the spring of 1860. The pastoral relations were then dissolved. The Rev. Mr. Myers was the second pastor. In 1864 he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Garrison. About the year 1865 or 1866, application was made to Classis to have St. Remy Church set off from the church of Esopus. The request was granted. The

Rev. Mr. Blauvelt became the pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. M. F. Liebenau. His labors were brief but fruitful; several members were added to the membership of the church.

In the year 1869 a church record was for the first time opened. The officers were then George F. Shultis and Israel Van Keuren, elders; Cornelius Van Keuren and Joshua Freer, deacons. In the spring of 1870 the Rev. Paul T. Deyo, of Dashville, was engaged to supply the pulpit for one year. In October of the year 1871 the Rev. C. Van Santvort was called, in connection with the Reformed Church of Bloomingdale, to be pastor; his labors continued for a little more than one year. In the fall of 1874 a call was made out, in connection with the Reformed Church of Dashville, to the Rev. William N. Todd. He accepted, and continues to be pastor at the present time. His labors have been successful, the membership having been about doubled during the first two years of his pastorate. The present officers are George F. Shultis, John L. Schultz, Milton Ostrander, and Caspar Degraff, elders; John Ostrander, Jr., Oliver T. Post, Jeremiah Post, and William Durham, deacons. The number of members at last report was 85. The present value of the church property is about \$2000. In the fall of 1878 sheds were erected, ample ground for them having been given by the late A. B. Hasbrouck, who also gave the ground that the church edifice stands upon. The church is located in the northwest part of the town, about one mile south of Eddyville. It will seat about 150.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, IN THE TOWN OF ESOPUS.

This society secured a certificate of incorporation April 4, 1842. Rev. Reuben Sherwood was chairman of the meeting for organization; Joseph B. Cottle and E. Wainwright Butler, secretaries. The wardens chosen were Laird M. H. Butler and John Griffiths. The vestrymen were Joseph B. Cottle, William M. Johnson, Archibald Russell, Robert L. Pell, E. W. Butler, James D. Pell, George Kidd, and Gilbert Johnson. The instrument was witnessed by L. M. H. Butler, Archibald Russell, and John Griffiths, and verified before Judge R. A. Hine. This portion of Esopus was formerly a part of New Paltz. The church has a pleasant location, in the midst of fine scenery, surrounded by a good farming country, and enjoying the support of a refined and cultivated people.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), IN THE TOWN OF ESOPUS.

This society was incorporated by a certificate bearing date July 16, 1845. Thomas C. Butler and Moses Jeffers presided at the meeting for organization. The rector of the church was Rev. Peter S. Burchan. The wardens were Laird M. H. Butler and Wm. H. Butler. The vestrymen were Charles Lawton, Robert W. Butler, William C. Robinson, Josiah S. Butler, Robert Tompkins, Robert Walker, John R. Humstone, William E. Rutgers. The proceedings were verified before Judge James O. Linderman. The name of the church at Elmore's Corners remains, however, "Church of the Ascension." The following additional notice is furnished by the pastor:

The first Episcopalians who came here were Archibald Russell and his mother-in-law, Anna Rutherford Watts, Robert L. Pell, John A. Pell, and James Duane Pell.

The first services were held by Rev. Reuben Sherwood, D.D., of Hyde Park. The parish was organized by law April 4, 1842, as shown above. Preparatory steps for building were taken April 15, 1842.

Oct. 6, 1842, the Rev. Albert D. Traver was elected rector, and accepted.

The church, a stone building, was consecrated Nov. 12, 1842, by the Right Rev. Bishop Benj. T. Onderdonk.

The next rector was the Rev. James J. Bowden. He was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. T. Snithett. The next was the Rev. Philip Berry. During the summer of 1856 the Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, D.D., of Grace Church, New York, who had a summer residence in the parish, supplied the services of the church. In 1857 a rectory was purchased in the village of Esopus, and presented to the parish by Mrs. Anna R. Watts.

At this time John Jacob Astor, of New York, and Herman Leroy, of New York, erected summer residences in the parish, and were supporters of the church.

In 1862, Robert L. Pell donated one acre of ground to the church for a cemetery.

The next rector was the Rev. Richard Temple, after whose resignation, however, services were maintained by the Rev. Heman Dyer, D.D., of New York, and the Rev. Prof. Hall, of New York, and others.

The rectory at the village having been disposed of, the present rectory, on the church premises, was erected in 1859.

In 1870 the present rector, Rev. Henry B. Sherman, was elected. In addition to the supporters of the parish formerly indicated, were S. W. Dumont, George Kay, Alexander Holland, John S. Bryn, E. Berg. Brown, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Abraham R. Frothingham, Capt. Calvin Adams, and John M. Brookman. Several earnest supporters of the church have deceased, to wit: Sheriff Griffiths, Archibald Russell, Capt. Adams, and within the present year (1880) Robt. L. Pell and E. Berg. Brown.

The parish is composed chiefly of summer residents from the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The church is closed during the winter months, and such services as are rendered are held in the rectory.

During the year of 1879 the interior of the church was entirely reconstructed and beautified, at the cost of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, as a memorial of his deceased wife and only child.

John A. Pell, a former parishioner, resides in France, and James Duane Pell, since the burning of his country-house, has resided elsewhere.

Herman Leroy removed from the parish, and has since deceased, and what was his country residence has become the Jesuit college.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE VILLAGE OF PORT EWEN.

This society effected a legal organization July 9, 1870. John H. Marsh and Philip A. Schryver presided as inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Robert

Lynn, William B. Gurney, Hector Taylor, John Marsh, Benjamin Wells. The certificate was verified before Daniel B. Stow, notary public, and recorded July 11, 1870. This church is a strong and vigorous organization, has a convenient house of worship, and a large congregation. A further notice of this church, expected from the pastor, has not been received before going to press.

MISSION CHURCH OF RIFTON.

The writer of this chapter, seeing a large and substantial stone edifice near Rifton, asked a group of boys playing in the road, "What is the name of that church?" One bright specimen of Young America replied, "Mister, the name of that church is a *school-house*." Further inquiry disclosed the fact that Mr. J. W. Dinnick had erected this handsome building as an absolute private enterprise of his own, but he gave its free use to such religious workers as chose to maintain services there, and that a good school was also kept in the basement.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ESOPUS.

A society under the above title was formed by a certificate executed Dec. 18, 1845. A. C. Fields and Henry I. Brinkerhoff presided as inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Revinus Elmore, Myer G. Beaver, Alson Horton, James Crowther, Jeremiah S. Terpenning, Henry I. Brinkerhoff, George G. Elmore. The instrument was verified before Abram G. Hardenburgh, justice of the peace. It was not then recorded, but Sept. 21, 1847, it was again verified before M. V. Wheeler, justice of the peace. This shows work by the Methodists in the town at a much earlier date than the organization of the Port Ewen Church.

THE CHURCH OF THE PRESENTATION (CATHOLIC).

This society effected a legal organization Dec. 4, 1875. The instrument was signed by Archbishop McCloskey, Vicar-General William Quinn, William F. Brady, pastor, and two laymen,—Bernard Gumon, Peter Fague. The proceedings were verified in part before William P. Connor, notary public, of New York City, and in part before A. J. Mellen, notary public, Ulster County, and recorded Jan. 28, 1876. The house of worship was erected about the same time as the date of incorporation. It is a handsome brick edifice, having a pleasant location, overlooking the valley of the Hudson for some distance. The pastoral residence is located near the church, and indicates the taste of those who planned and executed the work. The whole is a tribute to the energy of the devoted fathers who established Catholic worship at Port Ewen.

The several pastors have been Reverend Fathers Phelan, Brady, and O'Hanlon. The latter is at present temporarily absent from his charge by reason of ill health.

THE CHURCH OF JAHVAH (JEHOVAH).

This society, located at New Salem, was organized in 1860, by Rev. Joseph T. Curry, with 25 members. He became the first settled pastor. A house of worship was built the same year, at a cost of about \$800, with a seating capacity of 150.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

These are quite numerous in town, but only a few ancient dates are found in them. At Port Ewen, in one corner of the new and spacious grounds occupied by the Modern Cemetery Association, there may be seen a few stones of very early date, and evidences of other burials in considerable numbers. Upon the rough field-stone, then used for marking graves, there may be deciphered quite a number of initials naturally of much interest to the families whose ancestors are buried there. Among these, the oldest seem to be 1766, 1770, 1785, 1788. Possibly a careful study might reveal others of ancient date. The new portion of this ground is handsomely laid out, and if sufficient care is given to it in the future it will become a handsome cemetery. The old part is on a high bluff overlooking for some distance the Hudson River and the adjacent shores.

Other burial-places in town are the following: near the southeast corner, in the part annexed from New Paltz, is a burial-place on the old post-road not far from the Adams farm. Farther north, on the same post-road, is a burial-place near the Col. Pratt farm. In the vicinity of Elmore's Corners and near the pond of the knife-factory works is a burial-place used for many years past. In the Wallkill Valley, on the main road south of the powder-mills, is a cemetery.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

REFORMATION LODGE, I. O. G. T.,

is a temperance organization of considerable strength, located at Port Ewen. The officers at the present time (February, 1880) are as follows: Philip A. Schryver, W. C. T.; Carrie Pine, W. V. T.; D. Jane Thorpe, Sec.; James A. Secor, Assist. Sec.; Lydia M. McKenzie, Fin. Sec.; Jane E. Schryver, Treas.; Margaret D. Elting, C.; Melissa Terpenning, M.; Anna Elting, D. M.; Gertrude Van Aken, I. G.; Emma Cole, O. G.; Eliza J. Rowe, R. S.; Mary Palmer, L. S.

HOPE LODGE OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

is a society formed in recent years; has an excellent membership, and a hall handsomely fitted up.

Various other societies of a literary, missionary, or benevolent character have had a brief existence from time to time, but have left little for the historian to gather.

X.—THINGS OF SPECIAL NOTE.

There are no tales of Indian massacre to locate in this town. At the northern boundary, the mouth of the Rondout is invested with much historic interest. This town, however, shares but slightly in the record. On *this* side of the creek it was only "*Cline* Esopus;" on the other, the "fort," the "strand," the route to "Wiltwyck" and "Foxall Manor," are all suggestive of olden memories and the stories of early settlement.

In the present town of Esopus there is the romantic range known as Hussey Hill, and a charming valley on the east of it. This mountain slopes gradually down to the Kallicoon Hook; and southward rises another steep range, the counterpart of the first.

The cataract known as Buttermilk Falls has considerable beauty despite its unpoetical name. In time of high water it presents a fine appearance, the cascade having a depth of forty-five feet.

It may not be invidious to other places of modern interest to add a brief description of an estate that has attracted much attention. Pelham Farm is justly noted as one of the finest country-seats upon the Hudson River. The recent death of its owner cannot divest this estate of its intrinsic interest. It contains perhaps 600 acres of excellent land, with a deep substratum of gravel. It is watered by living springs. There are many miles of stone under-drains built in a substantial manner.

There are several artificial lakes fourteen feet deep, and connected by light and beautiful fancy bridges. In these lakes are many varieties of fish, some very rare. Mr. Pell, many years since, raised fish from impregnated eggs, and received a magnificent piece of plate from the State Agricultural Society for his essay on that subject. He received premiums during his life for a large variety of products and for his well-arranged and finely-cultivated farm.

There is an orchard on this property containing several thousand Newtown pippin apple-trees of considerable age. The fruit is generally shipped to Europe, and astonishing prices have been obtained for it. Eight dollars per barrel has been the price in New York City, and it is said that boxes containing just one hundred apples of choice, uniform size have sold for \$8. The method of packing the fruit is to put the first quality into boxes, the second into barrels, and the third quality is devoted to the manufacture of cider. Upon the estate there is also a large vineyard of Isabella grapes.

The wharf belonging to the estate is finely arranged for the immense fruit shipments. Upon it is a large stone building covered with slate and ventilated at the top, where the apples are "sweated" for the ocean voyage. It is said that they will keep nine months after crossing the Atlantic.

Some attention has been given to the culture of peaches. A large amount of stock is kept.

The graveled roads and paths are romantic. The ravines and water-courses are spanned by light and durable bridges. The buildings are numerous. The cider-mill is very large and conveniently built. Mr. Pell was a generous employer, and his laborers remained with him for a long series of years.

The mansion-house upon this estate was built and furnished in a style corresponding to the wealth of the owner and the extent of the domain. It is of brick, in the Roman style, and painted in a beautiful straw color and white. There are columns in front and extensive piazzas. The building is about 70 feet square. The interior is Grecian. In the dining-room, which is 28 feet by 24, there are many choice pictures painted in Rome, on canvas, expressly for this residence.

In this estate is also comprised a beautiful island over a mile in length. The late owner refused to sell it for the purpose of building ice-houses, though offered a high price for it. On the whole, the Pell farm is one of special interest in Esopus.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The citizens of Esopus are largely engaged in agriculture. The central portions of the town are rough, but on each side of the mountain range extending east to the Hudson and west to the Wallkill there are large tracts of arable land, much of it of fertile soil, and susceptible of profitable cultivation. The soil is a light clay loam. Considerable attention is given to fruit-growing. A very fine quality of apples is produced, rivaling the best production of Western New York or other fruit-growing sections, perhaps excelling them in some varieties, particularly the famous Newtown pippin. The Pell farm, already mentioned, leads perhaps in this production, but many others are largely devoted to this pursuit. Peaches are somewhat cultivated. Mr. A. M. Norris and others are developing fine plantations of the cherry-currant. The Hudson River affords an easy and expeditious route to market,—fruit being carried on boats and barges without the danger of injury that occurs in land transportation.

The general farming interests of the town are concisely shown in the following statement of annual production from the census of 1875.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The value of the farms of Esopus, as stated in the census of 1875, was \$1,357,065; buildings other than dwellings, \$215,005; stock, \$120,335; tools and implements, \$16,118; value of fertilizers bought, \$1269; gross sales, \$93,077; acres plowed, 2341; acres pastured, 2467; acres mowed, 4571; hay, 5437 tons; grass-seed, 2 bushels; buckwheat, 4863 bushels; corn, 17,653 bushels; oats, 20,435 bushels; rye, 8758 bushels; spring wheat, 15 bushels; winter wheat, 660 bushels; corn fodder, 1 acre; potatoes, 19,799 bushels; apples, 47,712 bushels; cider made, 1903 barrels; grapes, 65,363 pounds; wine made, 245 gallons; maple-sugar, 74 pounds; maple-syrup, 6 gallons; honey, 550 pounds; horses on farms, 586; mules, 23; value of poultry, \$3719; value sold, \$1336; value of eggs sold, \$4411; neat cattle on farms, 424; milch-cows, 711; beef slaughtered, 69; butter made, 71,245 pounds; milk sold, 12,355 gallons; sheep shorn, 128; weight of clip, 571; lambs raised, 83; sheep slaughtered, 13; killed by dogs, 1; swine on farms, 1539; pork made previous year, 148,562 pounds.

MANUFACTURE OF POWDER.

The powder-mills in the valley of the Wallkill were established about 1835, or about that date, by James Howe. At the outset the mills were small and of a primitive character. In later years they have been enlarged and improved. Mr. Howe continued to operate the works until they were sold to Smith & Rand.*

MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

The enterprise of B. & J. Arnold founded Rifton Glen. They erected a factory and gave employment to a large number of hands. In later years the manufacture of army blankets was a special line, and at the present time the making of carpeting is the principal work. J. W. Dimmick & Co., of New York, came into possession of these mills some years ago, and are still the owners. The resi-

* See history of Saugerties.

dent agent and general superintendent is Mr. Luther L. Osterhoudt, who has been in that position for several years. 125 to 130 hands are employed, and about 400 yards of carpeting are furnished daily, besides 2 or 3 bales of yarn.

The business is a successful one, and the company own about all there is of Rifton Glen, store, tenements, etc.

The first improvement of the water-power at Rifton was for a grist-mill, by Ebenezer Rider. This was sold to the Arnolds, Joseph and Benjamin, who established a cotton-mill that was continued down to 1857. Subsequent owners were Joseph Lockwood and J. K. Ackerly. About 1861 the property passed to J. W. Dimmick, mentioned above.

At Dashville is the grist-mill of William Demarest, now run by the firm of Schultz & Demarest. This has done a large business as a custom- and flouring-mill.

The old cotton-mill at Dashville and a woolen-mill are now idle, and have not been in operation for several years.

The Dashville grist-mill was established by Ezekiel Elting, in 1822. He left it to his sister, the wife of Mr. Brodhead. She devised it to her sons, Ezekiel and Solomon, and about 1852 it became the property of William T. Demarest.

A fulling-mill was built by Mr. Elting about two years later than the grist-mill. This was developed into a woolen-mill, which was operated down to 1865. Previously Samuel T. Hull, of Saugerties, had purchased it. The mill was burned, but a building was erected to retain the right to the water-power, now known as the "village hall," owned by the heirs of Archibald Russell. The cotton-mill was built in 1832 or 1833, by Thomas Butler, who operated it until 1846. It was then leased by Herman and J. W. Lerry, of New York, run a year or two and then closed. It has been unused ever since, and is now the property of J. W. Dimmick & Co.

Just above Dashville is the saw-mill of Hull Brothers; burned a short time since, and now being rebuilt (April, 1880).

The Esopus Flouring-Mill, at Elmore's Corners, was built in 1860, by Norman Cole, and is still owned by him. There is also a saw-mill at this place, owned by Mr. Cole.

Esopus has but little water-power away from the streams which bound it.

XII.—MILITARY.

The town of Esopus being formed in 1811, has no military history as a separate civil division prior to that date. The chapters of the general history included in this volume, the muster-rolls of ancient companies, and the annals of Kingston, Hurley, and New Paltz, from which this town was formed, include events and names of interest to the citizens of this portion of the county, and to those chapters the reader is referred.

The following persons served in the war of 1812:

Abram Degraff, Henry Degraff, John Deyo, Purdy Dickinson, Tobias P. Dubois, Theophilus Elsworth, Henry Ellsworth, Henry Freer, Isaac Houghtaling, Samuel Lefevre, Samuel Ostrander, John L. Plough, Stephen Terwilliger, Madden Thorp, John B. Van Aken, Charles B. Vanwazer, Thomas Wells, John Winfield, Jr., William Wise.

WAR OF 1861-65.

Official Action.—A special town-meeting was held at the house of A. M. Norris, Sept. 19, 1864. The chairman was

M. V. Wheeler, Esq., and James T. Louw, town clerk, recorded the proceedings.

On motion of John Phillips, seconded by David D. Terpenning, it was voted to raise a sum not exceeding \$75,000, for the purpose of paying a bounty of \$500 to each volunteer.

Josiah Hasbrouck, Archibald Russell, and Abram Sleight were appointed a committee to raise and pay out the same.

The following list is prepared from three sources, the printed muster-rolls of the State, the tally-sheets of the census enumerators of 1865, and the report deposited in the office of the clerk of the town:

William H. Freer, 4th corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
James A. Secor, 3d corp., enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.; pro. to sergt.
James V. Eckert, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
William Graves, enl. July 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
Henry Horn, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
Stephen Hermans, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
Milver Lonsberry, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
James E. Bridger, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
Peter Harvey, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
John Donaldson, capt., com. July 24, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
Lensel Voght, 2d sergt., enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
John Powers, 1st sergt., enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
Thomas Riley, enl. Oct. 26, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
John Haulen, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
Henry Carling, enl. Dec. 6, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
Jeremiah Sullivan, enl. Dec. 15, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
Edward Muldron, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
Joseph H. Wells, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
Jeremiah Van Aken, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt.; killed August, 1862, at Bull Run.
Michael Otto, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt.; killed August, 1862, at Bull Run.
David Carney, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 120th Regt.; died June, 1864, of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness.
William Sleighter, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; died July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.
Hugh Jones, enl. 1861, 156th Regt.; died March 8, 1865.
Benjamin Burger, enl. 1865, 20th Regt.; died in service at Andersonville prison.
Charles T. Burger, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to corp.; re-enlisted; wounded.
James Smith, enl. March, 1865.
Henry Clark, sergt.; enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt., pro. to sergt.-maj.; to lieut.
Emery Slayter, enl. April 23, 1861, 20th Regt.; wounded at Gaines' Mills.
George Rowley, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, navy.
Amos B. Furgason, sergt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 20th Regt., re-enl. January, 1864; pro. to q.m.
Rufus C. Wagner, corp.; enl. April, 1861, 9th Regt., died in service at Baltimore.
Silas Ackerman, enl. September, 1863, 149th Regt.; died October, 1863, at New Baltimore, Va.
Samuel Van Aken, sergt.; enl. October, 1862, 21st Regt.; died in service.
John Shnyder, enl. October, 1862, 120th Regt.; died in service.
Eli A. Degraff, sergt.; enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt.; killed July 3d at Gettysburg.
John S. Robinson, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. in navy-ship "Scioto;" pro. to q.m. sergt.; killed April 16, 1865, by a torpedo in Mobile Bay, Alabama.
John Nolan, 127th Regt.
William Ehnendorph, sergt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1862, 5th Bat.
William Miles, sergt.; enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt., severely wounded.
James C. Houghtaling, enl. Sept. 7, 1863, 17th N. Y.
John Dunn, 20th N. Y.; pro. to sergt.
Peter Noon, enl. June, 1864, 20th N. Y.
William Hamilton, enl. December, 1861, 1st U. S. Cav.
Hiram Van Keuren, enl. Sept. 26, 1864, 20th Regt.
John Duffy, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 124th Regt.
Jacobus Eckert, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.
William Terpenning, enl. September, 1863.
Charles Yates, enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt.
John N. Houghtaling, enl. April 1, 1865, 90th Regt.
Charles Beares, enl. October, 1862, 16th Ill. Cav.
Charles A. Anderson, enl. Sept. 21, 1864, 18th Bat.
Eli Van Leuven, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. G.
Budget Holliswood, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 120th Regt.
Michael Holliswood, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 20th Bat.
Andrew Fahy, enl. Dec. 21, 1861.
Henry Coraell, 3d sergt., enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
Michael Murphy, enl. October, 1861, 69th Regt.
John McPole, enl. September, 1864, 20th Regt.
John W. Way, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 156th Regt.

Charles Mankach, enl. 7th Regt.
 Daniel Bonk, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to corp.
 James R. Laine, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Hiram Frear, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F; pro. to lieut.; trans. to U. S. Col. Inf.
 Elijah Post, enl. February, 1864, 156th Regt.
 Edward Petrie, enl. January, 1865.
 Charles Hicks, enl. 1862, 120th Regt.; re-enlisted.
 Calvin Ostrander, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Sept. 26, 1864.
 Lewis L. Slaughter, enl. January, 1861, 20th U. S. Col. Regt.; pro. to corp.
 Stephen R. Ackert, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Jacob Ostrander, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Wm. C. W. Burger, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Charles E. Brewer, enl. September, 1862, 150th Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 John J. Vankeuren, enl. January, 1863, 20th Regt.
 Nelson J. Frear, enl. November, 1863, 156th Regt.; pro. to com. sergt.
 Egbert Stalls, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; twice a prisoner at Libby.
 Alex. Van Wageningen, drummer, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.
 James E. Barker, enl. Sept. 29, 1863, 41st Regt.
 Wm. Barker, enl. Jan. 2, 1865, 20th Regt.
 Henry E. Vankeuren, enl. Aug. 28, 1861, 7th N. Y. Regt.; severely wounded.
 Hasbrouck Slaughter, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 11th Cav.
 Stephen Humphry, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. March, 1864.
 Linden Eckert; re-enl. January, 1865.
 Edward Gibson, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. G; re-enl. 1865.
 James P. Ackerman, enl. Aug. 30, 1863, 20th Regt.; severely wounded.
 Abram Terwilliger, enl. September, 1861, 87th Regt.; pro. to sergt. of 16th Va. Regt.; severely wounded.
 John Van Aken, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 24th Regt., Co. G; severely wounded.
 Peter Decker, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 156th Regt.
 Edward H. Jerome, corp., enl. May, 1862, 4th Art.
 Wm. Deitz, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 156th Regt.
 John Frear, enl. 1861; pro. to sergt. of 120th Regt.
 Benjamin Slayter, enl. June, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Patrick Sheahy, enl. April, 1861, 69th Regt.
 Elijah P. Smith, enl. August, 1864.
 Ira Ackerman, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Daniel Butterfield, col., enl. May, 1861, 9th Regt., pro. to brig.-gen., Sept. 7, 1861, and to maj.-gen., Nov. 29, 1862.
 James Roberson, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to sergt.; re-enl. July 13, 1863; re-enl. in navy, Sept. 24, 1864; killed on board the U. S. ship "Sesito."
 Emery Green, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Andrew Green, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Isaac V. Washington, enl. September, 1861, navy.
 Benj. F. Bailey, sergt., enl. July, 1864, 156th Regt.
 Valentine Lundy, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; wounded in second battle of Bull Run.
 James Green, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; wounded.
 John S. Griffiths, 1st Lieut., enl. May, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Garret Sinkins, enl. June 8, 1864, 1st R. Res.
 Wm. Bush, enl. Feb. 24, 1864, 4th Art.; had previously served from October, 1861, as corp.
 Frank H. Biler, enl. May, 1862, navy, ship "Connecticut."
 William F. Biler.
 George Wanders, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Hiram Davis, enl. June 13, 1861, navy.
 Richard Slayter, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Martin Slayter, enl. February, 1861, 20th Regt.
 James M. Bedford, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
 David H. Bedford, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Abraham Bedford, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 James Conson, 15th Regt.
 Benj. D. Wells, enl. February, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Horatio P. Barrieger, enl. Aug. 5, 1864; navy, ship "Blackbird."
 Walter Slayter, enl. October, 1861, 156th Regt.
 Josiah Bedford, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Albert H. Eckert, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Thomas Van Fleet, Jr., enl. Feb. 1, 1865, 20th Regt.
 Benajah Smith, enl. March 4, 1865, 115th Regt.
 Benjamin Burger, enl. March 17, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Thaddeus O. Burger, enl. March 17, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Jonathan Burger, enl. Jan. 24, 1863, 20th Regt.
 Henry Burger, sergt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 71st Regt.
 Theron Burger, enl. October, 1861, 71st Regt.
 David W. Frear, enl. March 17, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Adam Reuter, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Daniel T. Bonk, enl. Aug. 11, 1864, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Joseph Kelly, musician, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Charles W. Allen, Frederick Atwater, Peter Acherly, Alfred J. Atkins, Samuel Anderson, David J. Atkins, Elance Bacon, Luke O. Bryan, Timothy Buckley, Frank Begg, Thomas Baker, Thomas Burns, Albert Barnett, Ephraim A. Burger, Samuel Bishop, Samuel Henry, James Burns, ——— McBurns, Adam Bobly, Edward Burns, Charles Brodley, Barney Beach, Charles T. Burger, Jonathan Burger, George Bedford, James E. Barker, Wm. Burke, John Burger, Chas. S. Boyce, Jas. Babo, Septimus Clements, Peter Cullen, James Carney, John Cahill, Martin Courtney, Albert Carey,

Thomas Cullen, James Carr, Peter Conley, Augustus Cole, Dennis Conroy, Wm. Conhont, John Cornell, Mirick Clark, M. Corten, T. Cusick, Hugh Cumble, Thomas Clearwater, Patrick C. Colli, John Curtis, George Coalbott, James R. Cutting, John Doty, Frederick Dingon, John L. Davenport, Benjamin Donnelly, James O. Donal, Thomas Dwyer, George W. Doyo, Thomas Dawson, John W. Davis, James Dougherty, Michael Doolan, Charles Dunn, John Davis, Lewis Drutler, Benjamin Dingen, Thomas Davison, Simon Decker, Mathes Degraff, George Dean, Alvin S. K. Doty, Lucius Doty, Thomas Donahue, Aaron Decker, John D. English, Thomas Elliot, Albert H. Eckert, Jacob Eckert, William Erkes, Stephen R. Eckert, John H. Elting, William Eckert, Van C. M. Eugene, Henry Erkes, Wm. Elverson, Lewis Eiber, Charles England, Wm. Ford, Henry Freer, John Finigan, Patrick Fagan, John Freer, John D. Fink, Matthew D. Freer, Joseph Ferguson, Henry Freer, George Grey, Joseph Gibbs, John Gillen, Wm. Grey, John Grady, Michael Grady, Patrick Gary, Edward Gleason, Thomas Gleason, John Hawkins, Charles Harris, George Harris, James Hack, Joseph Hart, Thomas Hase, Dennis Haler, Thomas Heart, Philip Holbart, James Hughes, Wm. Hugg, John S. Homestone, Patrick Hanlan, Charles Harris, Patrick Hanlon, De Witt C. Houghtaling, John N. Houghtaling, John Hogan, John J. Hyatt, Nelson Horton, William Irish, Edwin H. Irvine, Edward Jones, Lewis Johnston, John Jones, Oscar R. Kingsland, Wm. J. Keltz, David A. Keltz, Martin Klock, Thomas Kelly, Lewis Kooney, John M. King, John Kelley, Martin Kelley, John Keys, Lewis Kent, Daniel Kennedy, Charles Kester, Lewis Kiffman, John A. King, Martin Kelley, Stephen Lovelace, Mich. Lynch, Matthew Lynch, Jas. Layhe, Jos. Mahoy, John Mowrey, Frank McIntyre, Jon. McBisbrow, Lorenzo Myer, Wm. Mahe, Chas. McFerk, Wm. More, Thomas Morrow, Ennis Martin, John A. Markle, Thomas More, James Mooney, Patrick May, John McKen, Wm. Murray, John McMahon, Andrew McLaughlin, Joseph Murat, Julius Mason, James McCormick, Charles Marciok, Owen Mulhollan, Anthony McGee, Michael Murphy, Jr., Benjamin F. McKenzie, James McKeon, Reswick Miller, L. S. McMan, Linke A. Nicholson, Richard Nichols, Patrick Nolan, John Nolan, George B. Oburnian, Wm. J. Osterhout, John C. Ostrander, Charles O. Bonck, Charles G. Pringel, Wm. Pourroy, George W. Pratt, Adam Pater, Henry Peters, Wm. Pickert, Michael Quinn, Nelson H. Quick, James Rowland, Joseph Russell, Henry Rogers, James Ryan, John Rumerzon, Edward Rusla, James Ran, James Bonk, Peles Rock, Peter Robinson, Melvin R. Reals, James Rourke, Nelson L. Reeves, James Simmons, John A. Slater, Titus W. Seofield, John Smith, Richard Stephens, Solomon D. Slater, Thomas M. Slater, Richard B. Slater, Frederick J. Smith, David Smith, Edward Sharkey, Jacob Smith, Wallis Slater, Henry Shaffer, Albert Sheffield, Benson Slates, Thomas Sturgeon, Lewis L. Slater, John H. Slater, Benjamin F. Slater, Emory Slater, Michael Schroeder, Frederick Sellings, Eugene Spence, Nicholas Schroeder, Frank Sellings, John Tiehans, Charles Thompson, Jones Theodore, Augustus Turner, Hiram S. Terwilliger, Daniel Terpenning, Edward Turner, Orlando Terpenning, John Terpenning, Henry Tesch, Martin H. Vandemark, Milo G. Van Wagener, James Vandemark, William Van Wagener, Christopher O. Van Aken, Lawrence Van Vliet, Henry Van Vliet, Henry Van Aken, Henry Wagner, Oscar Weeks, William White, John S. West, Patrick Wilson, John Williams, Ambrose Weiss, George Warren, Charles Williams, Alexander Woolsey, Isaac Woolsey, Jacob Woodruff, Thomas Ward, John Whittaker, Wm. Wite, Charles B. Worden, Wm. Young, Augustus York.

Solomon D. Slates, died before leaving Kingston.

Wm. C. Burger, died in the service.

George W. Pratt, severely wounded, and died Sept. 11, 1862.

Eli A. Degraff, killed at Gettysburg.

John S. Davidson, killed April 11, 1865.

Benjamin Finger, died in 1865.

James Bonk, died May 29, 1862.

John S. Homeston, died Jan. 10, 1867.

Alfred J. Atkins, died a prisoner.

Henry Burger, died in Andersonville prison.

Michael E. Cretene, killed at Gettysburg.

Wm. Erkert, killed at Gettysburg.

Egbert Stalls, a prisoner at Libby.

John H. Slates, died June 14, 1861.

Patrick Hanlon, killed at Cedar Mountain.

Silas Ackerman, died at New Baltimore, Oct. 24, 1863.

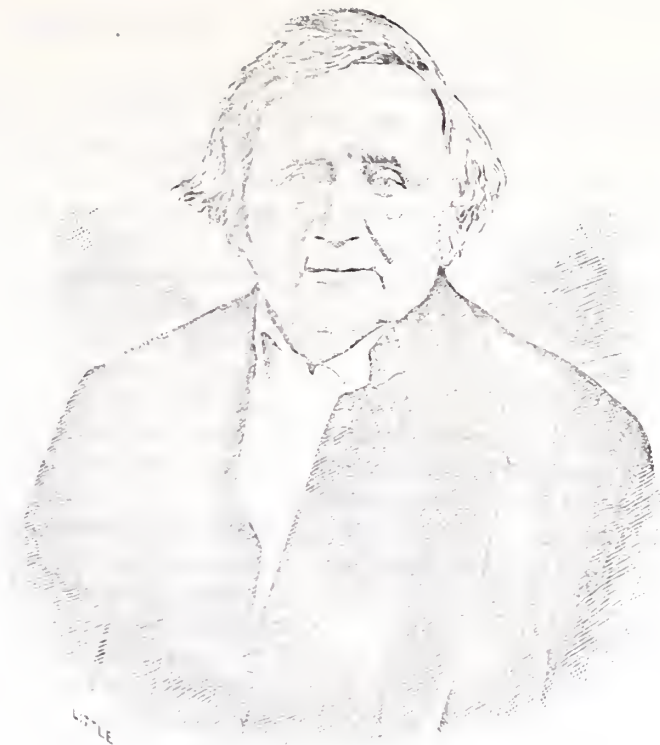
Benjamin F. Slater, killed at second battle of Bull Run.

Samuel Van Aken, died Oct. 24, 1863.

Rufus Wagener, died at Baltimore.

NAVY.

William Nelson, John Hogan, James Blagee, Joseph Keyhe, Frank Kilm, Joseph Tracy, Edward Burns, Henry Fraser, Frank Newman, Frank Bannerman, Mark Hogan, William Jones, George Myers, Harold J. Barenger, George W. Rowley, Frank A. Billings, J. M. Worden, C. W. Smith, Elisha P. Smith, Hiram Davidson, James M. Niffen.



JOHN P. SLEGHT.



Isaac D. Sleght

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN P. AND ISAAC D. SLEIGHT.

Isaac D. Sleight, son of John P. Sleight, was born at Sleightburgh, on the bank of the Esopus, Oct. 14, 1816. John P. Sleight was nine years old when the British burned Kingston, in 1777. He died the sole survivor of those who saw Vaughan's army land here, and although his life was passed on the banks of the creek, he never took a passage on a steamboat or a rail-car. He lived to a good old age, and his kindly spirit is a sweet remembrance to many who look back to those pleasant afternoons spent with him. He lived in the old stone house which had been occupied by his father before him, and from the porch of which he witnessed the landing of the king's troops.

Isaac D. Sleight was born on the old homestead, which was a relic of the peaceful days before the hum of commerce and trade had invaded the quiet in which the lives of his forefathers had passed away. Probably no man in Ulster County was more generally known than he, for all his life of sixty-three years were passed on the ferry between Rondout and Sleightburgh. He was a man of remarkably amiable qualities, and as inoffensive as he was honest. He had many friends, with whom he was exceedingly cordial, but very undemonstrative. His father was the *beau idéal* of the Dutch farmers who lived on the banks of the Hudson from the days of Peter Stuyvesant until after the Revolution. No man now residing in Rondout has seen more remarkable changes than had Isaac D. Sleight prior to his decease, June 12, 1879, and the reminiscences of "Ike Sleight," as he was familiarly called, when he could be induced to recall them, were like a fairy-tale.

In the boyhood days of many men of Rondout, Mr. Sleight's farm across the creek was the bower of delights longed for during all the school-days of the summer weeks, and when Saturday came troops of lads roamed the grassy meadows or nuzzled in the woods on pleasant days, and when the day proved rainy, lollicked in the great barns or gathered on the stoop of the old homestead, and induced old Mr. Sleight to tell the ever-wonderful story of the landing of the red-coats and the burning of Kingston, "all of which he saw, and a part of which he was." "Ike" was a lusty young man in those days, and in charge of the ferry, "the big scow" of which was as free to all the youngsters as daylight, and was generally utilized as the best place for young swimmers to learn to dive.

John P. Sleight was a great wag, and dearly loved a joke, and he loved children as all large-hearted people do, and his son Isaac was like him, though less demonstrative, passing his life almost on the spot where he was born in quiet content, and where he died leaving no heart behind that bore him malice. He left a wife, a daughter of Andrew White, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whom he married Dec. 8, 1856, and two daughters, Kate W. and Blanche L.

Besides Isaac D., previously mentioned, the children of John P. Sleight were as follows:

Peter, who had children named John P., Jane Ann, Rachel, Cornelius, Abram, Maria, Dennis B., and Helen.

Stephen, whose children were John D., a furniture dealer

of Kingston, Helen E., Titus, Frances, Daniel C., Christopher, and Eliza Ann.

Abraham, whose sons and daughters were named George S., a merchant at Sleightburgh, Josephine, Johannes, Isaac and Lena.

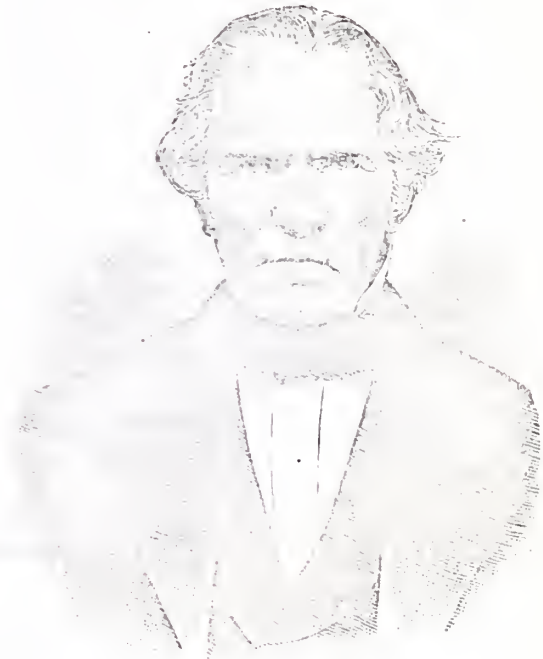
Solomon, whose three children were William, Lyman, and Cornelia Ann.

Daniel C., who never married, and Cornelia, who became the wife of Robert Houghtaling.

PETER M. VAN AKEN,

son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Van Aken) Van Aken, and grandson of Abraham Van Aken, both natives of Esopus, was born Jan. 13, 1803, in Esopus.

The Van Akens of whom Abraham was a descendant were among the first settlers in Esopus, and he was an officer



PETER M. VAN AKEN.

in the war of the Revolution, in active service. The children of Ephraim are Peter M., Marcus, Ephraim, and Levi, all farmers by occupation. Peter M. Van Aken's first wife was Ann Cole, whom he married April 14, 1825. She was born Dec. 6, 1800, and died April 8, 1839. The children of this union are Eliza Maria, Martin, Henry, Melinda, Sarah Jane, Catherine Ann, and Ezra. For his second wife he married, Nov. 4, 1841, Phebe Suthard, who was born April 7, 1801, and died Oct. 27, 1870. He married his present wife, Mrs. Luey M. Norris, daughter of Cyrus Lewis, of Bristol, Conn., May 3, 1876. She was born Dec. 2, 1823.

Peter M. spent his minority on his father's farm and in the district school. In 1825 he moved and settled on the farm which he now owns, and upon which his sons, Henry and Ezra, now reside. He is a Democrat in politics, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson.

Although never an office-seeker, he has been supervisor,

commissioner of highways, and inspector of elections of his native town.

Mr. Van Aken has been a member of the Dutch Reformed Church for the past thirty years, a large portion of which time he has been elder and deacon of that organization.

He was for several years captain in the old State militia, which position he filled with much pride.

Mr. Van Aken is now nearly fourscore years of age, and preserves in a remarkable degree both the mental and bodily vigor of his earlier life.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON PELL,

son of Alfred L. and Adelia (Duane) Pell, was born in New York City, May 11, 1810, and died Feb. 13, 1880. His remains were buried in the Robert Troup family vault at Greenwood, L. I. His maternal grandfather, James Duane, would have been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence only for his absence when that instrument was executed; he was, however, appointed judge of the Supreme Court of the United States by Gen. George Washington. Robert L. Pell received his preparatory education in New York City, and was graduated at Yale College about 1830. Soon after completing his studies he made a tour of Europe with his aunt, Catherine Duane, visiting its principal cities and places of interest.

He married, Aug. 23, 1837, Maria Louisa, daughter of James L. Brinckerhoff, a merchant of New York City. Her mother was Charlotte, daughter of Col. Robert Troup, of the Revolutionary army, who was afterwards appointed the successor of Judge Duane of the Supreme Court, and subsequently became the agent of the Sir William Pultney

estate of New York State, which position he filled the remainder of his life.

The only living descendant of Col. Troup, bearing the name, is Miss Louisa Troup, of New York City, born March 7, 1791, and survives in 1880, retaining to a remarkable degree the vigor of both body and mind of a person much younger in years. Soon after Mr. Pell's marriage he removed to Esopus, Ulster Co., and settled on a farm, given him by his father, located on and overlooking the Hudson River. Here he spent the remainder of his life, giving his attention to agriculture and beautifying his country home. Probably no farm residence can be found on the Hudson equaling this, the Pellham farm, with its surroundings, consisting of lawns, walks, gravel roads, shrubbery, fruit-growing and ornamental trees, artificial ponds, and stone walls, showing the work of an industrious, intelligent agriculturist.

Mr. Pell spent his winters mostly in New York, returning every spring to his rural home, where his interests seemed to centre, during the long summer months, and where he was known for his many deeds of charity, only commensurate with his means. In him the poor man always had a friend, and all worthy local enterprises a liberal contributor. Mr. Pell associated with the late Archibald Russell and others, founded the Church of the Ascension in Esopus and built the church edifice. He was a careful student of the Bible and an able expounder of its truths. He was not solicitous of political notoriety, yet was progressive in his ideas of reform and a staunch member of the Republican party. His wife died Nov. 11, 1866, having been born June 30, 1816. Their children are Adelia Duane, born July 5, 1838, wife of John B. Ireland, Esq., a lawyer of New York City; Robert Troup, born Jan. 30, 1841, died April 16, 1868; and James Brinckerhoff, born Nov. 23, 1842, died Jan. 4, 1879.

LLOYD.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town is situated on the Hudson River, south of the centre of the county. The river forms its eastern boundary. The town of Esopus lies on the north, Marlborough and Plattekill on the south, and New Paltz on the west. The acreage of the town in farms is 18,573 acres, but to this amount must be added the amount of land occupied by roads, ponds, cemeteries, and other unmeasured tracts of land. The population of the town, according to the census of 1875, is 2574. The boundaries of the town as defined by the revised statutes are as follows:

"All that part of the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster, lying east of Crozier's ditch, or Swartekill Creek, and a line starting on the south line of the town of Esopus in the centre of said ditch two hundred and ninety-six chains from Hudson River, and running a southwardly course along said ditch to its termination south of the New Paltz turnpike-road, and then following the said creek a south and westwardly direction to the corner of the lane and public high-

way east of David Luckwood's house; from thence southwardly following the said highway to the Plattekill line, being six hundred and twenty chains: all east of the above-described line to be erected into a separate town by the name of Lloyd."^{*}

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is chiefly a rolling and hilly upland, terminating in a bluff upon the river. The average height of the surface above tide-water is two hundred feet. There are no elevations of special note in the town. The principal streams are Black Creek and Swarte Kill†. The former flows in a northerly course through the centre of the town, forming a pond, known as Black Pond, in the north part of the town. Swarte Kill flows northerly along the west border of the town. The soil is generally a clay and gravelly loam, and is productive and well cultivated.

^{*} Laws of 1855, chapter 68; also Revised Statutes, vol. i, page 226.

† Swartz Kill.



Robert Livingston Price

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of the town was made at a very early day, but tradition has not handed down the name of the first actual settler of the town. The latter was originally a part of New Paltz, and in the history of that town will naturally be found many facts of interest regarding the first settlement and development of that part of its territory which now constitutes the town of Lloyd. The records of the latter town, commencing as late as 1845, throw but little light upon the early settlers of the town.

The records of the Presbyterian Church of Highland have fortunately preserved for us the names of many of the first and early settlers of the town. Some of the oldest mentioned are Barnabas Benton, Moses Woolsey, David Gee, Charles Woolley, Benjamin Russell, Elisha Lester, Zopher Perkins, William Hollister, John Halstead, Philip Lemunyan, Josiah Cooper, Lorrain Benton, John Smith, Thomas Tompkins, Meejah Lewis, Isaac Johnston, Daniel Coe, Henry Carpenter, Daniel W. Ostrom, John Ostrom, Samuel Carpenter, Benjamin Russell, Michael Smith, Nathaniel Kelsey, James Warring, Samuel Hunt, John Stone, Stephen Guduey, Nathan Woolley, Gideon Akins, John Dumout, James Lockwood, John W. Carpenter, Henry Perkins, Charles Wells, and James Wygant.

A visit to the old cemetery at Lloyd has also enabled us to discover a few more of those who settled early in the town and assisted in its development and material growth. Some of those whom we find therein interred are Nathan Duncomb, 1779; Henry Deyo, 1805; Andrew Du Bois, 1816; Noah Elting, 1813; Henry A. Elting, 1810; John Lefarre, 1826; Michael Le Roy, 1815; and John Perrott, who was born near Greenfield Hill, Conn., in 1791, and died at Highland, where he passed a large portion of his life, in 1869.

The personal recollections of some of the oldest and best informed citizens of the town likewise furnish us with the names of many of the early and substantial settlers of the town.

John Rose was one of the early settlers of Lloyd, and was a farmer by occupation. George and John Rose are residents of the town yet, and a number of grandchildren also reside in town.

The territory of the town was originally included in the grant to the "twelve patentees," on Sept. 29, 1677, which is more fully described in the history of the town of New Paltz. The lots that were laid out under this grant ranged eighty rods on the river and three miles back. Philip Elting was a large land-owner in this section, and owned the greater part of the land upon which Highland is now situated. The Hasbrouck family were also large land-owners in the same locality.

The Deyo family was one of the earliest, and has been one of the strongest, in the town. It is still largely represented in town. Jacob Deyo was an early and prominent member of the family, and Joseph Deyo, another influential member, became sheriff of Ulster County.

Solomon Ferris lived early near the landing, and built a large mill there. He raised a large family. A grandson of the same name resides at Highland. The family originally came from Westchester County.

Abraham Elting was another early settler, and engaged in the freighting business at an early day. The widow of Dr. Dewitt C. Hasbrouck, who resides in town, is a daughter of Abraham Elting.

Jacob Rose was an early settler on the old post-road to Kingston. The family is not now represented in the town.

Reuben H. Hinds lived on the same road at an early day. He was a man of influence and prominence, and was at one time one of the justices of sessions.

Following the same road we come to the Ransom family; the Coe family, of whom John, Abram, and William were the sons, the first residing in town, and Abram, son of William, also; Nathan Williams, whose son Nathan resides in town, and has been clerk of the county.

Wells Lake was an early and prominent settler, and resided where John H. Perkins now lives; the latter also representing an old family in the south part of the town.

Joseph Deyo's son Reuben was a prominent settler on the Kingston road south of Highland, and kept the stage-house at an early day. His widow resides in town. Job G. Elmore lived early on the same road, where his son, Alden Elmore, now resides. Emory Elmore, another son, removed early to Wisconsin, and is a prominent man there.

Where O. J. Tillson now lives resided Samuel Adams at an early day. He was a peaceable and influential member of the society of Friends, and raised a large family, of whom none are now in town. Joseph H. Deyo was a prominent farmer near Samuel Adams. His son, William H. Deyo, is an influential resident of the town, and a large fruit-raiser. Smith Ransom settled early on that road, near where his son Newton now resides.

Moses Woolsey, one of the leading men of the Presbyterian Church, lived early on the Modena turnpike. The church was first erected in that locality, and at one time the business activity of the town seemed to centre there. Jacob Dayton was an old settler on the turnpike in Revolutionary times. The family is still represented in town; and in Marlborough, by Morgan Dayton, Esq.

James Howell came from Long Island before the Revolutionary war, and located first in the town of Marlborough, and subsequently resided at Modena, in the town of Plattekill. He had a family of five sons and two daughters; John and James Howell, two of these children, located in the town at the opening of the present century, the former in 1805. They located in the eastern part of the town, in that section which was then known as Krum Elbow, from the peculiar turn of the river at that point. John was a ship-carpenter by trade, and built a number of vessels. From about 1812 to 1816 he also had a store at that point. He subsequently removed up the post-road, and closed his life as a farmer. His wife was Esther Pride, and he had three children that grew up, John B., Lydia, and Eliza. These reside in town now. Eliza is the widow of James Longbotham, who was a woolen-manufacturer in Marlborough.

At Centreville the Halstead family settled very early, and the Stryver family were also prominent in that section. Daniel Ostrom was the proprietor of a woolen-mill north of that place at an early day.

Joshua Brooks settled early between Highland and Centreville, and still resides in town.

Beyond Centreville, Josiah Elting was an early settler. His son Abram, and grandson, P. L. F. Elting, occupy the old place. Another son, Ruloff, lives just over the line in the town of New Paltz.

The Van Wagoner family was an early and prominent one north of Centreville. John Saxton, father of Silas, was another early settler at Centreville.

Ezekiel Elting has resided on the Marlborough road a great many years. He married a daughter of Abram Elting, and is a man of influence and prominence.

An old resident of the town furnishes the following interesting

REMINISCENCES.

"The Woolseys came of Puritan stock, and were among the earliest settlers of Southern Ulster. If we are not mistaken they came here from Connecticut, and here the family name has been perpetuated to the present day. I remember well the little old church (Presbyterian), and a very plain, unpretentious structure it was. The society which erected and worshiped in it for years was of the Old School Presbyterian persuasion. The Woolseys were among its most prominent and active members. The ground upon which the building stood was given to the society by Moses Woolsey, who, with his two sons, Daniel and Robert, lived on grounds adjoining the church.

"The first minister within my recollection that officiated in this church was Dominic Ostrom, who divided his time between this church and Marlborough. He was replaced by Dominic Beach. Dominic Ostrom did not believe in slavery, and in accordance with his belief he made bold to enter his protest against human bondage. This was too much for the staid old conservatives of his flock, who gave him notice to leave forthwith. With Dominic Beach the society changed from the Old to the New School.

"At this time it was customary to hold annually what was known as a 'four days' meeting.' This was a season of revival in which farmers and their families for miles around would participate. They would come in on horseback, in wagons, and in ox-carts in the morning and remain all day, bringing their food with them. Upon one of these occasions, about forty-eight years ago, so great an interest was excited that the meetings were continued two weeks. The services were conducted from day to day by Dominic Beach, assisted by the late Dominic Wile, who was then a young man stationed at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co. At this meeting some 200 were either converted or sought conversion. Among the number, if I am not mistaken, were the following, whose names are still familiar in Highland: Henry Deyo and family, two of whom were Mrs. Phoebe Deyo and Mrs. Caroline Pratt, Reuben Hine and Mrs. Chambers, John Cee, Mrs. Julia Ransom, Delia Pratt, Squire Lake and family, Jordan Dobbs, wife, and family, Griffin Carpenter, Eli Ransom and wife, Joseph Ransom, and Abram and Deyo Elting.

"Deyo Elting was captain of the ferry-boat 'Dutchess and Ulster,' and Abram Elting ran a sloop between New Paltz and New York for freight and passengers. Mrs. Dr. Hasbrouck and Mrs. Ezekiel Elting, of Highland, and Capt. Luther Elting, of Poughkeepsie, were children of Capt. Abram Elting. Josiah Du Bois, Jacob Dayton and family,

Jacob Deyo, Nathan Deyo, Joseph Deyo and family were also among the number.

"After this awakening small parties would go from hamlet to hamlet and hold meetings. I remember being one of a small company that went to a meeting at a school-house that was located below Lif. Smith's. Our conveyance was an ox-cart. Yet the reader must not infer that all Southern Ulster was a religious community. There were huskings and parties and balls, patronized by young men and women whom the religious excitement had failed to reach. The old stone hotel on the post-road just below this village, kept by Reuben Deyo, was a favorite place for those who wished to engage in the dance, and there are those living to-day who have pleasant recollections of that plain but popular hostelry, and many parties that met within its old stone walls to chase away the hours to the music of 'Joe' Gunn's violin. The Paltz was another noted place for balls and parties. The hotels or 'taverns' were of the largest and best conducted in the county. Here grand balls were given on every holiday eve, at which might be seen the sons and daughters of farmers, who had come long distances to attend."

STORES.

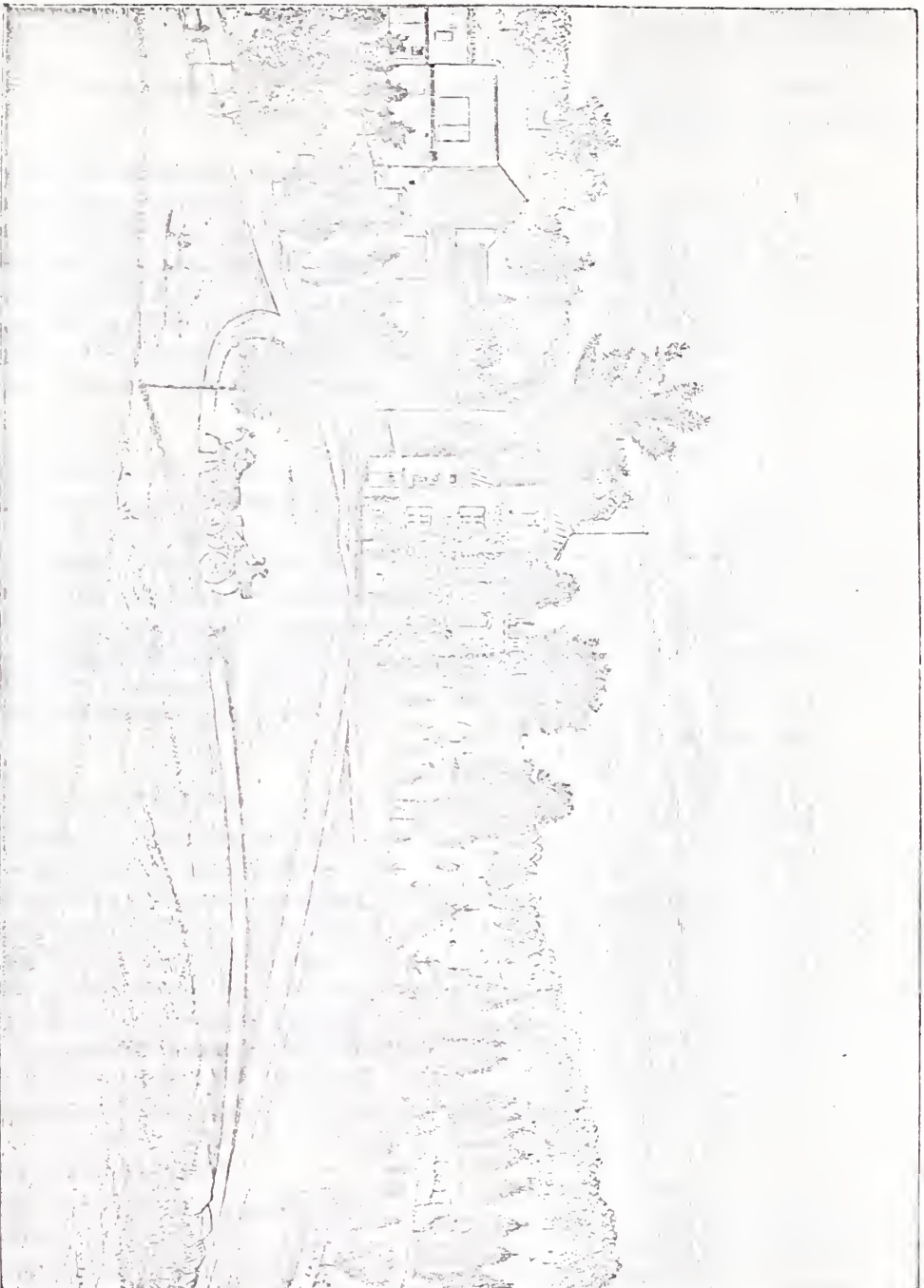
The first stores at Highland and vicinity were kept by Solomon Ferris, Abram Elting, and John I. Caverley, all of whom had stores at the dock, or landing, which was then the seat of all the traffic and commercial activity which the town enjoyed. John Howell was also one of the first tradesmen of the town. Thomas Deyo was also quite early in trade. Absalom Barrett was one of the most prominent and influential traders that the town ever had. George Rose and C. P. Harrison have been in trade at Highland a great many years. Du Bois Brothers have been in trade in the same place several years, and were preceded by Messrs. Elmore, Du Bois, and Bond. George Saxton is also in active trade at Highland.

TAVERNS.

The public-houses of the town have been quite numerous, and many of them of little importance. Reuben Deyo had an early inn three-fourths of a mile south of the village of Highland. An old tavern was kept down the Kingston road, at an early period, by different parties. It was at one time quite a centre of resort in the town. Another early tavern was kept up the post-road by a man by the name of Watkins. John W. Deyo kept a store and hotel quite early where Abram Benson resides. The house adjoining the Highland House was kept as a tavern by a man named Nichols quite early. The next tavern in point of age in the village was kept where Upright's place now is, by a man by the name of Johnson. Since that time the house had numerous proprietors. The Highland House has been kept by Benjamin Terwilliger for a number of years past. Heman Dobbs has been the proprietor of the Dobbs House for a couple of years past.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Barnabas Benton was one of the early physicians of the town, and was in practice about the year 1816, continuing a great many years. He resided where Abram Ben-



SEDAN GLEN.

RESIDENCE OF C. H. ROBERTS, ON THE HUDSON.
Opposite Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Sketches by H. Roberts, 1889.

son now lives. Dr. Hasbrouck was the next most prominent physician of the town. He commenced about the year 1825, and was in regular practice until quite a recent period. Few men have wielded a wider influence in the town, or been a greater power for good. Dr. Miller engaged in practice prior to the late war. He performed active professional service in that memorable struggle, and resuming his practice in the town at its close, still resides there. Dr. Abiah Heston, another practicing physician of the town, died a few years ago. Dr. J. I. Dart and Dr. La Moree are in practice in the town now.

LAWYERS.

The legal profession has had some representation in the town. Solomon G. Young, Esq., has been in active practice in Lloyd for a score of years, and is still a leading and influential citizen of the town. Abraham D. Lent, Esq., a graduate of the Albany Law School on May 13, 1874, commenced practice in Highland in November of that year, and is still in successful practice. John V. W. Doty, Esq., has been in practice at Highland for about a year.

ROADS.

The record of the earliest roads of Lloyd is not to be found in the town. For these the reader is referred to the town of New Paltz. In 1813 the most prominent road in the town was the post-road along the river. The road from New Paltz to the river was also early in use, and the road to Modena was used soon after the settlement of the town.

It was known as the Highland and Modena turnpike for a number of years. The New Paltz turnpike was built in 1832, and followed a more direct and easy route than the old road to the river.

IV.—MEN OF PROMINENCE.

A few of these have already been incidentally mentioned in the general sketches of the town. Among those residents of the town who have held official station have been Joseph Deyo, sheriff in 1821 and 1822; Wells Lake, member of Assembly in 1820-21 and 1823; Reuben H. Hine, member of Assembly, 1845; Job G. Elmore, member of Assembly, 1848; John B. Howell, member of the Legislature, 1851; Silas Saxton, clerk of the county, 1858, and sheriff, 1873; Nathan Williams, county clerk, 1864; and A. E. Hasbrouck, member of Assembly, 1868, 1869, and 1870.

V.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The existence of Lloyd as a distinct municipality dates from the passage of an act of the Legislature of April 15, 1845, whereby it was set off from the town of New Paltz. The name of Lloyd was conferred upon the new town.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Lyman Halstead, on May 6, 1845. Stephen Lake, Esq., called the meeting to order. John H. Coe and Jacob Seryver were chosen by the meeting to be associated with Mr. Lake in conducting the same. Stephen Wardel was appointed clerk. The following town officers were chosen: Supervisor, Reuben Deyo; Town Clerk, Hasbrouck Lefevre;

Superintendent of Schools, Aaron Tuthill; Justices of the Peace, Silas Saxton, John B. Howell, John L. Deyo; Assessors, John H. Coe, David S. Degarmo, William L. Relyea; Commissioners of Highways, Robert Woolsey, Alexander Hasbrouck, Robert P. Rose; Overseers of the Poor, John H. Coe, Benjamin E. Ransom; Collector, Job G. Elmore; Inspectors of Election, Thouras N. Smith, Jacob Seryver, Jacob Hardenbergh; Constables, Job G. Elmore, Ithamer Haley, Noah Woolsey, Elijah Wilklow, Edward A. Nash; Poundmasters, Elias S. Degarmo, Abram D. B. Elting; Town Sealer, Moses Saxon.

The principal town officers elected by the citizens of the town since that time have been:

SUPERVISORS.

1845-48, Reuben Deyo; 1849-51, Stephen Lake; 1852-58, Silas Saxton; 1859, Philip Leroy; 1860, Nathan Williams; 1861-62, Luther Wilklow; 1863-64, Philip Leroy; 1865, Samuel D. Bond; 1866, Ezekiel S. Elting; 1867-70, Solomon G. Young; 1871, Ezekiel S. Elting; 1872-73, George W. Pratt; 1874, Levitt Lane; 1875, James R. Weismiller; 1876, John B. Howell; 1877, James R. Weismiller; 1878, George S. Lamoree; 1879, Ezekiel S. Elting.

TOWN CLERKS.

1845, Hasbrouck Lefevre; 1846-49, James D. Terwilliger; 1850, John Elting; 1851-52, Samuel D. Bond; 1853-55, George Saxton; 1856-57, James M. Knapp; 1858, Lyman H. Halstead; 1859, Elias D. Carpenter; 1860, Lyman H. Halstead; 1861-62, Alexander C. Hasbrouck; 1863, Hasbrouck Lefevre; 1864-65, Moses Saxton; 1866, Charles T. Degroff; 1867, Lewis Atkins; 1868-69, Frederick D. Van Ostrand; 1870-71, James M. Knapp; 1872, Hoyie Adams; 1873, Lewis C. Bevier; 1874, David A. Seymour; 1875, George M. Knapp; 1876, Frederick D. Van Ostrand; 1877, Richard S. Mendon; 1878, Frederick D. Van Ostrand; 1879, James E. Du Bois.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1845, Silas Saxton, John B. Howell, John L. Deyo; 1846, John L. Deyo; 1847, Stephen Lake; 1848, John B. Howell, John Elting; 1849, Benjamin King, Silas Saxton; 1850, John Elting; 1851, Stephen Lake; 1852, Epenetus K. Woolsey; 1853, Silas Saxton, Abraham J. Coutant; 1854, Daniel E. Buckhout, John Elting; 1855, George W. Harris, Charles W. Elting; 1856, Charles W. Elting, Robert Lewis; 1857, John Vradenbergh, Luther Wilklow; 1858, Jacob Roberts; 1859, Luther Wilklow; 1860, Charles W. Elting; 1861, John Vradenburgh; 1862, M. W. Powell; 1863, Luther Wilklow; 1864, James H. Brown; 1865, Daniel Coe; 1866, Solomon G. Young; 1867, Luther Wilklow; 1868, Charles W. Elting; 1869, Daniel Coe; 1870, Oliver P. Carpenter; 1871, Luther Wilklow; 1872, Charles W. Elting; 1873, James M. Knapp; 1874, Daniel Coe; 1875, Luther Wilklow; 1876, Charles W. Elting; 1877, James M. Knapp; 1878, Daniel Coe; 1879, Marcus Lane.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

May 6, 1845.—“*Resolved*, that a Bounty of six pence be paid by the town for each Crow killed from the 6th of May inst. until the 1st of September next, in said town.

“*Resolved*, that a Bounty of one Dollar be paid by the Town for each fox killed in this Town for the year ensuing.”

April 6, 1852, “*Resolved*, that the bounty on Skunks shall be twenty-five Cents in the town of Lloyd.”

This is believed to be the first premium ever offered on domestic perfume in the county.

STATISTICAL.

By the census of 1875, there are 505 dwelling-houses in the town, and having a total value of \$699,220. The

cash value of farms is \$1,711,020, and of farm-buildings, \$231,100.

VI.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

HIGHLAND,

situated on the Hudson, on the east border of the town, is the principal village in Lloyd. It lies opposite the city of Poughkeepsie. The real growth of this village began about the year 1820, and the first building was done by Philip Elting, and so wild were considered the schemes of this gentleman to found a village at this point, that the place was for a long time designated as "Philip's Folly." The building of the Methodist church in 1821 also did much to build up the village.

The first house erected in the village was that of Mr. Elting, which stood about where the old Methodist church now stands. The second house, the one now adjoining Deyo's Hall, stood near Mr. Elting's. Dr. Hasbrouck had his office in it at quite an early period. The store occupied by Du Bois Brothers was built soon after the village began to grow, and another was erected where the meat-market now is. The building of the New Paltz turnpike, in 1832, gave additional stimulus to the growth of the village, and increased business at the landing. Improvements came to be made along its course, and for the last twenty years the growth of the village has been quite rapid. The village proper contains Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal churches, a public hall, two hotels, a number of stores, and several factories and mechanic-shops. It is pleasantly laid out into streets and lots, has good schools, and a population of about 800.

The landing is designated by the name of "New Paltz Landing," and was at first the seat of business enterprise in the town. It is still an active point, where are located several stores, factories, store-houses, coal-yards, and mechanic-shops. The village is connected with Poughkeepsie by public conveyance three times a day, and by steam ferry every half-hour. The post-office was established early in the century. Daniel Coe was an early postmaster, and kept the office in the gate-house on the turnpike. Other postmasters have been Dr. A. P. Heston, Haecliah Deyo, John Hammond, and the present postmaster, James De Groff.

CENTREVILLE,

as its name implies, is situated in the geographical centre of the town. Settlements were made here at quite an early day. The New Paltz turnpike passes through it. It contains a Methodist church, hotel kept by Lyman Halstead, a blacksmith-shop, wagon-shop, grist-mill, two saw-mills, and about twenty dwellings.

LEWISBURGH,

about a mile below the landing, is a hamlet of some antiquity, and the seat of the main coopering interests of the town.

CLINTONDALE,

in the southwest corner of the town, is located mostly within the town of Plattekill, and is described in the latter town.

VII.—SCHOOLS.

No account of the early schools of the town can be given, as the records are entirely barren of any reference to them. Several private schools, or seminaries, have been established at Highland, but they have been short-lived, and of little permanent strength. The schools of the town are of the district class. Of these there are nine.

VIII.—CHURCHES.

LLOYD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HIGHLAND.

This church was organized in the year 1808, by Rev. James I. Ostrom. Mr. Ostrom was succeeded as pastor by Rev. J. A. Beach, and the pastors since have been Rev. Messrs. Frederick Tuckerman, George Delavan, Burtis C. Magee, A. O. Pollenbit, M. F. Liebenau, B. F. Wile, and the present pastor, Samuel W. Adriance, who was ordained and installed May 22, 1877.

The first elders of the church, in 1808, were Dr. Barnabas Burton, Moses Woolsey, and David Gee. Their successors were G. D. H. Ostrom, Reuben H. Hine, Joseph S. Conklin, Benjamin E. Ransom, Alfred Lane, John Le Roy, John Bartlett, A. J. Pratt, Moses Deyo, Philip Le Roy, I. C. Du Bois, Charles Pratt, Charles B. Lockwood, and Isaac N. Hammond. The names of a number of the earliest members of the church appear elsewhere in this work.

The first church edifice was erected soon after the organization of the church, and was used until a comparatively recent period. The present building was erected in 1816, and was rebuilt and enlarged in 1871.

The church is in a prosperous and growing state, having a membership of 150. The Sabbath-school numbers about 100, and the Sabbath-school library contains 215 volumes. The superintendent is Charles B. Lockwood. The officers of the church are as follows: Elders, Alden J. Pratt, John Cookingham, Nathan S. Williams, Charles B. Lockwood, and Philip Le Roy; Deacons, Albert P. Ford and William Wilcox; Trustees, Levi J. Hasbrouck, Nathan S. Williams, Abram E. Hasbrouck, Oliver J. Tillson, R. Elting Du Bois, and John Coe, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer, Alden J. Pratt.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, HIGHLAND.

For a long time this church formed a portion of a large circuit, having been organized in the year 1787. On Dec. 20, 1821, six-tenths of an acre of land was purchased of Philip Elting, and upon it was immediately erected the first meeting-house used by the society,—the plain wooden building still standing at Highland, facing its more pretentious successor. The old structure was enlarged and renovated about 1850, and in 1869 the present elegant and substantial structure was built, at a cost of about \$35,000, the ground upon which it stands having been purchased June 5, 1868. The church was made a separate station in 1862. The parsonage in the rear of the church was purchased by the society on April 1st of that year.

The pastors who have had charge of the church since 1853 have been as follows: 1853, D. B. Turner (Highland); 1856-57, D. W. C. Van Gasbeck; 1858-59, M. Messeter; 1860-61, William Blake; 1862-63, Joel Croft; 1864, Paul R. Brown; 1865-66, E.



SILAS SAXTON.

Silas Saxton was born in the town of New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1817, the third child of John and Catharine (York) Saxton. Gilbert Saxton, his grandfather, emigrated from Holland, and settled in New Paltz. He was twice married, and raised a family of twenty-one children. John Saxton, his father, was a child by his second wife. He was also twice married. His first wife was Catharine York, daughter of John York. He kept the hotel at Centerville now owned and run by John Dimsey. His second wife was Lydia Drake, daughter of Gilbert Drake. He had six children by his first wife, and seven by his second. Three of the former, viz., David, Silas, and Sarah, and all of the latter are living.

David is a farmer living in Michigan. Sarah is the wife of Tobias Elting, of New Paltz.

John Saxton was a carpenter by trade, which occupation he followed up to about the year 1820, when he moved to Centerville, where he purchased the grist- and saw-mill now owned by Hiram Weed, and which he continued to operate until his death.

During his boyhood, and up to the year 1856, Silas Saxton was employed principally in these mills, receiving before his marriage one-third interest, and after his marriage one-half interest in them.

His education was received in the common school at Centerville, and about two years at the New Paltz

Academy. He married, Feb. 19, 1842, Ruth Rose, daughter of Jacob S. and Elizabeth Rose. Mrs. Saxton was born in New Paltz (now Lloyd), July 30, 1825. They have no children.

Having sold out his interest in the mills in 1856, for the next three years he kept the hotel at Centerville now owned by Lyman Halstead. In the fall of 1858 he was elected county clerk. The last year of his clerkship, and two years thereafter, he served as deputy treasurer under William H. Degarmo. He then moved to Highland, and for one year engaged in the tug business in New York harbor. In 1865 he commenced the freighting business between Highland and New York City, which he followed for eight years. In the fall of 1873 he was elected sheriff. Upon the expiration of his term of office he moved on to his farm in Lloyd, one and a half miles north of Centerville.

Mr. Saxton has also filled a number of the minor offices of the town of Lloyd. He has been a justice of the peace for twelve years, and its supervisor for eight years. In 1879 he was elected to the office of county superintendent of the poor, and is the present incumbent of that office. That the varied duties attached to these several offices have been discharged by Mr. Saxton with singular fidelity and scrupulous honesty, and to the satisfaction of not only party friends, but equally to those opposed to him in politics, is to state the simple truth.



ELI L. DU BOIS.

This gentleman is a lineal descendant of Jacques—or, in English, James—Du Bois, who came to this country in 1675 and settled in Kingston. He was a prominent member of the Kingston Church. He was a younger brother of Louis the Walloon. His son Peter removed to Dutchess Co., N. Y., where his descendants have from the first ranked among the most useful citizens. First on the list of officers and members of the ancient church of Fishkill stands the name of Peter Du Bois. He married, Oct. 12, 1697, Jannetje Backhaus. Eleven children—seven boys and four girls—were born to them, six of whom married and had issue. Though not as numerous as the descendants of Louis, the descendants of Peter Du Bois, the ancestor of the family in Dutchess County, have so spread out that at the present time, if traced from the parent stem through all its different branches, they will make up quite a formidable family tree.

Among these descendants is numbered the subject of our sketch.

Eli L. Du Bois was born in the town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y., April 20, 1822, the sixth child of Richard and Aletta (Philips) Du Bois. There were eight children in his father's family,—John P., Abraham, Elizabeth, Richard, Aletta, Eli L., Sarah Ellen, and Daniel P.

John P. married Hannah Perkins, of Lloyd; has one child living,—Elias P. John P. was a farmer, and is deceased.

Abraham studied for the ministry, but died before entering upon his professional life.

Elizabeth, wife of Oliver Smith, of Lloyd, is deceased; she left four children,—Charles, Frank, Oliver, and Albert.

Richard married Ruth Du Bois; two children,—Mariette and Frank.

Aletta, wife of Ennis Deyo, a farmer in Lloyd; five children,—Ira, Albert, Alice, Hattie, and Luther.

Sarah Ellen, wife of Walter Sands; has two children,—Mary and John.

Daniel P. married Phoebe Ann Jenkins; they have three children,—Charles, George, and De Witt.

Richard Du Bois, the father, was born in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 13, 1780.

His wife was Aletta Phillips, daughter of John R. Phillips,

of Fishkill. Some time after his marriage he moved to Ulster County, and settled on a rented farm in the town of Marlborough. On the first of April, 1823, he moved to Lloyd, and settled on a farm situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, at a place then called Blue Point. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Deyo, March 31, 1861. His wife died Feb. 19, 1862.

Eli L. was a year old when his father moved to Lloyd. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm, attending school winters. He has been twice married. He married, Oct. 16, 1849, Mary Harcourt, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Harcourt, of Marlborough. She was born there Sept. 16, 1826. One child, Mary, was born to them, Dec. 16, 1850, the wife of Albert J. Hasbrouck, son of Dr. De Witt and Phoebe Ann Hasbrouck, living at Highland Landing. Mr. Hasbrouck, her husband, is an officer on the steamer "Hardy," running between the Landing and New York City. They were married Nov. 16, 1869.

Mrs. Du Bois died Dec. 23, 1850. Mr. Du Bois remained on the home-farm two years after the death of his wife, then, in company with his brother, Daniel P., rented a farm in Fishkill, where he remained two years. He next carried on for one year a rented farm in Lloyd, next adjoining the home-farm. Then, in company with his brother, purchased of his father the home-farm, and after working it together for one year he purchased his brother's interest.

He again married, Feb. 24, 1858, Mariette Hait, daughter of David M. and Lucretia (Woolsey) Hait. Mrs. Du Bois was born in the town of Marlborough, Dec. 28, 1827. In 1859 he sold the home-farm to Daniel P. Barnard, and purchased the farm where he now resides of Robert and Richard S. Woolsey.

Mr. Du Bois has been a hard-working farmer; by a life of untiring industry, of strict, temperate living, and prudent management he has accumulated a handsome property. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat; has filled the offices of commissioner of highways and assessor for three years each.

Though not a member, he is a regular attendant and supporter of the Presbyterian Church of Highland.

E. Pinney; 1867-68, N. H. Bangs; 1869-71, V. N. Traver; 1872-73, William C. Smith; 1874-77, N. B. Thompson; 1878, David McCartney, pastor.

The church is in a prosperous condition, and has in the winter of 1879-80 liquidated the entire indebtedness of the charge. The membership of the church is 250; size of Sabbath-school, 125; number of volumes in the library, 300. The officers of the church are: Trustees, John B. Howell, James Farling, Jacob I. Clearwater, William E. Wilcox, Isaac D. Cole, Reuben H. Decker, and Dr. I. C. Dart; Stewards, John B. Howell, Jacob I. Clearwater, Dr. I. C. Dart, Gideon M. Relyea, Solomon Ferris, C. H. Gause, A. D. Lent, John N. Merritt, Charles White.

The society was incorporated March 10, 1875. The inspectors of election were John B. Howell and James Farling. The trustees chosen were Jacob I. Clearwater, Joshua Brooks, James Farling, Charles White, John B. Howell, John H. Brinkerhoff, R. D. Perkins. The certificate was verified before James M. Knapp, justice of the peace, and recorded May 21, 1875.

HOLY TRINITY (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL), HIGHLAND.

This denomination of Christians began to worship regularly at Highland in the year 1874, and first met in the school-house, being administered to by Rev. Mr. Sparks, of All Saints' Church, Milton.

A regular society was soon after organized, and the church building was erected in 1875, at a cost of about \$9000. The first regular rector of the church was Rev. Joseph S. Johnson, who began his duties in the fall of 1874, and remained five years. He was succeeded, in the fall of 1879, by Rev. Mr. Cranston, the present rector.

The church has a membership of 45, and a good Sabbath-school. It is under the control of a board of trustees, consisting, in 1880, of Dr. Cady, of Hyde Park; Dr. Parker, of Poughkeepsie; Daniel Coe, of Highland; and Mr. Bell, of New York.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, CENTREVILLE.

This society was organized quite early in the century. They are now connected with the charge at New Paltz, and occupy a pleasant house of worship.

A certificate of incorporation was executed by this society May 27, 1851. Alfred Lane and John M. Smith were inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Alfred Lane, Josiah Terwilliger, Silas Saxton, Samuel Booth, Samuel D. Bond, John Vradenburg, John M. Smith, Moses Vandevoort, Jacob Schryver.

The instrument was verified before Silas Saxton, justice of the peace, and recorded June 6, 1851.

IX.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The most ancient place of public burial in the town is the one lying between the village of Highland and the Lloyd Rural Cemetery. It has been in use since the first settlement of the town, and many of its oldest graves have sunken low in the ground, and the inscriptions on the headstones of others are illegible. It is not kept up as it should be. Among those which are decipherable are the following:

"Nathan Duncomb, Esq., born Aug. 26, 1779, died Feb. 5, 1827."

"Rev. Stephen Jacob, died April 24, 1819."

"Henry Deyo, died Dec. 12, 1805, *A.* 74."

"Andrew Du Bois, died May 9, 1816, aged 62 years."

"Noah Elting, died April 6, 1813, *A.* 49 years, 5 months, and 4 days."

"Henry A. Elting, died June 1, 1810, *A.* 48 years and 3 months."

"John Le Fevre, Sept. 10, 1836, aged 60 years."

"Michael Le Roy, February, 1815, in his 70th year."

"Joseph Deyo, died Feb. 10, 1834, aged 57 years, 1 month, and 10 days."

"Joseph Quick, Dec. 11, 1868, aged 75 years, 4 months, and 26 days."

LLOYD RURAL CEMETERY.

This association was organized April 16, 1856. John B. Howell was chairman of the meeting, and Alden J. Pratt secretary. The trustees chosen were Reuben Deyo, Andrew S. Lefever, John B. Howell, Josiah C. Du Bois, Alden J. Pratt, David M. Hait, Philip Leroy, John M. Merritt, John H. Perkins. The proceedings were verified before Charles W. Elting, justice of the peace, and the record attested April 19, 1856, by J. M. Schoonmaker, county clerk.

The cemetery controlled by this association is located less than a mile south of the village of Highland, and comprises about five acres of land. It is handsomely walled and laid out, and contains many attractive monuments. A substantial and unique receiving-vault occupies the crest of the hill on which the cemetery lies. A beautiful monument erected to the memory of the sons of the town who lost their lives in the service of their country, in the late war, also stands in the yard.

UNION CEMETERY OF LLOYD.

This became an incorporated institution by a certificate dated March 20, 1861. The meeting was held at the school-house of District No. 8. Dr. Maurice Wurts was chairman, and David L. Barnard secretary. The trustees chosen were Maurice Wurts, Peter R. Le Fevre, Joseph P. Deyo, Ezekiel Deyo, Jr., John L. Deyo, Alexander Schoonmaker, David L. Barnard, John W. Du Bois, Peter Auchmoody. The proceedings were verified before J. H. Brown, justice of the peace, and recorded March 23, 1861. Their yard lies near the west border of the town, and is in good condition and well cared for.

X.—SOCIETIES.

ADANOT LODGE, No. 718, F. AND A. M.,

was organized in the year 1871, with the following charter-members, viz., Silas Saxton, O. P. Carpenter, Evert Hasbrouck, Hoxie Adams, James W. Tompkins, Cyrus Terwilliger, and Lorenzo Traphagen. Silas Saxton was the first Master of the lodge, and has been followed by Hoxie Adams, James W. Tompkins, and Hiram Weed. The present officers are Hiram Weed, W. M.; Stephen Low, S. W.; James Wilkins, J. W.; Chas. Elting, T.; Abram R. Hasbrouck, S.; Jonas W. Du Bois, S. D.; Jared Thompson, J. D.; Lorenzo Traphagen, S. M. C.; Charles Harp, J. M. C.; Peter Benson, Tyler.

The trustees are Dr. Lamoree, Stephen Champlin, and George W. Pratt. The lodge has a membership of 48, and meets the second and fourth Mondays of each week, in Deyo's Hall.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil of the town is well cultivated and tilled, and yields rich crops. Formerly the raising of hay was the chief farming interest of the town, and it was the shipping of this commodity at the landing that gave great impetus to the growth and development of Highland. In 1880 fruit-culture is the chief agricultural enterprise of the town. Whole fields are laid out into vineyards, and the road to Modena has been appropriately designated as "Vineyard Avenue." The raising of grapes is the chief branch of fruit cultivation, and it is said that some of the residents of the town raise as high as 35 tons of this fruit in a single season. On one night of the season of 1879, 3000 boxes of fruit were shipped from Highland to the New York markets.

The census of 1875 gives the following fruit statistics regarding the town: number of apple-trees, 18,156; bushels of apples raised, 1874, 46,116; barrels of cider made, 495; pounds of grapes produced, 1874, 295,315; gallons of wine made, 140.

MANUFACTURING AND MINING.

Some reference has already been made, under the heading of "Early Settlement," to the early mechanical industries of the town. These were chiefly the erection and operation of grist- and saw-mills, those useful and necessary adjuncts to the material development and growth of every civilized community.

One of the first grist-mills of the town was built and operated by Solomon Ferris, and stood where the John W. Deyo mill now is. Silas Saxton operated an early grist-mill at Centreville, where Hiram Weed now is. George Pratt operated another early mill. On the Modena turn-pike Arthur Doran ran an early mill a great many years. Zachariah Ecker is now there. On Black Creek, above Centreville, Daniel Ostron had an early woolen-mill. Besides those that have been mentioned, Charles White, A. Brinkerhoff, N. D. Elting, and Hiram Hasbrouck have been the principal mill operators in the town.

Terpening & De Graw are quite largely engaged in the manufacture of wagon-felloes and bent-wood commodities of various kinds. Another establishment of the same kind is operated by James Weismiller, and was formerly the turning-mill of Orlando Elting.

A fine peat bed lies in the north part of the town, about five miles from New Paltz Landing. A few years ago the Hudson River Peat Company of New York purchased 600 acres of this land, and cleared 30 or 40 acres of it. They erected a large stone building and placed in it a large 60 horse-power engine, and made other improvements,—the whole expenditure being estimated at upwards of \$100,000. The design was to engage largely in the peat-compressing business. But, for reasons probably satisfactory to the company, the design has been abandoned, and the enterprise is not now in active operation.

Large deposits of bluestone are found in the town, and a number of quarries have been opened and operated. The stone is used largely in the building of bases for bridges, abutments, and arches. Some of the public works for

which the stone has been used have been the bridges in Poughkeepsie and Albany, the Brooklyn Water-Works, and for Odd-Fellows' Hall, Centre Street, New York.

The first quarry was opened as early as 1820 by Charles Woolley. William Fuller carried it on for a time. J. I. Clearwater opened an excellent quarry in 1845, and is still operating it, employing from 12 to 40 men. The deposits seem to be divided by seams of quartz, with a thin layer of slate, and the course of stratification is vertical. A quarry higher up was opened near by, by Mr. Clearwater, six years ago. A new one has recently been opened by Fuller, Clearwater & Co. The stone is shipped on barges to various points, from a large dock which has been built upon the river.

SHIPPING.

The shipping interests of the town date back to quite an early period in its history. Soon after the close of the war of 1812-15 the "Intelligence" ran from the landing to New York, and made one trip a week. Luther Elting soon entered into the freighting business, and ran the barge "Ulster County" for a number of years. Philip and Andrew LeFevre were also early and prominently identified with the shipping interests of the town. Local shipping has now largely given place to the regular Catskill and Poughkeepsie river-steamers, and New Paltz Landing is one of the most important in the river.

XII.—MILITARY.

The military history of the town is limited to the Rebellion of 1861-65. The earlier war history of the town belongs to the mother-town of New Paltz.

The town rendered prompt and active support to the national government in the late war, and furnished a large number of soldiers to the army.

In the Lloyd Rural Cemetery stands a handsome monument, erected by the Ladies' Monument Association of Highlands, to the memory of the gallant men who gave their lives to the country during that trying struggle. The inscription on the face of the monument is as follows:

"Erected by the Ladies' Monument Association of Highland. In memory of the Brave Soldiers from the town of Lloyd, N. Y., who sacrificed their lives in suppressing the Rebellion of the Southern States.

"Honor to whom Honor is due."

The other sides of the monument contain the following names:

"James H. Ayers, Co. F, 52d Ill. Inf'y, died Oct. 19, 1862, aged 21 y'rs.

"Alexander Ayres, Co. J, 2d U. S. Inf'y, died July, 1863, aged 19 y'rs.

"Albert Barnhart, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Inf'y, died May 27, 1863, aged 19 y'rs.

"John Berrian, Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf'y, died Oct. 25, 1862, aged — y'rs.

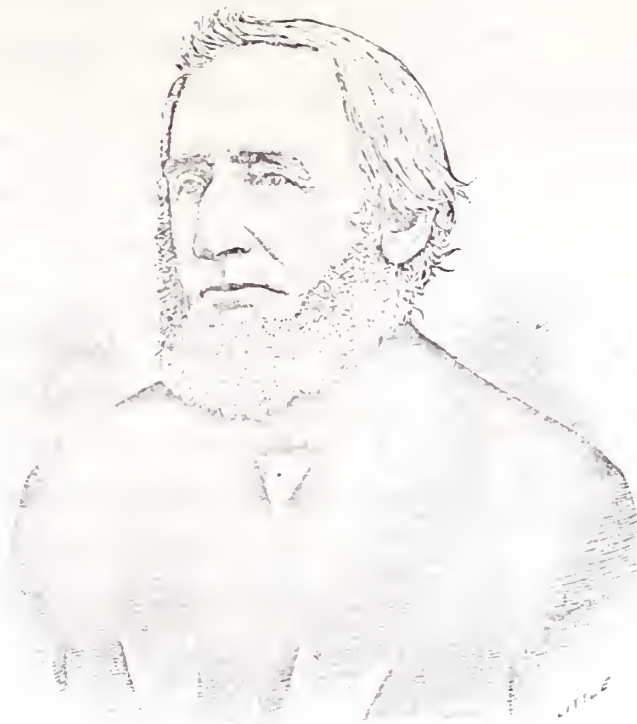
"Haydock Carpenter, Co. A, 156th N. Y. Inf'y, died Oct. 27, 1864, aged 18 y'rs.

"M. V. B. Carpenter, Co. G, 4th N. Y. Inf'y, died Sept. 17, 1862, aged 20 y'rs.

"Nathan Carpenter, Co. I, 51st Ohio Inf'y, died July 20, 1861, aged 20 y'rs.

"Charles W. Du Bois, Co. G, 129th N. Y. Inf'y, died July 2, 1863, aged 19 y'rs.

"Charles Duncomb, Co. L, 11th N. Y. Cav., died Dec. 22, 1864, aged 27 y'rs.



JACOB ELTING.

This gentleman is the lineal descendant of Jan Elting, who was the father of Roelof, who was the father of Roelof J., who was the father of Josiah, who was the father of Roelof J., who was the father of Ezekiel, who was the father of Jacob. Roelof J., his grandfather, was born January, 1737. Married Mary Lowe, March 15, 1760. The latter was born Aug. 17, 1738. Their children were Rebecca, Josiah, Ezekiel, Solomon, Magdalene, Sarah, Catharine, Jane, John, Roelof, and Maria. Ezekiel, his father, was born in New Paltz, in the old stone house opposite the present residence of Jesse Elting, son of Jacob, Oct. 9, 1763. He married Magdalene Elting, daughter of Abraham and Dinah (Du Bois) Elting, March 22, 1787. His wife was a lineal descendant of Louis Du Bois, the Wallbon. Their children were Dinah, Solomon, Maria, Sarah, Catharine, Jacob, Jane, and Alexander. All were married except Sarah. All are deceased except Jacob.

Ezekiel Elting was for many years a merchant in New Paltz village; he was also engaged in the manufacture of potash, and carried on a farm. He was a man of correct business habits, of strict integrity, always ready to lend a helping hand to worthy young men, but most intolerant of wrong-doing in any one. A man of excellent judgment, his advice was often sought by his neighbors. He was a Federalist in politics. He died Dec. 18, 1842. His wife died Jan. 8, 1834.

Jacob Elting was born in the town of New Paltz, in the house now occupied by Jesse M. Elting, March 27, 1803. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm and in his store. With the exception of one term at the Esopus select school, his education was limited to an attendance at the district school of New Paltz. He has been twice married. His first wife was Gitty Le Fever, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Deyo) Le

Fever, to whom he was married Jan. 13, 1827. Mrs. Elting was born June 10, 1805. Their children were Magdalene, born Feb. 19, 1823; died Sept. 8, 1841. Philip D., born March 2, 1830; married Sarah Le Fever; is a farmer in New Paltz. Elizabeth, born March 20, 1833; living at home. Ezekiel, born April 5, 1836; twice married; first wife was Catharine B. Hulbert, his second was Laura B. Gale. Jesse, born Sept. 23, 1838; married Maria Elting; he is a farmer living in New Paltz village. Mrs. Elting died Feb. 19, 1841.

Mr. Elting married for his second wife Elizabeth Le Fever, July 30, 1842. Mrs. Elting was born March 12, 1805. She was the daughter of Peter and Magdalene (Elting) Le Fever. By this union there were three children: Gertrude M., born Oct. 2, 1843; wife of Charles M. Harcourt, a farmer and fruit-grower in Lloyd. Peter, born Dec. 5, 1845; married Carrie Davis. Ezekiel and Peter are merchants in Yonkers, N. Y. Jacob, born Dec. 2, 1848, works the home-farm.

In 1839, Mr. Elting purchased of Elida Watkins the farm in Lloyd formerly owned by his uncle Solomon, and here he has spent the latter half of his life. The house in which he lives, a substantial brick structure, was built in 1809. It was remodeled by Mr. Elting in 1849. For a number of years Mr. Elting has given over the conduct of the farm to his son Jacob. In politics he has been identified with the Republican party. He has been for many years a member of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Paltz.

Upright and honorable in all his dealings, liberal towards all benevolent enterprises, genial and affable in his social life, Mr. Elting enjoys in the largest measure the esteem and confidence of the entire community in which he has spent his days.

"Hiram Freer, Co. F, 87th N. Y. Inf'y, died Jan. 19, 1863, aged 40 y'rs.

"Alfred Lovet, John Anson, Milton Smith, John W. Fisher, Co. M, 10th N. Y. Cav., died March 17, 1863, aged --.

"Lindsey Howell, Co. B, 156th N. Y. Inf'y, died Aug. 21, 1863, aged 20 y'rs.

"Wm. H. Johnson, Co. G, 120th N. Y. Inf'y, died July 2, 1863, aged 26 y'rs.

"Andrew J. Jones, Co. B, 156th N. Y. Inf'y, died April 18, 1863, aged 19 y'rs.

"Henry A. Jones, Co. B, 156th N. Y. Inf'y, died Oct. 19, 1864, aged 21 y'rs.

"John Le Barron, Co. K, 46th N. Y. Inf'y, died Nov. 9, 1864.

"Wm. C. Minard, Co. G, 120th N. Y. Inf'y, died Feb. 23, 1863.

"Anthony Mackey, Co. F, 156th N. Y. Inf'y, died July 2, 1865.

"Alpheus Foster.

"Louis H. Wilklow, Co. H, 20th Reg't N. Y. S. M., died March 30, 1863, aged 24 y'rs.

"J. O. Liebenau, Co. A, 177th N. Y. Inf'y, died Aug. 19, 1863, aged 20 y'rs.

"Henry Osterhoudt, Co. A, 40th N. Y. Inf'y, died Nov. 26, 1864, aged 22 y'rs.

"David H. Selleck, Co. E, 74th N. Y. Inf'y, died Oct. 21, 1864, aged 40 y'rs.

"Edmund A. Wilcox, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Inf'y, died May 10, 1865, aged 19 y'rs.

"Adam H. Neill, Co. G, 120th N. Y. Inf'y, died Nov. 27, 1863.

"James P. Relyea, Co. B, 156th N. Y. Inf'y, died Sept. 19, 1864.

"Joseph Reynolds, Co. G, 120th N. Y. Inf'y, died Feb. 22, 1865.

"Abram Tobins, Co. G, 120th N. Y. Inf'y.

"Philip Tompkins, died April 3, 1864, aged 30 y'rs.

"Levi Post."

A handsome monument in another portion of the yard bears this inscription:

"Lieut. C. M. Ransom, died July 14, 1864, aged 19 y'rs and 3 m. His last words were, 'Tell my mother that I died for my country and with a Christian heart.'"

The following is a list of the soldiers of the town who served in the war of the Rebellion, so far as they are given in the printed muster-in rolls of the State and the census returns of 1865. The record of the town which should have been made in compliance with the laws of 1865, if made at all, cannot be found. Other names than those which follow appear above:

John F. Kiss, 2d sergt., enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Elias Rose, 6th corp., enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.

Isaac H. Lee, 7th corp., enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Charles Calloun, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.

Ira J. Heya, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Lindsey Howell, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Theodore B. Horton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Andrew J. Jones, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Clark Parmenter, 120th Regt., Co. G.

John H. Landphier, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Allen A. Marshall, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Richard S. Menden, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

William W. Mackey, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

James P. Relyea, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

John Rosecrance, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

William Roe, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Philip Tompkins, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Benjamin Johnson, enl. Sept. 11, 1864, 44th Regt., Co. G.

Henry D. Ebbel.

Archibald Calhoun, 120th Regt., Co. G.

John Benedict, 20th Regt.

Lewis Neil, 120th Regt., Co. G.

James P. Relyea, enl. March, 1864, 120th Regt., Co. G.

Elton M. Lane, enl. Jan. 7, 1861, 16th Regt.

George Shakell, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 156th Regt.

Eli Elyett, enl. Sept. 27, 1864, 91st Regt.

John B. Lebaron, enl. Sept. 6, 1864, 91st Regt.

Thomas Rogers, enl. Jan. 14, 1864, 93rd Regt.

W. S. Simons, enl. Sept. 6, 1861, navy.

William H. Barrett, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died in rebel prison.

George W. Yndenburg, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 44th Regt.

Joseph Reynolds, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Feb. 22, 1865, at Hatcher's Run.

Charles W. Dubois, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Charles Duncan, enl. April, 1862, 87th Regt., 1st lieutenant; pro. to capt.; died Dec. 23, 1864, on ship "North America."

Edmund Wilcox, enl. September, 1864, 91st Regt.; died May 10, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

John W. Fisher, enl. August, 1864, 10th Regt.; died March 17, 1865, at Petersburg.

Alpheus Foster, enl. September, 1864, 91st Regt.; died April 6, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

David W. Schoenmaker, 120th Regt., Co. G.

Stephen Bleecker, 120th Regt., Co. G.

Charles Johnson, 120th Regt., Co. G.

Lewis Dillon, 120th Regt., Co. G.

James A. Hyde, 120th Regt., Co. G, 2d lieutenant; pro. to captain.

Elias M. Du Bois, 20th Regt.

Dr. J. N. Miller, asst. surg., 120th Regt.

James H. Van der Voort, 120th Regt., Co. G.

William S. Van Keuren, 41th Regt., Co. E; pro. to capt. in 150th Regt.

Andrew J. Taylor, 41th Regt., Co. E.

John Norton, enl. Jan. 5, 1861, 16th Art.

Joseph Simpson, enl. Feb. 20, 1864, 20th Regt.

George Trauer, enl. 1861, 6th Cav.

Moses Daly, enl. 1861, 150th Regt., Co. B.

Silas Berryen, enl. Dec. 5, 1864, 9th Regt.

Lewis Wiley, enl. Sept. 10, 1863, 9th Regt.; trans. to 97th Regt., Co. F.

John M. R. Schuman, com. sergt., enl. Sept. 3, 1864, Co. A; had two horses shot from under him.

Elias Rose, sergt., enl. March, 1864, 8th Mich. Cav.; pro. to commissary; prisoner three months; nearly starved.

Henry Jones, enl. Jan. 30, 1864, 156th Regt.

James Traver, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 156th Regt.

Harry Traver, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.

Marcus Rose, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.

James B. Palmatier, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 16th Art.

Cornelius W. Leroy, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 16th Art.; pro. to sergt.

Anthony Mackey, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.

Lindsay Howell, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.

Hackelish B. Peys, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to sergt.

John W. Dusenbery, enl. September, 1862, 62d Regt.; re-enl. March, 1865.

Joseph C. Penney, enl. Aug. 19, 1861, three years; pro. to 2d sergt.; re-enl. December, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt.; wounded seven times.

Solomon E. Hasbrouck, asst. surg.; enl. September, 1862, 133d Regt.

Alonzo Hermaner, enl. August, 1862, 115th Regt.

Albert Lovet, enl. January, 1864, 16th Art.

John Thumblar, enl. August, 1864, 10th Regt.

Samuel M. Horton, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.; lost his speech.

Lyman Reynolds, enl. August, 1862, 150th Regt.

Charles Clearwater, enl. January, 1864, 7th Cav.

James C. Adams, enl. September, 1864, 20th Regt.

Boysie Adams, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.

Elias M. Du Bois, enl. October, 1861, 87th Regt.; re-enl. December, 1863.

Wm. P. Walker, enl. Sept. 9, 1863, 16th Art.; pro. to sergt.

James O. Lebaron, enl. October, 1862, 177th Regt.; died Aug. 8, 1863, at Fort Hudson.

A. J. Jones, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.; died April 18, 1863, at Baton Rouge.

Henry A. Jones, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.; died November, 1864.

Philip Tomkins, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.; died April 3, 1864.

Abram Tobins, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died July 5, 1863.

Henry Johnson, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.; died December, 1863, at Williamsburg.

Adam Nill, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.; killed at battle of Mine Run.

Tham Frear, enl. October, 1861, 13th Regt.; died March 25, 1865, at Petersburg.

John Fisher, enl. Sept. 1, 1861; died in service.

John Halstead, 20th Regt.

Frank Johnson, 41th Regt., Co. E.

Wm. Button, corp., enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to sergt.; died March 19, 1865, at Richmond.

Perry Relyea, enl. August, 1864, 156th Regt., Co. B; died 1864, near Washington, D. C.

Elias Palmatier, enl. Jan. 14, 1864, 93rd Regt., Co. B; died Oct. 28, 1864, at Hampton.

Henry Osterhoudt, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; died Nov. 26, 1864, at City Point.

James Deyo, enl. March, 1861, 31st Regt., Co. A; died September, 1861, at Williamsburg.

Charles Deyo, enl. July, 1864; died 1864.

Lewis Wilklow, enl. August, 1862, 20th Regt.; died March, 1865, at Alexandria.

Wm. C. Minard, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died February, 1863.

Milton Smith, enl. July 15, 1861, 11th Regt.; died 1862.

John H. Crossman, enl. September, 1864, 91st Regt.

Gen. Buckhout, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.

Lafayette Tomkins, enl. September, 1862, 150th Regt.

David Hills, enl. January, 1863, 16th Art.; trans. to 98th Art.

Jacob D. Hasbrouck, 2d Lieut., enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to capt.; wounded.

Richard A. Lane, enl. December, 1863, 16th Regt.

Geo. Kessler, enl. December, 1863, 16th Regt.

Albert Gentheer, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.

Peter F. Thorp, enl. December, 1863, 16th Art.

Ira Stevens, enl. December, 1863, 16th Art.

Thomas McDermott, enl. October, 1862, 150th Regt.

Silas Hewitt, enl. September, 1864, 91st Regt.

Aaron Foster, enl. September, 1864, 91st Regt.

John F. Rose, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.

Wm. H. Wiley, enl. September, 1864, 20th Regt.

Charles Blecker, enl. September, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. E; re-enl. June; pro. to corp.; lost left arm.

John Becker, enl. October, 1864, 11th Ill. Cav.

Jarvis D. Haley, enl. February, 1865, 11th Regt.; trans. to 33d Regt.

Silas W. Deye, sergt., enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to 2d Lieut.

Robert Bond, enl. April, 1862, Mass. Bat.

Isaac Bevier, enl. September, 1861, 4th Regt.

Lewis Bevier, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.

Geo. Hecht, enl. March, 1864, 20th Regt.

Wm. Spencer, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt.

Daniel Thompson, enl. December, 1863.

Benj. Johnson, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. E.

Emerson Kenyon, enl. February, 1865, 192d Regt.

Lorenzo Noller, enl. April, 1865, 20th Regt.

Charles Willard, capt., enl. October, 1864, 2d Cav.; pro. to maj.

Benj. Cross, enl. March, 1864, 20th Regt.

Oliver P. Carpenter, sergt., enl. August, 1861, 44th Regt.; pro. to commissary; re-enl. October, 1864; pro. to capt. and acting maj.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID L. BERNARD

was born in 1803. He was the eldest son of Reuben Bernard, who was of English descent; born and reared on Long Island, near New York. In early manhood he came to Ulster County, and about 1795 married Mary Lawrence, a descendant of an English family of that name. The branch of the family to which she belonged was a prominent Quaker family residing at Plattekill, Ulster Co. He bought land and established a home in the same town, remaining there until the time of his death, in 1840. He was a man of marked individuality and unswerving integrity, being at that early date a strong temperance man, still having the kind-heartedness and charity peculiar to the members of the society of Friends.

He reared a family of seven children; the eldest, David L. Bernard, received such education as the public schools then offered, but being naturally of a literary turn of mind, by careful reading and study became a man of more than ordinary intelligence.

Early in life he engaged in teaching; at twenty-three married Abbie, daughter of David Demarest, of Plattekill, a woman of great strength of character; her pure life and Christian example was a constant influence for good, a help and stay to all around her. His next step in life was to become editor of the *Kingston Palladium*, an anti-Masonic journal, during the height of the Masonic excitement. Using the language of one who knew him in those times and kindly remembered him, we quote, "Mr. Bernard's editorial career was marked by a ready, versatile talent, by a vigorous discussion of broad and underlying principles, and by a fearless utterance of earnest, honest convictions. No cause ever had a more intelligent, a more devoted, or zealous exponent."

From Kingston he returned to Plattekill, and for a time

was a merchant at that place; he next removed to the farm he occupied for so many years of his life; while there he was greatly interested in improved methods of cultivation and in the highest standard of cattle, farm improvements, etc., keeping a daily journal of all events, all business transactions, and a diary of the weather; was much interested in the advancement of agriculture, and for a time president of the Ulster County Agricultural Society; was actively engaged in the temperance cause, both with pen and public addresses.

Politically he was a member of the old Whig party, and during its existence was frequently its representative in county and State conventions, representing his district in 1840 in the State Legislature. Helped to organize the Republican party, and remained in full fellowship with it to the end of his life.

In 1872 he began to feel the infirmities of age, gave up his farm, all public duties, and removed to Highland, living in retired seclusion till his death, in 1879. He was a member of the society of Friends and a believer in the gospel of Christ.

His wife died some years prior to his decease. He left three children,—William, now a farmer in Sullivan Co., N. Y.; Reuben, a lawyer in Kingston; and Mary, now living on the homestead property at Highland.

HENRY J. PERKINS,

fourth child of Ebenezer and Hannah (Purdy) Perkins, was born in the town of New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y. He was employed on his father's farm during his minority, receiving only a common-school education. He was twice married. His first wife was Maria Merritt, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Merritt, and a native of New Paltz. His wife died about five years after they were married, in the village of Lewisburg. She is buried in the Highland Cemetery.

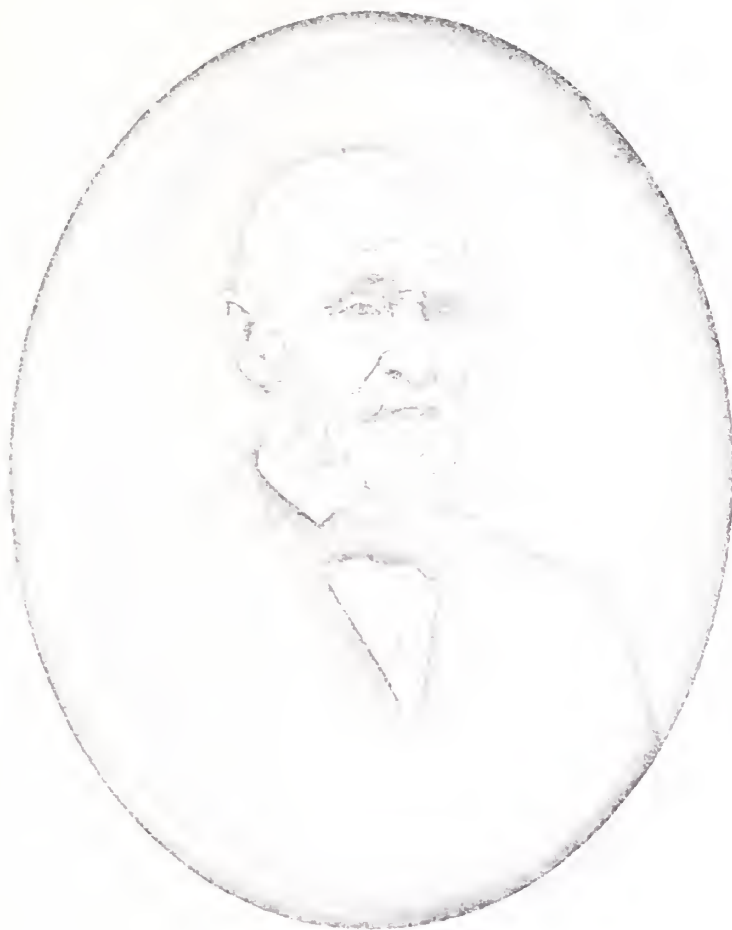
His second wife was Charlotte Gedney, whom he married July 1, 1841. Mrs. Perkins was born in the village of Milton, town of Marlborough, March 17, 1812. She was the daughter of Dr. William and Eleanor Gedney. He has no children living.

At the time of his second marriage Mr. Perkins was carrying on a general store at Highland Landing, and for eleven years thereafter he continued in trade there. In 1852 he moved to Highland, and for twelve years engaged in merchandising there, owning and living on the place now owned and occupied by his brother, Richard D. In 1867 he purchased and moved on to the "Burr Croft" farm, situated on the post-road, about one mile south of Highland. In the fall of 1871 he sold the farm and again settled in the village of Highland, where he died, Dec. 7, 1871. Mrs. Perkins survives him, and is, at the present time, living on the farm, which has come again into her possession.

In politics Mr. Perkins was a Republican. For many years he was a member and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Highland. He was a man thoroughly devoted to his business, seeking no official positions, quiet and reserved in his manners, and was universally respected by the community in which he lived.



H. J. Perkins



David L. Bernard



Of. Lillson.

OLIVER J. TILLSON.

The family of Tillsons trace their ancestry to Archbishop Tillotson, dean of Canterbury, one of the most celebrated divines of the Church of England, who was born in 1630, and died in 1694. He was of the family of Tilston, of Tilston, County Chester, England, his father changing the name to Tillotson. The archbishop's three sons, Job, John, and Ezra, took umbrage at their father because, as they thought, he favored the Catholics, the archbishop not thinking it Christian-like to behead them when the Church of England came into power. So the sons left England in disgust towards the close of the seventeenth century, and landed at Old Plymouth, changing their name from Tillotson to Tillson.

Ezra, the youngest son and ancestor of the subject of this narrative, settled in Rhode Island. Timothy Tillson, his descendant, son of Isaiah and Phoebe Tillson, of Rhode Island, was born at Old Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 8, 1738. He married Silence Whiting, and after marriage settled at Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where his name stands enrolled as "one of the loyal patriots and lovers of liberty in America precinct, July, 1775." There six children were born to them,—Timothy, Job, John, Silence, Alice, and Isaiah. There also his wife died. He married for his second wife a Widow Adams, whose maiden name was Anna Lamb.

Subsequently he moved to the town of Hurley, Ulster Co., and settled near the Wallkill, at Rosendale Plains, and died there, March 16, 1800.

Job Tillson, second son of the former, was born at Quaker Hill, July 23, 1766, and joined the American army towards the close of the Revolutionary war, although a mere boy at the time, and served on the frontier against the Indians. For this service for his country he afterwards received a pension from the government. He married Esther Freer, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Paul, Moses, Timothy F., Peter, Benjamin, Esther, and John. Job Tillson died in 1834, aged eighty-four years, and his wife in 1872, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

Timothy F. Tillson, the third son of Job, and father of Oliver J., was born in the town of Hurley, now the town of Rosendale, Nov. 10, 1798. He married Phoebe Woodmansee, Jan. 11, 1821, who was born Feb. 24, 1802, and died April 18, 1856. For his second wife he married Widow Salter, whose maiden name was Almira Vandemark, who still survives him. He died Oct. 31, 1879, on his farm at Rosendale, where for nearly sixty years he had resided. By his first wife he had two children,—Caroline, born Jan. 10, 1823, and the wife of Nathaniel T. Cornell, of Annapolis, Md., and Oliver J. Tillson. The latter was born in the town of Rosendale, Dec. 20, 1831, and received his education at the New Paltz and Kingston academies. In his early life he gave considerable attention to practical surveying, and at the age of twenty, in connection with P. Henry Brink, of Saugerties, and Jay Gould, then of Delaware County, now the great railroad financier, he made and published a map of Ulster County, which for accuracy, thoroughness, and completeness has rarely been excelled, and furnished an index to all Mr. Tillson's subsequent undertakings.

In 1855 he was nominated by the American party and elected supervisor of his native town; was renominated in 1856, but was defeated by a small majority, through the strong foreign vote that prevails in that town. This ended his active connection with politics, for in 1858 he moved to New Paltz Landing, now Highland, in the town of Lloyd, where he has since resided, devoting himself to horticultural pursuits. He was one of the pioneer fruit-growers in this section of Southern Ulster, a region which has become famous for the fine quality of its fruit products. His vineyards are among the largest as well as oldest along the Hudson. Under his judicious and systematic culture his fruit farm has reached a high degree of productiveness, both in quality and quantity, almost all the many kinds of fruit, strawberries, raspberries, currants, peaches, grapes, etc., being found on his grounds. As an amateur he tries all the new varieties of fruits, and has experimented successfully in growing valuable new seedling strawberries, peaches, etc. He has made the fruit-culture not only a practice, but a science, and the profitable returns that have resulted from his skillful management fitly entitle him to a foremost place among the fruit-growers. His fruit farm is certainly a model of culture, and his buildings and grounds of tasteful adornment. He married, June 4, 1856, Mary M. Synar, daughter of Richard Synar, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Tillson was born April 9, 1834. They have three children,—Sarah, Harry, and Laura.

CAPT. ABRAHAM ELTING

was born Dec. 29, 1787, in the town of New Paltz (now Lloyd), Ulster Co., N. Y. He descends in direct line as follows: from 1st. Jan Elting; 2d, his eldest son, Roelof Elting; 3d, his eldest son, Roelof J. Elting; 4th, his son, Josiah Elting; 5th, his eldest son, Abraham Elting; 6th, his son, Noah, who was the father of the subject of this sketch.

For many years Capt. Abraham Elting was engaged in the freighting business at New Paltz Landing. He began it in early life, before the days of barges and steamboats. His sloop sailed every Saturday for New York, having accommodations for passengers as well as freight. The farmers for a large section of country, extending to and beyond the Shawangunk Mountains in the west, and in the broad agricultural region lying between it and the Hudson River, extending northward and southward, contributed their freight to Capt. Elting's line. He was the trusted agent of all this population, made up of the descendants of the sturdy Holland and Huguenot settlers, for taking to market their products of every kind, to be sold by him, and the money returned therefor on the return trip. All the financial transactions of that fine productive region were more or less connected with Capt. Elting's commercial business. Immense sums of money for those days were distributed by him weekly to his patrons, which was done with scrupulous integrity, and with an amenity that endeared him to all his patrons. His earnestness and devotion to their interests made him a great favorite with them all. The sphere in which he moved was no ordinary one. It was necessary

for him to have much business with banks at Poughkeepsie. He was well and favorably known to all the bankers in that city. His esteemed probity and integrity of character rendered it easy for him to command all the facilities his business demanded. In every enterprise connected with the development of the business of his locality and surrounding country he gave a helping hand. In private life and family relations he exhibited the most sterling traits of character.

He married Betsey Ransom, daughter of Joseph and Phoebe Ransom, who was born March 27, 1790. The will of his esteemed wife, who was a most exemplary lady, was the law of his house, and there reigned paramount the highest considerations that paternal regard for their children could demand. They were bred to a high tone of moral obligation, and the highest principles of honor were instilled, which bore fruit as they grew to years of maturity. His memory is still fragrant, and his name is ever mentioned as a type of the old patriarchal period, when honesty, purity of heart and purpose placed men in the first rank in the community.

He died July 3, 1859. His wife died Jan. 7, 1851. They had seven children, viz.: Noah, Milton, Phoebe Ann, Luther, Albert, Mary Eleanor, and John Jay. Phoebe Ann, widow of Dr. Dewitt Hasbrouck, Mary Eleanor, wife of Ezekiel S. Elting, and Luther, whose biography appears in this work, are the only members of the family living.

CAPT. LUTHER ELTING

was born at New Paltz Landing, in the town of Lloyd, Ulster Co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1815, and was the fourth child of Capt. Abraham and Betsey Elting. At the early age of fifteen he became an able assistant to his father in the freighting business at New Paltz Landing. His adaptability to the demands of his work soon became evident, for he proved to be an able coadjutor. He had good judgment, and could dispatch with ease and with great accuracy the varied duties of his position. All who did business with the establishment were involuntarily drawn to him as one fully entitled to their confidence. No fault could be found with his transactions in marketing the products placed in his hands; the cash returns were always ready for the farmer when due. His mind was so absorbed with his duties that he found little time for cultivating society, so that he had advanced somewhat in life before his attention was given to the gentler sex. When, however, his mind was moved to the consideration of a more permanent settlement in life, he displayed his usual positive purpose. Upon becoming acquainted with Miss Watkins he very soon discovered in her the lady of his choice,—*one fully worthy*. Their marriage occurred Jan. 26, 1853. (A more extended notice of Mrs. Elting will be found on another page of this volume.)

The business which gave employment to his talents had been made profitable by his assiduous care and attention. He became the owner of property in the city of New York and elsewhere, and relinquished his business after having been twenty-four years connected with the establishment.

He purchased the former residence of Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, of Poughkeepsie. Thither he and his companion moved, and entered upon the duties incident to housekeeping. Their home was improved and beautified. All the endearments of a well-regulated household rested upon a firm foundation. Success in the employment of his capital added to his means. He devoted much time to traveling with his wife, both in the United States and abroad. They visited all the States lying between the Great Lakes and the Gulf,—the Middle States, New England, and the Canadas. Later, the States and Territories lying west of the Mississippi, and the Pacific States, with all their wonderful natural curiosities, were included in a trip, which enabled them to fully carry out their intention of gaining a thorough knowledge of the wonderful resources and territorial extent of their own country before going abroad. Their example in this respect is certainly worthy of imitation by those whose time and means will allow it. After these extended trips at home they turned their attention, in 1872-73, to the Old World, visiting every country in Europe except Spain and Portugal, also Asia Minor and Egypt. The customs of the people, the natural objects of beauty, and the works of art as they are to be seen in London, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Cairo, and other cities were in turn the subjects of their observation and study, their amusement and profit.

They have had three children,—Theodore, Irving, and Eugene. Theodore and Eugene died in infancy. Their second son, Irving, was born at Poughkeepsie, May 1, 1856. They gave excellent educational advantages to their son, who proved himself an exemplary student; was prepared for college at Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie; graduated with honors at Harvard in the class of 1878, and is now studying law at the Harvard Law School.

MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH (WATKINS) ELTING, the wife of Luther Elting, was born Nov. 28, 1821, in Hamptonburg, Orange Co., N. Y. Her parents were Ezekiel and Sally Ann (Seely) Watkins. Her father was born in Hamptonburg, Aug. 23, 1800; her mother in Albany, N. Y., July 12, 1803. Their only other child was Lavinia Strong, born July 11, 1823, who is the wife of Edward Du Bois, a native of New Paltz, Ulster Co., now residing at Marlborough.

Mr. and Mrs. Watkins came to live with their daughter, Mrs. Elting, at Poughkeepsie in 1854. Mrs. Watkins—a woman of uncommon purity and integrity of character—died there Oct. 10, 1860. Mr. Watkins still resides with his daughter, and, although in his eightieth year, is hale and well preserved, having been a man of most systematic habits and of unvarying cheerfulness of disposition, as well as a man of strict morality and of progressive mental tendencies. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins gave great attention and care to the education of their children. Sarah E. was educated at the Goshen Institute under Nathaniel Webb, and at the Montgomery Institute under Mrs. Harriet Mills-paugh. At the early age of eighteen she became the prin-



Am. Edw.



Alting



Sarah E. W. Elling

principal of the Middletown Female Institute, a position which she held for several years, and in which she was ably assisted by her sister. Her success in this engagement had given her an excellent reputation as a teacher, and she was then appointed an instructress in Rutgers Female Institute, New York City (an institution which then stood at the head of the schools for young ladies in this country), where she took high rank. She had a literary cast of mind, and her efforts at composition evinced a high culture, and were marked by an unusual power and beauty of diction.

While in the discharge of her duties at the Institute, or shortly after her retirement therefrom, she formed the acquaintance of her future husband, Luther Elting, to whom she was married Jan. 26, 1853. In the course of her married life she traveled in company with her husband throughout the United States and Europe. She enjoyed greatly these opportunities for sight-seeing, and particularly their travels in the East; having always been most interested in the history of these ancient people, with their strange customs and wonderful works of art, her visit to these lands proved especially enjoyable. In the pleasure and profit of most of these journeys her son Irving, in whose education she was assiduously aiding, was also a participant; and the trip abroad had been so planned as to give him a pleasant and profitable respite from books between his school and college work.

During her various travels she wrote many letters, which were full of interest, and were thoroughly enjoyed by many of her friends. Unfortunately, they are yet mainly in manuscript form. One series of her letters was written some years ago for the *Middletown Press*, Orange County, —a paper published in the town where she first engaged in teaching. The editor of that journal on the occasion of his valedictory alluded; in reviewing the past career of his paper, to the correspondence of Mrs. Elting which had graced its columns, and pronounced her descriptions of travel in the South and West "productions of classic beauty as well as interest." Other accounts of her travels now in manuscript would, no doubt, if published, be found replete with entertainment and instruction.

Mrs. Elting's mental vigor and intellectual power, combined with a most generous and sympathetic nature, have marked her life as that of no ordinary character, and gained for her a large circle of appreciative friends and an extensive private correspondence which have enabled her to exert a wide influence for good,—an influence which has been exerted in a most unobtrusive and quiet way. The domestic phase of her career in the endearing relations of daughter, wife, and mother, has also exhibited not only commendable but surpassing virtue and excellence.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN H. COE.

I, John H. Coe, was the second son of Daniel Coe; was born in the town of New Paltz, Oct. 7, 1798. My father was born in 1759; married Sarah Halstead in 1781, both being residents of Rockland Co., N. Y., of English descent, but acquired many Low-Dutch customs in their mode of liv-

ing. Father was in the service of his country in the Revolutionary war. He was a Republican in the days of Federal and Republicanism, having retained a strong prejudice against England and the Tories. My parents were plain working people, of limited education, members of the Presbyterian Church. They removed to Ulster County in 1787; settled in the New Paltz patent. Their first purchase



was lands lying on the Hudson River, from Major Hasbrouck, a large land-owner, who lived in New Paltz, near the Walkill. He was the grandfather of my esteemed neighbor, Col. Jacob J. Hasbrouck. My father paid twenty shillings per acre for the land, and by subsequent purchase the farm was increased to about three hundred acres. On this land they built a house overlooking the Hudson and the village of Poughkeepsie, where they resided until their death. Father died in his sixty-fifth year, mother in her seventy-sixth year.

They lived plainly and comfortably on this land. The fleeces of their sheep and flax which they raised gave them their clothing. Here the subject of this sketch was born, the second of a family of seven children. William, the eldest son, was in the service of his country in the war of 1812. My youth was spent on my father's farm. My education was that obtained at the district school. In 1823 I married the daughter of Wells Lake, a former State Senator from this district, by whom I had ten children, eight of whom still live,—Lewis H.; Daniel; Wells L.; Ruth L., wife of Sylvanus Purdy; Mary E., wife of John R. Le Roy; Josephine, wife of C. W. Elting; John H.; and Sarah A., wife of Simon Hasbrouck. Myself and wife connected with the Presbyterian Church in 1832. I have had the confidence of my townsmen in a remarkable degree. Their suffrages have elected me to offices of trust and responsibility. I have held the office of justice of the peace,

assessor, overseer of the poor, etc., and for several years superintendent, secretary, and treasurer of the Lloyd Rural Cemetery, in which capacity I received great credit from the plot-owners for my management of it. I accepted the positions when it was very much out of order and in debt. I resigned the positions in my eightieth year, leaving it greatly improved and money in the treasury. I held the office of justice of the peace before the town of Lloyd was organized. At that time we held elections three days, one day in this portion of the town, one day at New Paltz village, and one day at Libertyville. The whole region for twelve miles square was then known as the town of New Paltz. My wife died in 1853, and in 1855 I married a widow lady, a daughter of David Demarest, a noted millwright and ship-builder. She died in January, 1873. I still live in the home given me by my father, with my sons, Daniel and John H. Coe, Jr. I have lived in an eventful period of the world. Science has made rapid strides in my memory. I have seen the wilderness change into luxuriant farms (for I distinctly remember the howling of wolves from our home in my boyhood). I saw the first steamboat (built by Robert Fulton) that paddled up the Hudson, and an odd affair it was. It caused us much surprise and speculation; it looked more like a floating saw-mill than our present steamboats. I have seen the introduction of railroads, telegraphs, etc. I am now advancing in my eighty-second year. My contemporaries are nearly all gone. I am done with the business of life, and am patiently waiting my summons to that land where partings are unknown.

JOHN H. COE.

THE HOWELLS OF LLOYD.

Jonathan Howell came to Ulster County from Long Island about 1750. He married Miss Harris at Plattekill. John Howell was born there in 1780. Dissatisfied at home, he ran away. Trading his coat for a broad-axe, he learned the ship-carpenter's trade, and hewed his way to success. In 1804 he married Esther Pride, and commenced business at "Crum Elbow," on the west side of the Hudson River, by starting a ship-yard. He built a number of sloops. Then he started a store. Cord-wood was a legal tender at that time, so much so that at one time he had seven thousand cords on hand. Very high prices ruled prior to the close of the war of 1812. Hickory-wood brought twelve dollars per cord. Large quantities of wood were used in the lime-kilns at Hampton and Barneгат. In 1818 he purchased the property and built the house where the family now reside. He retired from active business in 1820. When Robert Fulton came up the Hudson River with his steamboat, the "Clermont," Mr. Howell thought that "all the rocks in 'Crum Elbow' were tumbling in the river." He went out in a small boat, and clambered on board. Fulton was shaving, and roughly demanded his business. He answered, "I have come to see." Mr. Howell possessed great force of character, which, with economy and an indomitable will, carried him to fortune. He died in 1867.

Esther Pride, his wife, was born in Haddam, Conn., in 1778. Her mother was a niece of David Brainard, the

Indian missionary, of whom it is written that when at Yale College in 1742, studying for the ministry, he was expelled for saying that one of the tutors "had no more of the grace of God in his soul than a chair." Mrs. John Howell died in 1868. Three children were the result of this union:

Lydia Howell, born June 18, 1805; never married; living with her brother, John B. Howell.

Eliza Howell, born March 30, 1809. Married J. H. Longbotham, March 4, 1829. Longbotham died 1858,



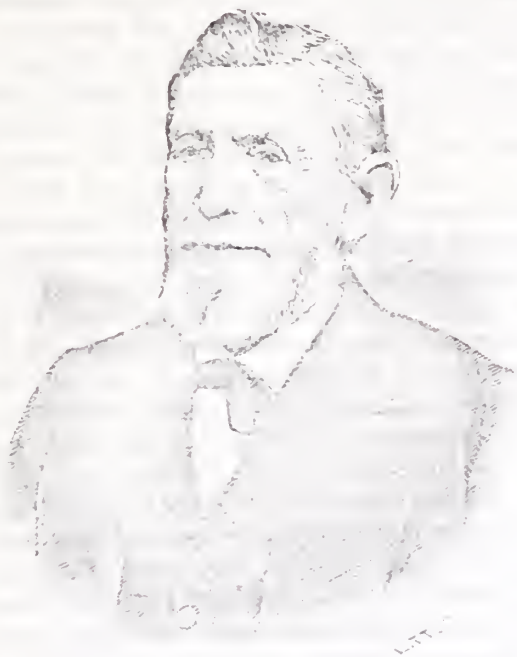
JOHN HOWELL.

leaving four children: John Brainard, who took the name of Howard. He entered the army as a private, rose to the rank of colonel. Died in 1876. He married Christiana Howard, who, with her four children, reside in Brooklyn. Esther was born in Brooklyn; married H. N. Brush, Esq., son of ex-Mayor Brush, of Brooklyn, where they now reside; no children. Charles H., married; three children; living in Nebraska. George H., married; three children; living in Iowa. Charles and George took the name of Howell.

John Brainard Howell, son of John and E. Howell, born April 15, 1813; married Phebe J. Watkins, daughter of Eliada and Chlorine Watkins, Sept. 16, 1835; there were four children by this marriage: Watkins Howell, born March 1838, died January, 1851. Esther Howell, born October, 1839; married, November, 1868, to Nelson Horton, son of ex-Supervisor Horton, of Esopus; no children; living in Roselle, N. J. Brainard Howell, born June, 1842; married, December, 1867, to Mary C. Hasbrouck, daughter of Charles B. and Jane Hasbrouck, formerly of New Paltz, N. Y.; one child, Mary Brainard, born March 27, 1869. Lindsay Howell, born September, 1844; died from disease contracted in the army, Aug. 24, 1865. John B. Howell was a justice of the peace for a number of years; member of the Legislature winter of 1854; supervisor of the town of Lloyd, 1875.

COL. JACOB J. HASBROUCK

was born in the town of New Paltz, Feb. 11, 1805, the third child of Jacob J. and Ann (Du Bois) Hasbrouck. He is a descendant in direct line from ——— Hasbrouck, one of the twelve patentees of New Paltz. A portrait and biography of his father, Jacob J. Hasbrouck, appear on another page of this volume. The stone house where the colonel was born, situated on the road north of New Paltz



JACOB J. HASBROUCK.

village about a half-mile, now owned and occupied by his nephew, Abraham M. Hasbrouck, was built by his father, and has been regarded as the "homestead." Here the colonel lived till he was eighteen years of age, when his father moved on to the "Bontekoe" (Dutch for spotted cow) farm, situated in the northern part of New Paltz. His education was limited to an attendance at the common school in New Paltz, with one term at a select school in Esopus. He was married in New Paltz, Nov. 19, 1829, to Eliza Ann Hasbrouck. He lived at home seven years after his marriage. In 1836 he moved to Highland, where, in the town of Lloyd (then New Paltz), he had received, by will from his father, a landed estate of five hundred acres. With the exception of a number of lots sold off in the village of Highland, and a lot donated to the Presbyterian Church there, the colonel still owns the bulk of this property, and has devoted his attention in the main to its cultivation. He built his present home, a substantial stone residence, in 1846.

When eighteen years of age he enlisted, as private, in a cavalry company, under Capt. John C. Broadhead, and in that capacity was present at Newburgh, in 1824, at the reception of La Fayette. He was promoted successively to the positions of captain, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of his regiment.

He cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and has voted for the Democratic nominee ever since. He was commissioner of highways a number of years of the town of New Paltz before the division of the town, and

has for nine years been assessor of the town of Lloyd. Though not a member, he has always been a liberal supporter and attendant of the Presbyterian Church at Highland.

The colonel has six children, as follows: Levi J., a farmer in Lloyd, born Sept. 30, 1830; married Phebe Jane, daughter of Joseph H. Deyo. Four children living, viz.: Angelo, Hattie, Jacob, and Carrie.

Herman M., born June 30, 1834; married Emma Hickok, of Derby, Lucas Co., Iowa, and lives in California.

Alexander C., born Feb. 5, 1837; married Julia Minerva, daughter of Du Bois Duncan. Five children,—Du Bois, Levi, Alexander, Mary, and Laura.

Jacob D., born Aug. 25, 1838; married Rowena Deyo, daughter of Abram Deyo. Seven children, viz.: Herman, Fred, Jacob, Mary, Deyo, Pearl, and Hattie. All living but Pearl. Jacob D. is a farmer, living in Wayne Co., Iowa.

Theodore, a farmer in Lloyd, born Dec. 10, 1841; married Sarah Quimby. Two children,—Mary and Frank B.

Maggie A., born Nov. 2, 1847, widow of Everett Hasbrouck, son of Philip S. Hasbrouck. Three children,—Lizzie, Nora, and Eva.

Mrs. Hasbrouck died March 5, 1871.

LEVI J. HASBROUCK

was born in the town of New Paltz, Sept. 30, 1830, the eldest child of Col. Jacob J. and Eliza Ann Hasbrouck.



LEVI J. HASBROUCK.

He is the lineal descendant of Jean Hasbrouck, one of the original twelve patentees of the New Paltz patent. The line is as follows: 1st, Jean; 2d, Jacob; 3d, Jacob; 4th, Jacob J.; 5th, Col. Jacob J.; 6th, Levi J.

The latter was born on what has been known as the "Bontekoe" farm, in the north part of New Paltz. When Levi was seven years of age his father moved from New

Paltz and settled in Highland. He received his education at the common school of Highland, with one term at the New Paltz Academy. He worked for his father until he reached his majority.

Mr. Hasbrouck has always borne the reputation of being a liberal-hearted man, and this prominent characteristic was forcibly illustrated by the use he made of his newly-acquired liberty; almost his first act, after becoming "his own man," was to share its possession equally with another.

He married, Oct. 1, 1831, Phœbe Jane Deyo, daughter of Joseph H. and Jane Deyo. Mrs. Hasbrouck was born Feb. 15, 1830. For one year after marriage Mr. Hasbrouck lived with his father. In 1853 he moved to Rochester, Sangamon Co., Ill., where he had leased a farm belonging to Moses Frear, which he subsequently purchased. This farm consisted of one hundred and ten acres, and he purchased other lands adjoining, until he owned three hundred and sixty acres in a body. On account of his health failing, at the end of eight years, he leased his land and returned to Highland, where for two years he carried on the milk business. Having recovered his health, he returned to his home in Illinois, where he remained ten years. He then moved back to Highland, and engaged for the next four years in fruit-culture, on a small place about one mile from Highland village, on the Modena turnpike. In the mean time he effected an exchange of his property in Illinois with Guernsey Smith, for a farm of eighty acres situated in Lloyd, about one and a quarter miles from Highland, on the Miltou road, where he moved and has since resided. This farm, with other lands adjoining, subsequently purchased, is admirably adapted to the raising of fruit, and Mr. Hasbrouck has become one of the heaviest fruit-growers in this region, now famous for the quantity and quality of its fruits.

He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. Both himself and Mrs. Hasbrouck have been members of the Presbyterian Church for the last thirty years.

Of a genial, social disposition, Mr. Hasbrouck enjoys exceedingly the society of his friends. He is very fond of music, and is himself a good player upon the violin. "Levi and his violin" are almost indispensable adjuncts to the pleasant family reunions which have always been a characteristic feature among the Huguenots and their descendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck have four children living, viz.:

Harriet A., wife of William Buck, a farmer living in Iowa. She has four children,—Lizzie, Eva V., Hattie, and Jennie S.

Lorenzo Angelo, married Sarah E. Elting, daughter of Josiah Elting, of New Paltz. He is a commission merchant of New York City.

Jacob J. and Carrie, both living at home.

ARCHIBALD B. LOVE

was born in the town of New Paltz (now Lloyd), Jan. 20, 1801, the youngest child of Robert and Dolly (Tompkins) Love. His father and mother were married in New Paltz, March 24, 1794. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. He died when Archibald was about nine months old, and

his mother received a pension on account of her husband's services in the war. He was a farmer by occupation. His grandfather on his mother's side, Isaac Tompkins, was also a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne. His mother was born in New Paltz, March 7, 1775, and died at the residence of her son Archibald, Aug. 30, 1873, having reached the advanced age of ninety-eight years, five months, and twenty-



ARCHIBALD B. LOVE.

three days. She was a member of the Lattingtown Baptist Church for fifty years, and was a devoted Christian woman. Their children were Hannah, John, Sally, and Archibald. Hannah was wife of Henry Deyo, lived at Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y., and died there. Her children were Lewis, Thomas, Levi, Sally Ann, Olive, Martha, Hiram B., Archibald, and Clarissa Jane. Thomas, Levi, Sally Ann, Lewis, and Archibald are deceased. John married Catharine Jobs, of Lloyd, by whom he had three children, viz., Luther, Joseph, and Isaac T., all living, are married, and have raised families. John died while on a visit to his sister Hannah, Aug. 25, 1835. Sally died when two years of age. Losing his father when but nine months old, Archibald lived with his mother up to the time of her death. His education was limited to the common schools of his native town. For forty years he lived upon and worked the Levi Hasbrouck farm, in Lloyd. In 1870 he purchased and moved on to the farm where he now resides, situated on the New Paltz turnpike, about one mile from Highland. Like most farmers in the vicinity, fruit-growing is made a specialty. Mr. Love has never married. His cousin, Miss Julia Tompkins, daughter of Isaac and Ruth (Du Bois) Tompkins, born in New Paltz, Jan. 27, 1822, has been a member of the family since 1831, and has for many years been his housekeeper. Miss Sarah E. Holstead, orphan daughter of Stephen G. and Caroline (Saxton) Holstead, born in Lloyd, March 16, 1860, has made her home with Mr. Love since she was twelve years of age. All are members of the Presbyterian Church at Highland,—Mr. Love and Miss Temp-

kins since 1844, Miss Holstead since 1872. In politics Mr. Love has been a life-long Democrat. He cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and has voted for every Democratic nominee since. He is at the present time overseer of the poor, and has filled that office for nine years.

At the age of seventeen he was afflicted with a white swelling, which confined him to bed for two years, and has rendered him permanently lame. Notwithstanding this, few men can be found anywhere who can sum up more days of hard work, or who, at the age of eighty years, can perform more labor.

C. W. ELTING.

It seems a fitting tribute to the memory of the first settlers of the town of Lloyd that their names have a place in its history. They have been for years sleeping in our burial places; no pictures of them are left us, but the work of their lives has left their impress on this region; by their industry and perseverance they changed the wild and unbroken land into farms, founded our churches and schools, laid out our roads, and commenced our villages. Among a list of these we claim a place for the name of Noah Elting and his descendants. He was of Huguenot descent, being the fourth generation from Roelof Elting, who came from Holland about the year 1660. Noah Elting was born in the year 1763; he settled on a tract of land of five hundred acres, extending from the Hudson River three miles back; the south line was a little below the ferry-slip, with a river front of a quarter of a mile. He married Hannah Deyo, a worthy and energetic woman. They lived near the ferry (which he established), in a dwelling on the site of the present residence of the heirs of Andrew S. Lefevre. Their family consisted of five sons and three daughters. He died in 1813, aged forty-nine years and five months. His widow survived him many years, dying in 1849, aged eighty-seven. His land was devised to his five sons, Abraham, Henry D., Joseph, Philip, and David. Philip, the fourth son, was born Sept. 17, 1797; he received for his share lands about one mile from the river; he was married twice; his first wife, Eliza Deyo, died in 1826, aged 26 years. The children of this marriage did not long survive their mother. In 1828 he married Jane E., daughter of Charles H. Ducombe, a former merchant of Poughkeepsie, and one of the founders of the Methodist Church of that city; the membership, consisting of eight persons, meeting for worship at his house.

Philip Elting was a genial, kind-hearted man, with good business capacities, enterprising, and public-spirited. About the year 1832, on a part of his farm, he commenced the village now called Highland, building therein five dwellings,—a store, blacksmith-, wagonmaking-, and boot- and shoe-shop. The first occupant of the store was Dewitt C. Ransom; the other business was under his own supervision. Ransom moving to Michigan in the spring of 1836, he took the store and carried it on until his death. The enterprise was ridiculed by some, who, in derision, named the new village Philip's Folly. A few years since the name of the post-office was changed from New Paltz Landing to

Highland, since which time the village has been known by that name. The land on which the Methodist Episcopal church now stands was a gift from him, of which church himself and wife were members.

In 1831 a charter was obtained for the New Paltz turnpike; it was completed in 1833; in this road he was a stockholder, manifesting much interest in it, he, with others



CHARLES W. ELTING.

along its route, donating the land through their farms. In the midst of his activity and usefulness he was called from time. He died in 1839, aged forty-three. His illness was caused by exposure in repairing damages done the turnpike by a great freshet. The care of the three children, Orlando H., Charles W., and Nelson D. (the eldest being ten years old), and the management of the property now devolved on his widow. She was an intelligent and active woman and devoted mother; she proved herself worthy of the trust; by economy and good management she paid the debts of the estate, keeping it entire until the rise in property and the demand for building lots made it profitable for her to sell. She survived her husband nearly twenty-five years, dying June 30, 1864, respected by all that knew her and mourned for by her family.

Charles W. Elting, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is the second son of Philip and Jane E. Elting. He was born July 24, 1831; was educated in the common school, excepting one year in Poughkeepsie. In early life was a clerk in several of the stores of his native village; was for a short time a partner with Henry J. Perkins in the mercantile business; he next engaged with his brother Orlando in the manufacture of scythe rifles, sawing and turning. They dissolved partnership in 1865, since which he has given a part of his time to fruit-growing. He is one of the justices of the peace of the town; was first elected in 1855, and has held the office since, with the exception of one term. Has been a Republican in politics since the organization of that party. He is the present supervisor of the town; was elected to the office at the an-

nual town-meeting held on the 2d day of March, 1880. He was married Jan. 7, 1863, by the Rev. M. F. Liebenau, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church, to Josephine, daughter of John H. Coe, of the same town. They have three children,—Philip, Mary, and Maggie. He still lives in the house built and occupied by his father overlooking the village of Highland.

NEWTON RANSOM.

The family of Ransoms are of English descent. Peleg Ransom, great-grandfather of Newton, was the first of the name who settled in Ulster County. He married Hannah



Newton Ransom

Griffin, of Westchester Co., N. Y. Their children were Jacob, Griffin, Joseph, Peleg, Ruth, and Mercy,—all born in the town of New Paltz (now Lloyd). Peleg Ransom and his wife are buried in the cemetery at Milton, town of Marlborough.

Joseph Ransom, Newton's grandfather, was a large land-owner in the town of Lloyd. He had about one thousand acres in one body. He was an energetic business man, large-hearted, a good neighbor, and a most worthy citizen. He married Phebe Smith, of Milton. Nine children were born to them, viz.: Smith, Lewis, De Witt, Betsey, Eleanor, Susan, Almira, Phebe Jane, and Derinda,—all of whom were married and raised families. Both Joseph Ransom and his wife died in Lloyd, and are buried in the Highland Cemetery. Smith Ransom married Maria Le Fever, daughter of Jonathan and Catharine (Frear) Le Fever, Feb. 2, 1815, the Rev. Peter D. Freeley, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Paltz, being the officiating clergyman. Their children were Jonathan Le Fever, Joseph, Jonathan, Catharine, Eleanor, and Newton. The first died in infancy.

Joseph and Eleanor (not married) reside with their brother, Newton. Jonathan, who for a number of years was a merchant in Poughkeepsie, is deceased. Thomas H., his only child living, is a merchant in that city.

Catharine is the wife of the Rev. E. H. Pileher, D.D., now residing in Detroit. Her husband is the author of the volume, recently published, entitled "Protestantism in Michigan."

Mrs. Ransom, their mother, was a lineal descendant of Simon Le Fever, one of the twelve patentees of New Paltz. It is but just to her memory to record of her that she was true to her origin, exhibiting in her life, in large measure, all those excellent qualities which have been marked characteristics of the Huguenots and their descendants. She died June 2, 1845.

Mr. Ransom married, for his second wife, Julia Woolsey. By this marriage there was but one child, Julia M., wife of George Parrott, of Milton. Mr. Ransom died Oct. 15, 1874. His wife survives him and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Parrott. Mr. Ransom received from his father, Joseph, that portion of his estate which at present constitutes the "Ransom Homestead" farm. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, of excellent judgment, and, in all the relations of life, a most estimable citizen.

Newton Ransom has always lived at the homestead, of which he became the owner upon the death of his father. He received a good common-school education, supplemented by a portion of two years' attendance at Amenia Seminary.

He was among the pioneers in fruit-culture, and his farm is a model among the fruit farms of the neighborhood. He has shown good judgment and taste in planting his orchards and vineyards, which for rare quality of products can scarcely be excelled. In politics Mr. Ransom is a Republican. Is not an office-seeker. Owing to his position upon the question of temperance, he was elected in 1879 a member of the excise board upon the "no license" ticket.

He married, Jan. 6, 1857, Maria Katharine, only daughter of Solomon E. and Maria (Vernooy) Elting. Mrs. Ransom was born in New Paltz, Aug. 8, 1833. Herbert S., born March 15, 1860, living at home, is their only child.

JOHN W. CHAMPLIN

was born in the town of Blenheim (now Gilboa), Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 28, 1805, the fourth child of Stephen G. and Prudence (Clark) Champlin. Jeffrey W. Champlin, his grandfather, was a native of South Kingston, R. I., married Mary Gardner, and raised a family of nine children,—six sons and three daughters. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was taken prisoner. Stephen G. Champlin was the eldest of the boys, born Jan. 31, 1771, in South Kingston; married Prudence Clark of that place, born Jan. 23, 1777, by whom he had children as follows: Jeffrey C., born July 30, 1798; Nicholas W., born Aug. 24, 1800; Stephen G., Jr., born 1802; John W., subject of this sketch; William B., born Aug. 20, 1807; Job C., born July 6, 1810; Thomas C., born Aug. 21, 1814. The family moved from Rhode Island, and settled in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1802.

The father died Sept. 23, 1848; the mother March 14, 1863, at the homestead in Gilboa.

John W. Champlin received a thorough education in the common schools of his native town. He lived at home until he was twenty-six years old. In 1833, with his brother, Job C., purchased a farm in the town of Kingston (now Ulster), where he remained thirteen years. March 4, 1842, he married Hannah Schryver, daughter of Peter and Mary Schryver, who was born in Lloyd, Oct. 13, 1812.



JOHN W. CHAMPLIN.

Remained on the farm in Kingston six years after marriage. In 1846 moved back to Gilboa and took charge of the homestead farm there, taking care of his parents until their death. In 1861 moved on to the farm in Lloyd, near Centreville, the homestead of Mrs. Champlin, which had fallen to her by will from her father, where they have since resided. They have children as follows: Mary Prudence, born June 24, 1812; married to Francis Elting, Feb. 18, 1873, farmer in Lloyd; one child, Edith May; Eliza Ann Sudam, born April 15, 1844, living at home; Jacob Thomas, born Jan. 15, 1846; married Cornelia Le Fever, Nov. 8, 1871; one child, Irene M.; Stephen P., born Oct. 2, 1847; John Clark, born Sept. 13, 1849; married Norah E. Wilklow, daughter of Philip Wilklow, of Lloyd, Nov. 8, 1877; one child, Laura E.; Charles S., born Nov. 27, 1851. Stephen and Charles are living at home, and carry on the homestead farm. In politics Mr. Champlin has been a life-long Democrat. Voted for Andrew Jackson for President, and for every Democratic nominee since. Though always discharging his duties as a citizen, he has been no office-seeker. While he has been thorough-going and successful in his occupation as a farmer, he has been, at the same time, a great reader and a close observer of events, and few excel him in the power of pleasing conversation. Surrounded with the comforts of a well-regulated home, with the burden of care willingly accepted by devoted children, enjoying in the largest measure the good will and esteem of the entire community in which he lives, Mr.

Champlin may well count his declining years among the happiest of his life.

CHARLES WHITE

was born in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster Co., N. Y., June 14, 1832, the fourth child of Richard and Phoebe (Ronk) White. His grandfather, Charles White, after



Chas White

whom he was named, emigrated either from Scotland or Ireland, settled in Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., and died there. He was a silversmith by trade. His children were Charles, John, Richard, and Charlotte. Charles married and settled in Saratoga Co., N. Y. John went South and was not heard of afterwards by the family. Charlotte married Joseph Tindall, of Montgomery, raised a family of children, and died there.

Richard White, his father, was born in Montgomery, July 8, 1791; married Phebe Ronk, daughter of John G. Ronk, Dec. 13, 1817. Mrs. White was born April 19, 1794. His father was a saddle- and harness-maker, and he carried on his trade in Shawangunk village until 1836, when he rented and carried on a farm in Shawangunk (now Gardiner), where he was living at the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 13, 1839. His wife died at the residence of her son Charles, in Highland, Oct. 19, 1875. She was for many years a member of the Dutch Reformed Church at Guilford, in the town of Gardiner. Their children were Elizabeth, born Oct. 3, 1818, widow of Egbert Clearwater, living at Montgomery; Mary Ann, born May 1, 1820, widow of Garrett D. Stevens, living in Woodburn, Sullivan Co., N. Y., with her son, Charles E. Stevens; Margaret, born March 9, 1826, died Aug. 28, 1833; Charles, subject of this sketch; Peter Ronk, born Aug. 22, 1835, died June 12, 1844.

Upon the death of his father, Charles White went to live with his grandfather, John G. Ronk, in Shawangunk, where he remained about two years. He then went to live with his brother-in-law, Garrett D. Stevens, from whom he learned the milling trade, remaining with him eight years. His education was limited to an attendance at the common school during these ten years. The next four years he worked at his trade in Libertyville, town of Gardiner, for Du Bois Duncan. In February, 1853, came to Highland, and for four years worked in the mill of E. K. Woolsey. The next two years he rented and carried on the flouring-mill of Oliver Covert, in Marlborough. On May 1, 1859, he rented the flour- and grist-mill, in Highland, of Henry J. Perkins, which he eventually purchased, and has since carried on.

He married Jan. 11, 1857, Sarah Frances Buckhout, daughter of Daniel F. and Phoebe (Perkins) Buckhout. Mrs. White was born in Highland, March 17, 1839. They have one child, Charles, born February, 1867, living at home.

In politics Mr. White is Republican. Both he and Mrs. White are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Highland.

ALFRED TERPENING.

Alfred Terpening was born in the town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1822. His grandfather, Elias



ALFRED TERPENING.

Terpening, raised a family in Esopus of three sons and four daughters, all but one of whom were married and raised families.

His father, Samuel Terpening, married Susanna Van Every. Their children were Anna Maria, Catharine, Elias, Oliver, Alfred, Juliette, Lucinda, Angeline, and Lyman. Anna Maria, Catharine, and Juliette are deceased. The former married Frederick Winfield, the latter Oliver Winfield; each had two children. Elias married Maria

Pareel, by whom he has five sons and two daughters. Oliver married Harriet Delamater; they have one son and four daughters. Lucinda married Zachariah Eckert; has one daughter, Susie, wife of Reuben Decker. Angeline married John H. Brinkerhoff; no children. Lyman married Mary E. Sahler, by whom he has had two children, but one living; owns and lives on the homestead farm in Esopus. Samuel Terpening died in Esopus.

Alfred Terpening lived at home until he was thirty-two years of age, with the exception of a single summer which, on account of his health, he spent upon the Hudson River. His education was limited to the common school of Esopus. In 1854 he moved to Highland, where for many years he carried on the milling business in company with his brother-in-law, John H. Brinkerhoff. Having purchased the patent for bending wagon-rims, they eventually sold out their milling interests, and gave their exclusive attention to the manufacture of wagon-rims and other bent stuff. In 1875, Mr. Terpening purchased Mr. Brinkerhoff's interest in the property in Highland which they had heretofore held in common, and subsequently sold a half interest in the factory to James De Graff. At the present time the business is conducted under the firm-name of Terpening & De Graff.

While on a visit to friends in Cayuga County, at the age of twenty-two, during a revival in the Baptist Church at Mentz, in that county, Mr. Terpening was converted. He first joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Esopus, and upon his removal to Highland became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that place, and has been one of its most active and zealous workers. In politics he is Republican, but has never sought office. He was married Nov. 5, 1857, to Harriet Selleck, daughter of David and Abigail (Lockwood) Selleck. Mrs. Terpening was born in Milton, town of Marlborough, Nov. 13, 1829. They have had six children, as follows: Samuel, born Oct. 22, 1859; died Nov. 23, 1866. Myron, born March 16, 1861. Grace, born June 23, 1862. Royal, born May 4, 1865; died May 8, 1865. Bertha, born April 2, 1867; died April 11, 1867. Paul, born May 25, 1871.

WILLIAM J. RELYEA.

Born in 1810, in the town of Plattekill, Ulster Co., son of Jeremiah Relyea, and grandson of William Relyea, who was of Holland descent, settled in Plattekill, building his house so substantially that the subject of this sketch visited the dwelling in our centennial year, and found it in many respects just as it had been built. The floor boards of the second story, forming the ceiling of the first, were a deep mahogany color from the accumulated smoke of many years, and were remembered by the family with interest because of their being a gift from his bride to help build their new home. But he had a short time to enjoy its comforts before the premonitory grumblings of the Revolutionary war were heard, and, like many of our forefathers, he took up arms in defense of his country. When the war was ended, he in company with others of his comrades started for home

in mid-winter, wading through deep snows, almost famished for food. They would take turns in their weary tramp, appointing first one, then another, to go ahead and break a path, till almost overcome with exhaustion he would fall back and another take his place. William Relyea, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came as far as his own barn so worn out he leaned for support against the side of the building, hearing the steady breathing and quiet



content of his own cattle enjoying their evening rations, while their owner was so exhausted as to be almost unable to stand. He started for his dwelling, and fell three times in the deep snow, the chill of which would rouse him to renewed action, till he finally reached his house, when the meeting with his family is beyond the power of pen to describe. His exhaustion was so great he was unable to take food, except in the smallest quantities, for many days; but he lived to raise a family of children, of which one son, Jeremiah Relyea, the father of our subject, settled at a place now called Clintondale, Ulster Co., where he resided until his death. He reared a family of thirteen children, of whom William was the fourth child.

The advantages for an education were very limited at that time; but he had much to make up for that deficiency in a firm will to conquer difficulties, and a strong constitution to fight the battle of life. He chose the business of farming, and at the age of twenty-three married Phebe Ann, fourth child of David Demerest, of Plattekill, a delicate, sensitive woman, not well fitted to meet the rough parts of life; but with this disadvantage he struggled through these first years amid many discouragements successfully, and by careful economy and great perseverance obtained a home of his own, settling in Lloyd, Ulster Co., in 1840. His sympathetic spirit soon began to open heart

and hand to others who were struggling to gain an independence.

In 1859 he sold his farm, and bought at Highland, town of Lloyd, a little place in an uncultivated condition; but his persevering industry soon changed the aspect of things, and Vine Terrace now represents the character of the man. He is one of those strong, self-reliant men whose principles are well defined; a practical farmer, exactly suited with his surroundings, and whose advice is considered of importance in his branch of business; still, with a mind fully sympathizing with the wants of church and State, one of our best citizens, a part of the "backbone" of our country. All the members of the family were first Whigs, then Republicans, from the time of their emigration from Holland. His father was a Friend, and himself a member of the Presbyterian Church for forty years.

WILLIAM HENRY DEYO

was born in the town of New Paltz (now Lloyd), Ulster Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1832, the youngest child of Joseph



WILLIAM HENRY DEYO.

Henry and Jane (Deyo) Deyo. He is a descendant both on his father's and mother's side from the French Huguenots by that name, who were among the twelve original patentees of New Paltz. There were four sons and four daughters in his father's family, as follows: Ennis, Noah, Sally, George, Catharine, Harriet, Phoebe Jane, and William Henry. Harriet died at the homestead, Sept. 1, 1851. All the rest are living, have families, and, except Noah and George, who live at Springfield, Ill., are settled in the towns of Lloyd and Plattekill. His grandfather, Henry Deyo, was a practical miller, and owned and carried on a grist-mill at Shadigee Pond, in Lloyd. His father, Joseph Henry, born in Lloyd, June 26, 1783, inheriting from his father about one hundred acres of land on Vineyard Avenue, about one mile south of the village of Highland, to which he

afterwards added two hundred acres, after his marriage, which occurred May 28, 1812, settled on the place now owned and occupied by his son, William Henry; and here all his children were born. His wife died here June 7, 1847. He died July 1, 1858. Both are buried in the Old Highland burial-ground.

William Henry Deyo has always lived on the place of his birth, inheriting the homestead of one hundred acres by deed from his father. He was among the first who gave especial attention to fruit-culture in a locality which has since become noted for its many varieties and excellent quality of its fruits. As a fruit-farm, Mr. Deyo's is not surpassed in the county.

Mr. Deyo was married, Oct. 3, 1854, to Zoraida A. Le Roy, daughter of John and Gertrude (Cropser) Le Roy. Mrs. Deyo was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1833. They have had two children, viz.: Le Grand C., born Sept. 30, 1855, died Feb. 6, 1856; Helen C., born Nov. 20, 1857, married, Sept. 14, 1875, to George H. Brown, son of John S. and Fanny Brown, of La Grange, Dutchess Co. They have one child, Edna, born April 26, 1877.

In politics Mr. Deyo has been an active member of the Republican party. Both himself and wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church at Highland for the last twenty-four years.

HURLEY.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

THE town of Hurley lies just west of the territory of Kingston, and is one of the interior towns of the county. It is bounded on the north by Woodstock, on the east by Kingston, south by Rosendale and Marbletown, west by Marbletown and Olive. The area, as stated in the census of 1875, comprises an area of 18,175 acres. Of this 8915 acres are classed as improved, and 9260 acres as unimproved. Of the unimproved, 4219 acres are stated to be woodland, leaving 5051 acres classed as "other" unimproved.

The title to the soil of Hurley, or, rather, to that portion first settled, was derived from the Dutch government the Indian rights having been extinguished by treaty. This was confirmed by the subsequent English Governors of the province. A large tract of land, known as Hurley Commons, originally granted by King George the First to Cornelius Cole and others, as trustees for the people of Hurley, was divided among the freeholders of the town, pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed in 1806. There was also included in this division a tract of 300 acres within the limits of Marbletown, which had been previously purchased by the trustees of Hurley Commons, and thus became a part of the Commons property. The terms of the division were as follows: Every freeholder having an estate valued at \$300, and residing in the town at the time of the passage of the act, was to have one certain tract, and every freeholder whose estate was valued at less than \$300 was to have a proportionate part of one such tract. The land was surveyed and divided into 168 lots.

Under an act of the Legislature, passed April 4, 1806, the common lands of Hurley were surveyed and divided up among 168 proprietors, who were entitled to the commonalty of these lands as freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Hurley. The commissioners who made the division were John S. Dewitt, Levi Jansen, and Andrew Snyder. After completing the survey they met at the house of

Peter Elmendorf, in the town of Hurley, Nov. 13, 1806, to ballot for the same, when Levi Jansen, one of the said commissioners, was appointed by the rest for that purpose. The drawing was completed the next day, November 14th, at the house of Gerret H. Newkirk, innholder, at Bloomingdale.

The following is the list of proprietors and the numbers of the lots drawn. A map accompanying the survey is preserved in the town clerk's office, though somewhat damaged by frequent usage and by remaining folded. The volume containing all the proceedings of the commissioners, with a careful description of each lot and the whole finely and beautifully engrossed, is also among the books of the office:

Names.	Lots.	Compensation Lots.
Cornelius Elting.....		126
John E. Roosa.....	42	
Mary Ostrander.....	46	131
Mary, John, Samuel, and Polly Ostrander.....	10	129
John G. Krom.....	2	120
Hyman Roosa.....	60	
Jenekah Brown.....	30	
Gerret Constable.....	45	130
Conrad B. Elmendorf.....	25	
Caleb Merritt.....	67	
Hendrick Elmendorf.....	25	
Johannis Suylandt.....	1	
Henry Dewitt.....	3	121
Peter Elmendorf.....	44	160
Conrad W. Elmendorf.....	9	127
Anthony Crispell.....	4	122
Peter Wynkoop.....	5	123
Solomon Elting.....	92	
Conrad I. Elmendorf.....	6	124
Richard Ten Eyck.....	43	
John Crispell.....	91	
Peter Crispell.....	28	119
Cornelius Cole, Jr.....	90	122
Matthew Ten Eyck.....	7	125
Gerret B. Newkirk.....	89	118
Tenants of Conrad Newkirk, deceased	27	
Peter Dubois.....	94	
Cornelius Newkirk.....	106	135
Derick C. Wynkoop.....	112	156
Peter Brink.....	101	140
Jacob P. Dubois.....	107	134
Abram Cole.....	192	139
Jeremiah Houghtaling, Jr.....	103	128
Peter P. Roosa.....	108	112
Cornelius Dubois.....	104	137
Wilhelmus Kierstedt.....	109	

	Lots.	Compensation Lots.
John I. Dubois.....	110	
Jacob, John I. and Jacobijie Dubois.....	100	141
Richard Oliver.....	113	167
Jacobus Hardenbergh.....	105	136
Cornelius Cole.....	111	
Katy Woodmaney.....	114	150
Catherine Hardenbergh.....	93	133
Egbert Roosa.....	99	
Israel Kniffin.....	96	152*
Samuel Patterson.....	95	141*
Christopher Kierstedt.....	97	152
John S. Dubois.....	98	151
Joshua Eckert.....	40	143†
George Van Vliet.....	24	151
John O. Neil.....	41	144
Cornelius Conway.....	23	128
Isaac Dubois.....	29	
John P. Elmenlof.....	39	143
Johann Krom.....	22	
Garret Dewitt.....	20	
Johannes Van Wageningen, Jr.....	17	
Abraham Van Wageningen.....	14	165
Jacob Van Wageningen.....	30	
Johannes Van Wageningen.....	69	155
Peter Van Wageningen, Jr.....	32	
Lewis Hardenbergh.....	11	
William Smith.....	12	160
Jonathan Terpenning.....	18	
Johannes P. Lelever.....	11	150
James Auchmoody.....	15	
John D. Hardenbergh.....	13	
Marins Van Auker.....	31	
Charles Hardenbergh.....	19	
Robert Baker.....	21	
John Blanchan.....	15	
William Reycen.....	37	
Matthew Blanchan.....	55	
Gibson Ostrander.....	53	
Cornelius Krom.....	54	
Peter G. Ostrander.....	42	163
Jacob Blanchan.....	45	162
Johannes S. Schoonmaker.....	47	161
William Greig.....	58	
Benjamin Van Wageningen, Jr.....	61	
Simon Lelever.....	60	
Conrad Lelever.....	50	164
Jonathan Lelever, Jr.....	52	
Garret N. Newkirk.....	56	
Alexander Delbert.....	39	
John C. Dewitt.....	66	166
Garret Koster.....	65	157
Abraham Suyter.....	51	
Elizabeth Davis and children.....	85	
Samuel Contant.....	78	
Hezekiah Contant.....	88	
Jacob Contant.....	72	147
James Roberts.....	76	
Isaac Tilson.....	87	
John Tilson.....	83	
William Contant.....	86	
John Van Nostrand.....	75	
Jacob T. Keator.....	71	145
Abraham T. Delemacer.....	80	
John C. Hardenbergh.....	116	158
William P. Delemacer.....	73	146
William Levert.....	82	
Cornelius I. Elmenlof.....	81	
Andrew Suyter.....	115	149
Simon Lelever, Jr.....	77	
John Van Siekle.....	87	
Benjamin Suyter, Jr.....	53	
Cornelius Van Wey.....	56	
Robert Matten.....	75	
Isaac Howell.....	34	
Abraham Helu.....	63	153*
Elias Davis.....	62	154†
Jonathan Schoonmaker.....	64	153†
Zachariah Burger.....	74	154*
John Auchmoody.....	70	145
John P. Keator.....	84	
Daniel D. Freer.....	79	

The total population of Hurley as stated in the census of 1875 was 3014. Of this number 2585 were native born, and 429 foreign born. With reference to race, 2046 were white and 68 were colored. With reference to sex, 1569 were males and 1445 females. The males of voting age were 754.

The equalized assessed value of the property in Hurley

* West part of.

† East part of.

for 1879-80 is \$472,059, and the total tax paid upon that basis \$8202.09.

The heights of the two railroad stations, according to the figures of Professor Guyot, are: West Hurley, 510 feet, and Olive Branch, 511.

For convenience of reference we give at this point the following paragraph from the statutes of the State, defining the boundaries of Hurley:

"The town of Hurley shall contain all that part of said county beginning at a flat rock known by the name of Tauratque, being the northwest corner of the New Paltz patent; running thence north thirty minutes west ninety chains to the northwest side of the Rondout kill; thence north fifteen degrees thirty minutes east two hundred and four chains; thence north fifty-three degrees thirty minutes west thirty-four chains to a black-oak-tree marked; thence north fourteen degrees east sixty chains fifty links to the southerly corner of Guysbert Krom's patented land; thence north forty degrees thirty minutes east twenty-two chains eighty-three links to the south-east bounds of Cornelius Elting's land; thence along the same north forty degrees thirty minutes west seventy-three chains to the west side of the public highway; thence north forty-seven degrees west four hundred and sixty chains to the east bounds of the town of Olive; thence along the same northerly and easterly to the bounds of the town of Woodstock; thence along the same north seventy degrees east seventy-six chains, south fifty-nine degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight chains, north seventy-nine degrees east one hundred and twenty chains, and south forty-seven degrees east one hundred and nine chains fifty links to the bounds of the town of Kingston; thence along the same south two degrees twenty minutes east two hundred and forty chains, south twenty-six degrees east two hundred and thirty-eight chains, south seventy degrees east twenty-six chains, and south six degrees east three hundred and fifteen chains to the middle of the Rondout kill; thence up the same to its junction with the Wallkill; thence up the Wallkill to the north bounds of the New Paltz patent; thence along the same north eighty-three degrees forty-five minutes west one hundred and forty-three chains fifty links to the place of beginning."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i, page 218.

The above description was modified by the act erecting the town of Rosendale, as given in the chapter upon that town; and by the annexing a portion of Hurley to Woodstock, as stated in the chapter upon that town.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of Hurley is a rolling and moderately hilly upland. There are some points that attain considerable altitude, but the hills are usually not more than 700 feet above tide-water. The Esopus Creek flows across the southern part of the town, in a northeasterly direction. Near the east boundary of the town it receives a tributary from the north, which drains a large portion of the southern part of the town. In the west and northwest are several streams that flow westward to the valley of the Esopus in its great southern detour. A few rivulets in the northeast flow eastward to the valley of the Esopus in its northern course. Thus Hurley virtually lies within the folds of this winding and historic stream, as well as considerable territory of Olive on one side and of Kingston on the other. Temple Pond is a fine body of water in the northwest part. The rocky strata of the town furnish inexhaustible quarries of stone for building and flagging purposes.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of this town dates back over two centuries. It was first known as "Nieu Dorp." From the old records, as collated by J. W. Hasbrouck, it appears

that as early as 1662 several patents were granted upon the territory of Nieuw Dorp. The names appearing in these papers are Thomas Hall, Nicholas Varlett, Mattys Blanshan, Anthony Crispell, Lambert Huyberts, Roeloff Swartwout, Johu Thomassen, Petrus Schuyler, Jan Volekert, Lewis Du Bois, Gosen Gerrets, Albert Heymanse Roosa, and Lambert Kool. It will be noticed that a majority of these names are the same that were frequent in the records of this and other towns a hundred years later, as well as at the present time after more than two hundred years. Settlement probably followed soon after the granting of the titles; for in 1666, only four years later, the country having changed hands, Governor Nichols required settlers to have their deeds confirmed by the new authority on penalty of forfeiture. Some attended to this requirement; others neglected it, trusting to their right by possession. Sir Francis Lovelace was appointed Governor of the colony, and his brother, Dudley Lovelace, was sent into Ulster County to settle difficulties between villagers and soldiers, name the several towns, and assist in settling new villages. And this was in 1669. The commissioner wrote on the 18th of September that the "Nieuw Dorp" was named Hurley, after the paternal estate of the Governor. These dates decide the time of first location pretty closely, but the details of this settlement are difficult to obtain with much completeness. Just where each pioneer located, what son succeeded to the paternal acres, and how these early pioneers and their descendants scattered over this and the surrounding towns, are all matters of family and local interest, and many of them are buried in the oblivion of the past. Public acts by public men are obtainable from the archives of the State and of the county, but the dispersion from the old homesteads, the tracing of successive family links, these are *not* recorded, and we can only gather up some of them in broken and fragmentary form.

Fifty years after the settlement above mentioned we find the members of the corporation to be Cornelius Kool, Adrian Garretsie, Jacob Du Bois, Barnabas Swartwout, Jacob Rutse, Nicholas Roosa, and Charles Wyle. These are in part the same names as already given, so that the real pioneer families are well known and their permanent settlement determined.

It is recorded among the documents of the State that in 1703 the town of Hurley had a population of 174. This was mostly in that part of the present town known as Old Hurley, extending somewhat in that part set off to form the town of Rosendale.

The list of the killed and those taken captives at Hurley, June 7, 1663, was evidently written up with care then or soon after, and it determines authentically the first settlers of Hurley, corroborating the names above given.

At Hurley, then known as New Village, there were killed in the Indian attack of June 7, 1663, Martin Harmensen, found dead and stripped naked behind the wagon; Joceques Tyssen, beside Barent's house; Derrick Ariaensen, shot on his horse. Taken prisoners: Jan Gerritsen, on Volekert's bouwery; from the family of Louis Du Bois, one woman and three children; family of Matthew Blanshan, two children; family of Antoni Crapel, one woman, two children; family of Lambert Huybertson, one woman,

two children; family of Marten Harmensen, one woman, four children; family of Jan Joosten, one woman, two children; family of Barent Harmensen, one woman, one child; family of Grietje Westerecamp, one woman, three children; family of Jan Barents, one woman, one child; family of Michiel Ferre,* two children; family of Henderick Jocheus, one child; family of Henderick Martensen, one child; family of Albert Heymans, two children.

The village of Hurley was entirely burned, except a new uncovered barn, one rick, and a little stack of reed.

Matthew Blanshan was a brother of the wife of Louis Du Bois. He settled at Hurley, and left four daughters and a son. He came over in the ship "Gilded Otter," landing in New York, April 27, 1660. He was born in Noenville, Le Come, Parish St. Paul, Province Artois. His wife was Magdale-na Jorise. His will is extant, and shows him to have left property in France. The old Louis Du Bois farm, at Hurley, was divided by his will between Matthew Du Bois and Jacob Du Bois. The will was proved June 23, 1696, and it is concluded by the descendants that he died not long before that date.

Louis Du Bois was a magistrate in the village of Hurley in 1674, as appears by a complaint filed by him before the Governor against Roelof Swartwout because the latter had gone to dwell on the Flat Land, contrary to order.

The following extract from a historical address delivered by Anson Du Bois, at the Du Bois family celebration, in New Paltz, 1875, brings out certain facts appropriately given in connection with the town of Hurley:

"Soon after arriving at Wiltwyck we may suppose Louis Du Bois took measures for securing a home and a portion of land, for he had been a tiller of the soil, and, like the Old Testament patriarchs, 'his trade hath been about cattle.' We have commonly assumed that his home was at Wiltwyck, now Kingston, before going to New Paltz. This is probably incorrect. His home at this period was three miles from Kingston, where he kept a store and traded thriftily with his neighbors and the people of the back settlements, and with the Indians. At the Indian raid of 1663, Hurley was almost entirely destroyed. Here the Indians secured most of the captives, and amongst them the wife and three children of Du Bois, as will appear hereafter."

The only qualification this passage may need is, that from 1660 to 1663 there could have been no "back settlements" to trade with. The trade of Louis Du Bois must have been with his own few villagers and with the Indians.

How soon after the destruction of the village the settlers rallied and repossessed their homes is not clearly stated; but it was, no doubt, within a few months. Only three were killed. The majority at Hurley were made captives, and, being rescued, but few families were broken up, and the most, no doubt, rebuilt their dwellings soon after the return. The population, being only 174 thirty-seven years afterwards, proves that no very rapid progress had been made; that Rochester and Marbletown had increased faster than Hurley. There could hardly have been more than thirty families in 1700.

The records of the town have evidently been lost, as the earliest that has been examined for this work dates back to only 1720, fifty years after settlement. This latter date was, however, about the time the Hurley Commons were

* Probably Freer.

granted, and the acts of the first trustees under the patent are therefore preserved.

The following list of grantees by the trustees under the patent is collected from the old volume of town records:

MEMORANDUM OF CONVEYANCES RECORDED IN THE TOWN RECORDS OF HURLEY.

The writer has had access to but one volume of the old records. There must have been others, now lost, or at least not in the town clerk's office.

Trustees to Antony Crispell, Jan. 18, 1738; Daniel Potter, March 28, 1739; Hendrick Konstapel, April 1, 1740; Peter Van Etten, Feb. 1, 1721; Jacob Rutsen, Oct. 21, 1723; Arien Gerretse, March 25, 1724; Thomas Swartwout, July 3, 1710; Jacob Du Bois, March 16, 1724; Capt. Lambert Kool, March 27, 1723; Egbert Konstapel, March 29, 1725; Marinus Chambers, May 17, 1725; Arent Ostrander, May 17, 1725; Hendrickus Ostrander, May 17, 1725; Johannis Konstapel, Nov. 27, 1725; Teunis Ostrander, March 2, 1726; Cornelia Ostrander, Mar. 5 29, 1727; Arien Gerretsen, Nov. 13, 1728; Johannis Hardenbergh, Jan. 8, 1729; Johannis Hardenbergh, Jan. 8, 1729; Solomon Terwilleger, March 31, 1729; Albert Roosa, March 31, 1729; Albert Jansen Roosa, March 24, 1721; Arent Ostrander, March 15, 1729; Gerret Konstapel, March 11, 1732; Anthony Crispell, May 26, 1729; Hendrick Ostrander, March 25, 1738; Hendrick Konstapel, April 5, 1737; Arien Gerretse, Aug. 12, 1732; Arien Gerretse, April 4, 1730; Aldert Jansen Roosa, Sept. 27, 1742; Johannis Suylandt, Sept. 27, 1742; Johannis Suylandt, Sept. 27, 1742; Johannis Suylandt, March 25, 1740; Petrus Crispell, Jan. 18, 1738; Petrus Crispell, April 1, 1740; Charles Brodhead for Conrad Hardenbergh, Sept. 27, 1742; Dirk Roosa, Sept. 27, 1742; Albert H. Roosa, March 28, 1738; John Crispell, Jr., Jan. 18, 1738; Charles Brodhead for Gerardus Hardenbergh, Sept. 27, 1742; Charles Brodhead, April 2, 1743; Gerrit Konstapel, Oct. 8, 1743; Conrad Elmendorph, Jr., March 30, 1744; Antoine Crispell.²

The names appearing for thirty years or more following the above are as follows:

Jacob Ostrander, Myrtje Ostrander, Arie Roosa, Heyma Roosa, Gerardus Hardenbergh, Jr., Antony Crispell, Hendrick Konstapel, Gerret Van Wagener, I. Wagendol, Abraham Van Wagener, Abraham Delameter, Isaac Roosa, Mattys Blanshan, Jr., Gerrit Van Wagener, Jacob A. Van Wagener, Johannis Van Wagener, Abraham Cron, Eva Suylandt, Gerrit Van Wagener, Charles Dewitt, Simon Lefevre, Petrus Roosa, Jacob Van Wagener, Jr., Edward Burhans, Abraham Crispell, Benjamin Van Wagener, Jr., Jacob A. Roosa, Conrad Cron, Petrus Van Wagener, Jr., John I. Cron, Oswald Dewald, Andrew Snyder.

From the documentary history of the State the following list of the freeholders in the town of Hurley, in 1723, is taken:

Coll. Jacob Rutsen, William West, Albert Roosa, Mattys Ten Eyck, Peter Ostrander, Arien Gerretsen, John Roosa, Sr., Cornelius Cool, Jacob Dubois, Egbert Constable, Hugbert Suylandt, Johannes Schepmeus, John Crispell, Albert Janse Roosa, Cornelius Wynkoop, Esq., Anthony Crispell, John Roosa, Jr., Salomon Ter Willige, Egbert Brinck, Teunis Ostrander, Garret Constable, Symon belin, Aert Van Wageningen, John Van Etten, Johannes Crispell, William Slayter, Gerret Newkirk, Evert Roosa, John Van Duersen, Margynis Chambers, Arent Ostrander, Abraham Van Wageningen, Jacob Van Wageningen, Nicolas Blanshan, Isaak Van Wageningen, Hendrick Ostrander, Mattys Blanshan, Gerardus Hardenbergh, Abraham Ten Eyck, Jacob Freer, Teunis Teerpening.

The families at a subsequent date are shown by the following:

"April ye 2, 1755: then their Masters first give up their slaves to me—Cap^t Hendrick Heermance, 3; Gerret van wagenen, 2; Evert van

² Date missing.

wagenen, 2; John van wagenen, 1; Peter de wit, 4; Joghann ra-bely, 2; Matthew Sleght, 2; Hendrick Sleght, 1; Jacobus van Ette, Jr., 1; Col. Hendrick beekman, 8; Lea Van wagenen, 1; Henry Hendrickse, 2; William Tephage, 1; Jo. Croffart, 1; Ari Hendrickse, 1; Cherris Croek, 1; Art van wagenen, 1.

(Signed)

"HENDRIKUS HERMANSE."

"1755, the 13th of April.—By Captⁿ Edward Whittaker, An account of the negro people, males and females and their names, and The Names of Their Masters as it Here under Doth appear:

"Masters, Captin Edward Whittaker, 2; Widow Elizabeth Whittaker, 1; Widow Hillittie Whittaker, 4; Widow Hannah Schoonmaker, 4; Widow Elsey Van Bunschoten, 4; Lutenant John Whittaker, 2; William Myer, 1; Lutenant Tobias Wynkoop, 3; Widow Antie Wynkoop, 1; Myndert Myndertse, 3; Jacobus persen, 6; Samuel Dubois, 2; Widow Elizabeth Oosterhout, 1; Johannes Troumbour, 3; Chrtiyan Myer, 3; Richard Davenport, 1; peak Dewit, 1; Cornelie Langendys, 2; Cronimus Valkenburgh, 1; Nathan Dubois, 2; Daniel Whittaker, 1; Iusign William Legg, 3; John Legg, Jr., 1; Hendrick Schoonmaker, 1; Widow Telotia Schoonmaker, 1; John Monk, 1; peter Van Leuven, 1; Johannis Jury Elegl, 1; Johannis Mourse, 1; Severyn Bruyn, 1."

"A true list of the negroes, male and female, above the age of fourteen years, of the township of Hurley, in Ulsters county; Listed by me. Dated this 19th Day of April, 1755.

"Masters, Johannes Crispell, 1; Abraham delameter, 2; Eva Suylandt, 1; Johannis hardenburgh, 6; Abraham Van Wageningen, 2; Antonie Crispell, 3; Luycas Elmendorph, 3; Matthys Blanshan, 2; Henderica Louw, 5; Aldert Roosa, 2; Cornelius Nukerek, 5; Cuenrat & Benyamen Nukerek, 4; Cornelius Nukerek, Jun., 4; Derek Wynkoop, 7; Cornelius Cole, 5; Jacob Aarts Van Wageningen, 2; Gerrit Van Wagene, 1; petrus Crispell, 1; Jan Crispell, 2; Johannis Wagene, 1; Matthys fever, 3; Johannis dubois, 3; Cuenrat Fluendorph, 3; Jenneke Ten Eyek, 6; Gerardus hardenburgh, 3; Jenneke Elmendorph, 2; Jan Van duece, 1; Lambert Brinck, 2."

In 1751 the following millers in Hurley recorded their brand-marks: Benjamin Newkirk, Isaac Du Bois, Matthew Ten Eyek.

A few dates and names obtained just before going to press throw considerable light upon a period earlier than can be shown from the town records, as follows:

MEMORANDUM OF LAND PURCHASES.

April 14, 1673, Aibert Heermance, a lot in Hurley; June 7, 1673, Matthias Blanshan, 26 acres; Sept. 18, 1675, Hymen Albertsen Roosa, a small lot; May 26, 1685, on both sides of the Rondout, including Paltz River, known by name of Hurdick; May 27, 1685, Henry Beekman, Maggewarsineuk; May 28, 1685, Jacob Rutsen, the place called Roasindale; June 16, 1685, Waldron Dumont, 259 acres, south side Esopus Kill; June 16, 1685, Tjerek Classen Dewitt; June 16, 1685, Mattice Mattyson, 83 acres; April 5, 1686, Cornelius Garret, 85 acres, north side of Esopus Kill (old Bowery); April 10, 1686, John Hommel, 69 acres, south side of Esopus Kill; April 10, 1686, John Everson, 19 acres; April 19, 1686, Venitse Rosen, 321 acres; April 26, 1686, Dirk Schepmeus, 169 acres; May 28, 1686, Matthew Blanshan, 63 acres; May 28, 1686, Roelof Swartwout, 47 acres,—part of Hurley, great field north side Esopus Creek, and lots 11 and 13 of meadow ground or fly; May 7, 1686, Jan Elton, 35 acres in several lots.

The following lists of men assessed for road work in 1781 show the adult male population in the midst of the Revolutionary war. The "district east of the Walkill" is in-

serted in the chapter upon Esopus as belonging to that town, and the "middle district" here given must apply in part to what is now the town of Rosendale:

THE ROAD DISTRICTS OF 1781.

"A list for the overseer for the Town of Hurley."

"Coonradt Newkirk, Benjamin Newkirk, Jun., Charles Newkirk, Benjamin Newkirk, Matthew Ten Eyck, Abraham Ten Eyck, Petrus Brinck, Cornelius D. Wynkoop, Cornelius Newkirk, Jenneke Kool, Maria Kool, Cornelius Kool, John Antonio, Johannis Du Bois, Jacob Du Bois, Cornelius Du Bois, Petrus Du Bois, John Du Bois, Jun., Hendericus Konstapel, Wilhelmus Kierstede, Thomas Okkeke, Petrus Roosa, Egbert Roosa, Petrus Crispell, Benjamin Crispell, Abraham Crispell, Gerrit Konstapel, David Delemater, Johannis Delemater, Nathaniel McKinley, L. Elmendorph, Adrian Wynkoop, Coonradt Elmendorph, Jonathan Elmendorph, Jr., Hugh Borrow, Daniel Borrow, John Borrow."

"A list for the overseer of Hurley, for The Middle District, March 25th, 1781."

"Col. Johannes Hardenbergh, Simon Lefever, Edward Burlans, Samuel Schoonmaker, Jacob Krom, Jacob Blanshan, Johannis Blanshan, Abraham Krom, Jacob Heermance, Wilhelmus Berger, Jacob Sluyter, Jacob Keyser, Charles Keyser, Gerrit Van Wagener, Johannis Van Wagener, Jun., Jacob Van Wagener, Jun., Abraham Van Wagener, Johannis Van Wagener, Jacob Hein John B. Davids, John Klyn, Robert Master, Gerardus Hardenburgh, Jonathan Ellen, Hugo Freer, Benjamin J. Van Wagener, Mathys Blanshan, Coonradt Lefever, Petrus Van Wagener, Jun., Jacob Freer, Jun., Abraham Van Wagener, Jun., Clark J. Van Wagener, Cornelius Crom, Benjamin Crom, Jr., Matthew J. Blanshan, Hugo J. Freer, Benjamin H. Freer, William Konstapel, Hendericus Oosterhout, Abraham Delemater, Petrus Crispell, Jun., Peter P. Van Zandt, Petrus Wynkoop, Jan. Vandusen, Gerrit Hansen, Johannis Suylandt, Huybert Oosterhout, Setts Curtis, Johannis Ostrander, Johannis Weeler, Petrus Elmendorph, Jacobus Hardenbergh, Jacob H. Roosa, Elvael Brown, Gerrit Newkirk, Jacob Newkirk, Jan Roosa."

FROM THE EARLY RECORDS OF THE TOWN.

"Whereas Colle peter Schnyler, late president of the council of New York, by letter patents or a confirmation under the great seal of the said province of new york, bearing date the 31 day of September, 1719, did appoint Cornelis kool, arien gerritsen, Jacob Dubois, Barnardus Swartwout, Jacob Rutse, nicolas Roosa, & Charles Wyle to be the first Trustees of Hurley, and to continue to the first tuesday of April, 1722."

The above paragraph commencing with "whereas" has no conclusion answering to that opening word, but may be considered a general preamble to the records of the trustees thus appointed.

The earliest recorded meeting for the election of general town officers appears to be the following:

"At the meeting of the inhabitants of Hurley this 5th day, or the first Tuesday of April, 1720, and are chosen by majority of voices, the officers following: Trustees, Cornelius Wynkoop, in the room of Charles Wyle, deceased; Constables, Barnardus Swartwout, Mattys plasyan; Supervisor, Johannis Schepmoes; Assessors, Mattys Ten Eyck, Nicolas Roosa; Collectors, Aldert Roosa, Jan Roosa, Jun.; Fence-viewers, Jan Van Ette, Huybert Suylant, Jan Crispell; Surveyors of the Highway, Cristoffel Deenmarke, Nicolas Roosa; Poor-masters, Huybert Suylant, Jan Crispell.

"Barnardus Swartwout, Jan. 5th, 1721, refused and would serve not longer as trustee, and desired to be dismissed. Ordered that public notice shall be given to the inhabitants of Hurley to meet the 12th day of this instant to choose one trustee in the room of Barnardus Swartwout." At that meeting Mattys Ten Eyck was chosen.

At a meeting of trustees, March 15, 1721, Col. Jacob Rutse desired to have a conveyance for his land according to a deed of the trustees of Marbletown bearing date May 29, 1705; granted if they can agree about the price.

John Hardenbergh desired, in behalf of the heirs of Charles Wyle, to have a conveyance for them of the land between Cornelius Wynkoop and the Crupel Bush of said Charles Wyle, and also said Crupel Bush, for the heirs of Roelof Hendrickse, deceased; of which the trustees shall consider.

Nicolas Roosa desires to have a conveyance for a tract of land commonly called bemer Vly, for him and his brothers; granted.

Cornelius Kool desires to have a conveyance for the land between the upland of Cornelius Ette and his upland; granted.

Jacob Du Bois desires to have two small tracts of land, the one by his pasture, the other a little distance; granted.

At the town-meeting of 1721 there were chosen the following officers: Constables and Collectors, Symon Van Wagener, Arent Ostrander; Assessors, Mattys Ten Eyck, Nicolas Roosa; Surveyors of Highways, Lambert Kool, Nicolas Plasyan; Supervisor, Arien Gerretse; Fence-viewers, Aldert Roosa, Jan Crispell, Aldert Jause Roosa; Poor-masters, Jan Roosa, Jan Van Ette.

At a meeting of trustees, April 25, 1721, it is recorded that, "whereas John Hardenbergh, lately moved to have a conveyance of said Crupel Bush for the heirs of Roelof Hendricks, it is granted that three parts thereof shall be conveyed unto the heirs of Charles Wyle, and one part unto Albert, and the other part unto Jenneke int Velt."*

Jacob Rutse desired a conveyance for 50 acres of land adjoining to his other land; granted.

At a meeting of trustees May 10, 1721, Jacob Du Bois desires, in behalf of Janetie Newkirk, to have a conveyance for her of a tract of land adjoining to her other upland; granted.

Cornelia Chambers desires to have a conveyance for her home-lot or the just true tenth part of the land that lyeth between the path that leads to the bush-land of John Roosa and the land of John Schepmoes; granted.

The above copy of several pages of the town records shows the value of the material contained in them, and how serious is the historical damage caused by the loss of town books.

OLD HOMESTEADS.

Some of these may be identified as follows: The Cole homestead of early times was the present residence of Mrs. Wilkinson. It is still owned by members of the Cole family, and has been the property of successive generations from the first settlement. The Suylandt homestead was the present place of Abram S. Houghtaling. Very near this stood the school-house of olden times. The Ostrander place of early times has been owned continuously by successive generations of the same name, and was the one now occupied by Samuel Ostrander. The ancient house was taken down a year or two since. The Brink homestead was over the creek. This has also been retained in the family from the first settlement, and is now the property of Peter Brink. The Konstapel homestead was the present place of Thomas Houghtaling. The Egbert Roosa place of the Revolutionary era was near the above, and is also now owned by Thomas Houghtaling. Petrus Roosa was a brother of Egbert, and had a residence near by, now the place of Gardiner Smith. The Col. Wynkoop place of early times was over the creek, under the mountain near the Brink place mentioned above. The Petrus Wynkoop homestead—in another branch of the Wynkoop family—was in the village just in the rear of the present Sickles Hotel. The house now owned by M. Sugendorph was an Elting homestead in early times. It is near the line between Kingston and Hurley. Straggling parties of the British came to this point at the time Kingston was destroyed and burned these buildings. It was the farthest

* So in original.

point into the country that they reached. It is a local tradition, perhaps correct, that the main body of the British army came through Kingston, and as far as the well-known "Old Oak-tree." Upon the old road beyond the creek, and a mile north of the Wynkoop homestead mentioned above, was the old place of Mattys Ten Eyck. The building is very old, and is now owned by Ten Eyck Dewitt, a descendant of the same family. A half-mile farther north was the homestead of Andries Newkirk, now occupied by Henry Stewart. A mile south of Col. Wynkoop's place was another homestead, belonging to Capt. Newkirk. It is now owned by Patrick McSperit. A little west of this last-mentioned place was an old homestead of the Du Bois family, owned by Petrus Du Bois. It is now the property of Solomon D. Campbell. Near the residence of Mrs. Wilkinson (the Cole homestead) was the place of Richard Oliver, son of Andrew Oliver, of Marbletown, and brother of the early Dr. James Oliver, also of Marbletown. Richard Oliver's wife was a sister of Cornelius Cole, the latter being known in Revolutionary times as "King Cole." A little north of the above place was the old homestead of John J. Du Bois, now occupied by David D. Woolsey. Some distance farther north was another Du Bois homestead of the early times, afterwards owned and kept as a tavern by James Morris. The early homestead of the Hardenberghs in this neighborhood was the place now owned by Christopher N. and Ten Eyck P. Dewitt.

TAVERNS.

A public-house of the Revolutionary age was the residence now owned by A. B. Houghtaling. It stands at the corner where the road from Kingston intersects the main street of the village. In Gen. Washington's ride from Kingston to Marbletown the people came out from their dwellings to do honor to the illustrious chief. Several boys seated upon the fence opposite this old tavern, in genuine boy style, with pumpkin-vine trombones, gave him a salute as mellifluous then as similar music is now. The general is said to have been pleased with this familiarity, and to have called the boys into the tavern and gave them each a taste of wine from his own glass.

An old tavern south of the village, about a mile, was the place now occupied by Cornelius Houghtaling. This was about the beginning of the present century, and it was the headquarters of the old Masonic lodge mentioned in another place. Somewhat farther north was the tavern of Capt. Du Bois. In this village the present house of John L. Elmendorph was also a tavern for many years, kept by Petrus Elmendorph. The present Sickles Hotel was first opened as a public-house by Peter P. Wynkoop.

MERCHANTS.

The early store of Louis Du Bois, in 1663, is mentioned in connection with the destruction of the village by the Indians. Of the intervening period from that date until the present century there is no tradition of storekeepers. The trade was no doubt in Kingston, only three miles distant. An old store is spoken of by the older people, located in connection with the mills at the present place of Augustus Sutton. It was kept by Isaac Du Bois probably as

early as 1800. The present Ten Eyck store was established about forty years ago by Mr. Fuller. He was succeeded in trade by Abram Burger. He was followed by Mr. Dow, and from him the present owner, Samuel Ten Eyck, purchased the property.

PHYSICIANS.

A portion of the town of Hurley is so near Kingston that the practice of the city physicians naturally extends within the limits of this town. At Hurley village, Dr. Ten Eyck was a practicing physician for several years in the early part of this century. Dr. Peter Crispell was in practice for a long series of years, and died recently at an advanced age. A son, Dr. A. Crispell, is now located at Rondout. Dr. Peter was a student with Dr. James Oliver, of Marbletown. Dr. Van Hoovenburgh, who lived in Kingston, owned a farm in Hurley, but it is not stated that he practiced in this town. Dr. E. H. Farrington practiced in Hurley for a time. Dr. Griffin is at present a physician, located at West Hurley.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The settlement of Hurley, as already shown, dates back to 1662. Of the government of the place as a separate civil division, we have little account prior to 1708, when it was created a town by letters patent bearing date October 19th of that year. The name has been previously noticed. It was given in honor of the Barons Hurley, of Ireland. The territory under the jurisdiction of the town has been varied somewhat from time to time. A part of the Hardenburgh patent, released by Margaret Livingston, was annexed to Hurley March 3, 1789. A part of Hurley was set off to New Paltz in 1809; another part to Esopus in 1818; another part to Olive in 1823; another part to Rosendale in 1844; and finally a part to Woodstock in 1853. The ancient records are not preserved in full.

TOWN OFFICERS DURING SOME OF EARLIER YEARS.

For the years 1720-21 they are given under the head of early settlement. The list for 1722 is the following: Arien Gerritse, Jacob Du Bois, Mattys Ten Eyck, Cornelius Wynkoop, Nicolas Roosa, Aldert Roosa, Jan Van Etten, Trustees; Gerret Konstapel, Nicolas Piasyan, Constables and Collectors; Mattys Ten Eyck, Cornelius Wynkoop, Assessors; Johannes Schepmoes, Supervisor; Jan Van Etten, Jacob Rutse, Jr., Surveyors of Highways; Jan Roosa, Huybert Suylant, Poormasters; Gerret Newkirk, Jr., Aldert Roosa, Solomon Terwilliger, Fence-Viewers.

Five years later (1727) the list shows the following names: Tuenis Ostrander, Gerret Konstapel, Antony Crispell, Egbert Brinck, Aldert Roosa, Solomon Terwilliger, Johannes Crispell, Trustees; Lambert Brinck, Jacob Rutse, Jr., Constables and Collectors; Aert Van Wagener, Gerret Konstapel, Timothy Louw, Assessors; Col. Jacob Rutse, Supervisor; Voor Hurley, Arien Gerritse, Rosendal Aert Van Wagener, Pathmasters; Johannes Schepmoes, Aldert Roosa, Poormasters; Johannes Schepmoes, Arien Gerritse, Lambert Kool, Heyning Kuerders.

In 1732 the town officers were as follows: Aldert Roosa, Johannes Crispell, Jan Roosa, Jr., Arent Ostrander, Solomon Terwilliger, Gerret Newkirk, Hendrick Ostrander, Trustees;

Gradus Hardenburgh, Supervisor; Gerret Konstapel, Tennis Ostrander, Jacob Rutsen, Assessors; Thomas Ketor, Constable; Hendrick Plough, Collector; Cornelius Wynkoop, Gerret Newkirk, Lammert Kool, Fence-Viewers; Arien Gerretse, Aldert Roosa, Poormasters; Lammert Kool, Hurley, William Sluyter, Rosendale, Surveyors of Highways.

In 1737 the list of town officers were as follows: Johannis Suyland, Johannis Crispell, Alder Janse Roosa, Hendrick Oostrander, Hendrick Konstapel, Cornelius Newkirk, Charles Brodhead, Trustees; Gerardus Hardenbergh, Supervisor; Gerret Konstapel, Cornelius Wynkoop, Mattys Blanshan, Assessors; Hendrick Konstapel, Collector; Heyman Roosa, Constable; Huybert Suylandt, Hendrick Oostrander, Poormasters; Jan Van Douse, William Schepmoes, Surveyors of Highways; Arie Van Etten, Johannis Konstapel, Aldert Janse Roosa, Fence-Viewers.

The record of the election of town officers from 1740 to 1792 is not obtainable in the town clerk's office.

The following is the full list for the year 1793: John C. Dewitt, Supervisor; Conradt W. Elmendorph, Town Clerk; Mathew Ten Eyck, Jacobus Hardenburgh, Cornelius Elting, Petrus Dubois, Johannis Van Wagenen, Jacob Blanshan, John C. Dewitt, Trustees; Cornelius Du Bois, Conradt W. Elmendorph, Mathew Blanshan, Assessors; Conradt W. Elmendorph, Peter Blanshan, Constables and Collectors; Jacob T. Keator, Cornelius Cole, Gerritt Dewitt, Overseers of the Poor; David Delamater, Jacob Blanshan, Caspares Van Noorstraat, Commissioners of Highways; Samuel Schoonmaker, Johannis Hardenburgh, Peter Crispell, Road Masters; Petrus Elmendorph, Zachariah Sluyter, Johannis Van Wagenen, Jr., Fence-Viewers.

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS, 1720 TO 1880.

SUPERVISORS.

1720, Johannis Schepmoes; 1721, Arien Gerritse; 1722, Johannis Schepmoes; 1723-24, Cornelius Wynkoop; 1725, Mattys Ten Eyck; 1726, Gerard Newkirk; 1727-28, Col. Jacob Rutsen; 1729-38, Gerardus Hardenbergh; 1739, Tennis Ostrander; 1749-92, no record; 1733, John C. Dewitt; 1791-95, Cornelius Newkirk; 1796-97, John C. Dewitt; 1798-99, Richard Ten Eyck; 1800, Gerritt A. Newkirk; 1801, Peter P. Roosa; 1802, no record; 1803-4, William B. Delamater; 1805-6, Petter P. Roosa; 1807, Ind. C. Dewitt; 1808, no record; 1809, Jacobus Hardenburgh; 1810-24, James Hardenbergh; 1825, Jacobus Hardenburgh; 1826-27, James Hardenbergh; 1828-33, William B. Delamater; 1836, Derick Dubois; 1837, Cornelius Lefever; 1838, Humphrey Jewell; 1839-41, Cornelius Lefever; 1842-44, Samuel Krom; 1845-48, Peter Crispell, Jr.; 1849-51, James C. Cole; 1852-53, John W. Elmendorph; 1854, Peter L. Russell; 1855, Levi Dumond; 1856-57, Mathew P. Dewitt; 1858-59, John S. Everett; 1860, Ozias Brown; 1861-62, John E. McPherson; 1863, Truman K. Smith; 1864-1865, John E. McPherson; 1866, Uriah North; 1867, John S. Everett; 1868, John E. McPherson; 1869-71, John S. Everett; 1872, Edmund A. Dubois; 1873, Hiram Holwick; 1874-77, Richard W. Smith; 1878-79, Isaac Von Slenburg; 1880, Christopher N. Dewitt.

TOWN CLERKS.

1720-23, Cornelius Wynkoop; 1724-37, Gradus Hardenbergh; 1738-40, Johannis Ostrander; 1741-54, Charles Brodhead; 1755-90, Arien Wynkoop; 1791-92, John C. Dewitt; 1793, Conradt W. Elmendorph; 1794, John I. Du Bois; 1795-96, John Crispell, Jr.; 1797-98, Jacob Blanshan; 1799, Gerritt De Witt; 1800, John Crispell, Jr.; 1801, Gerritt De Witt; 1802, no record; 1803-4,

Cabb Merritt; 1805, Andrew Snyder; 1806-7, Derick Dubois; 1808, no record; 1809-13, Derick Dubois; 1816-27, John P. Elmendorph; 1828-41, Samuel Krom; 1842-44, William J. Houghtaling; 1845, Philip Dumond; 1846, Matthew P. Dewitt; 1847-48, Philip Dumond; 1849-50, Benjamin A. Vredenburgh; 1851, Horace Maxson; 1852, Martin Vandusen; 1853, A. B. Houghtaling; 1854, Lucius Lawson; 1855, A. B. Houghtaling; 1856, W. W. Lockwood; 1857, Martin T. Schoonmaker; 1858-59, John E. McPherson; 1860, Demetrias J. France; 1861, Cornelius I. Dumond; 1862, Henry Pelham; 1863, John A. Elmendorph; 1864, George W. Smedes; 1865, Spence Ennist; 1866, Derick C. Wynkoop; 1867, Peter C. Dumond; 1868, W. W. Lockwood; 1869-71, William B. Ennist; 1872, Charles Vanstenburgh; 1873, Frank Gallagher; 1874, Charles Vanstenburgh; 1875-76, Allen C. Seism; 1877, William B. Ennist; 1878-79, Humphrey Everett; 1880, C. D. Bushnell.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1822, John Crispell, Conrad Dumond; 1823, John I. Vanwagenen, John J. Snyder; 1824, John J. Vanwagenen; 1825, Peter P. Wynkoop; 1826, John J. Vanwagenen, Conrad Dumond; 1827, Frederick S. M. Snyder, Jacob A. Snyder; 1828, Peter P. Wynkoop; 1829, Ten Eyck Dewitt; 1840, Levi McKeen, Levi H. Terwilliger; 1841, Frederick S. M. Snyder; 1842, Luther Hoffman; 1843, Ten Eyck Dewitt; 1844, Levi Dumond; 1845, Solomon Shears, Joseph Mount, Peter Stouteburgh; 1846, Ten Eyck Dewitt, Cornelius Newkirk; 1847, Cornelius Newkirk, Jr.; 1848, Levi Dumond; 1849, Joseph Mount; 1850, Ten Eyck Dewitt; 1851, Cornelius Newkirk; 1852, Charles B. Bushnell; 1853, Jos. Mount; 1854, Ten Eyck Dewitt, Levi Dumond; 1855, William J. Houghtaling; 1856, Levi Dumond; 1857, Nehemiah J. Everett; 1858, Ten Eyck Dewitt; 1859, Edmund A. Dubois, Edward A. Dubois; 1860, William J. Houghtaling, Levi Dumond; 1861, Levi H. Terwilliger; 1862, Ten Eyck Dewitt; 1863, Wm. J. Houghtaling; 1864, John S. Everett; 1865, Stephen N. Wade; 1866, Ten Eyck Dewitt; 1867, William J. Houghtaling; 1868, John S. Everett; 1869, Stephen N. Wade; 1870, Ten Eyck Dewitt; 1871, Theodore Bunting; 1872, William B. Ennist; 1873, Stephen N. Wade; 1874, Ten Eyck Dewitt; 1875, Abram B. Houghtaling; 1876, Levi Dumond; 1877, John G. Baker; 1878, Ten Eyck Dewitt; 1879, Abram B. Houghtaling, William J. Houghtaling; 1880, Levi Dumond.

V.—VILLAGES.

HURLEY VILLAGE.

being really the Hurley of olden time, is already mentioned in various places in the general history, as well as in the story of early settlement included in this chapter. The present business may be briefly stated as consisting of one hotel by Louis M. Van Sickles; another hotel by A. H. Sinton; a store by Samuel Ten Eyck; a store by Horace Snyder; wagon-shops by A. B. Houghtaling, William J. Houghtaling, and Charles Markle; blacksmith-shops by A. S. Houghtaling, Henry Dyer, A. B. Houghtaling; and a meat-market by D. S. Maxon. The village contains the Reformed church and a school-building of two departments. The post-office was established about forty years ago. The first postmaster was Peter P. Wynkoop, and the office was kept at his tavern, the present Sickles House. Hiram Pattison was the next postmaster. He was followed by Mr. Shearer. It was moved to the present Ten Eyck store, and the successive merchants already named have been placed in charge of the office.

WEST HURLEY.

This place is a station upon the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. It is the centre of a large quarry business and a point of heavy shipments. It is a modern village com-

* Resigned, and Gradus Hardenbergh elected.

pared with old Hurley and other places in the county, and it is said that the site of the present place was a dense forest as late as 1835. Early settlers here and in this vicinity were Levi Dumond, Abram Vredenberg, Peter Vredenberg, George C. Brinkerhoff, Gerrit Elmendorph, Abram L. Vredenberg, Peter Atwater, Cornelius Phillips, Abram Delemater, Tennis E. Van Benschoten.

The present business consists of a hotel by Julius M. Hardenbergh; another hotel, a little out, by David C. Griffin; stores by Humphrey Everts, William D. Eunist, James O. Stewart; tin-shop and hardware store, Frederick Gallagher; blacksmith, Charles Brink; wagon-shop, Spencer Eunist; harness-shop, Henry Slater; shoe-shop, Peter Rose; bakery by Lawson & Maxson; and a steam saw-mill by George W. Weed. The quarry business is very extensive in this immediate vicinity, and large shipments take place from this station upon the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Humphrey Everts is the present postmaster. Lucius Lawson employs 30 to 40 hands quarrying; Rufus Smedes, 15 to 20. There are others doing a business of considerable extent.

Other points of special name in town are Bristol Hill, on the railroad near the Kingston line; Morgan Hill, nearly central in the town from north to south; the Beaver Kill neighborhood, northwest of West Hurley; the Beaver Kill crossing, near the line of Olive, having a thickly-settled neighborhood each side, northwest and southeast.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Under the school law of 1812 the following persons served one or more years each as commissioners during the period from 1813 to 1844: Derick Du Bois, Andrew Snyder, Peter Outwater, Andrew Snyder, Stephen Holmes, John Crispell, Abraham Valkenburgh, Robert W. Carman, Peter P. Roosa, Peter Vredenburgh, George C. Brinkerhoff, David S. Buck, John Lewis, Jr., Christopher Newkirk, Abraham Vanathan, Garret Dewitt, Egbert Houghtaling, Conrad Dumond, Abraham Castle, Ebenezer Williams, Jr., J. M. Dumond, J. A. Snyder, Abraham Van Wagenen, Cornelius C. Phillips, P. C. Lefever, Elias S. Dudley, Levi Dumond.

During the same period the following persons served one or more years each as inspectors of common schools: Peter P. Roosa, Samuel Ten Eyck, Cornelius Lefever, Samuel Coutant, George C. Brinkerhoff, Abraham Valkenburgh, Caleb Carman, Conrad J. Elmendorph, Gerritt Dewitt, Peter Vredenburgh, Jacob Blanshan, John Ten Eyck, Hymen Roosa, William B. Delemater, Derick Du Bois, John J. Snyder, L. Vanvoris, Samuel Krom, Conrad Dumond, John P. Elmendorph, John Blanshan, Frederick S. M. Snyder, Levi H. Terwilliger, Peter Crispell, Jr., Peter Cornell, Jr., Peter M. Warman.

In 1844 the method of supervision by town superintendents of schools went into effect, and the following were the incumbents of that office in Hurley: 1844, Peter Crispell, Jr.; 1845, H. Everett; 1846-48, Levi H. Terwilliger; 1850, Benjamin A. Newkirk; 1852-56, S. N. Hallard. In 1856 this system was abolished and the office of district commissioners instituted.

The school building at Hurley is arranged for two de-

partments, and two teachers are employed. The improvement of the original building by adding another story and the fitting up was done by a liberal expenditure of about \$3000. Teachers employed at present (February, 1880), are John E. McPherson, Principal; Miss Anna Beckman, Assistant.

The present condition of the schools is concisely shown in the following certificate:

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, MARCH, 1880.

Number of districts	9
Number of children of school age	1087
Average daily attendance previous year	345,625
Public money equal district quota	\$476.00
Public money on basis of number of children	\$617.60
Public money on basis of attendance	\$676.10
Library money	\$33.81

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF HURLEY.

This society was incorporated by a certificate bearing date Aug. 4, 1801. The paper was signed by Matthew Ten Eyck, Petrus Roosa, Johannes Suyland, Cornelius Eltinge, elders, and by Petrus Elmendorph, Petrus Du Bois, Jeremiah Houghtaling, Jr., Cornelius Cole, Jr., deacons. It was witnessed by James Gillespie and Richard Ten Eyck, and sworn to before Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck.

From the earliest settlement Hurley had been included in the parish of the old Reformed Church of Kingston. This intimate relation continued for nearly one hundred and forty years. It is not strange that the effort to form a new parish cost something of a struggle, and met with considerable opposition from the Kingston Church. From the records we quote the following paragraph, illustrating the above remark:

"The inhabitants of the town of Hurley having been from the first settlement a part of the congregation of Kingston, but perceiving their numbers increasing, their village enlarged, and laboring under many inconveniences in attending divine worship, judged it therefore their duty, for their own and the benefit of their posterity, to form a church and build a meeting-house. Being met in a full assembly, they resolved, upon mature deliberation, to present the matter to the Consistory of Kingston, in order to assist them, advise, and, if possible, with their consent, to agree upon some suitable plan, but were opposed."

After some delay, without securing the desired consent, they determined to make preparations to build a meeting-house, and to apply to the Classis for authority to organize. The petition to that body was signed by the following persons, and they are so many in number as to make it a matter of surprise that the movement should have been opposed by the Kingston Church: Cornelius Elting, Peter D. Roosa, John E. Roosa, Richard Ten Eyck, Peter Du Bois, Caleb Merritt, Cornelius Cole, Jr., Jeremiah Houghtaling, Jr., James Gillespie, Richard Oliver, J. Du Bois, Cornelius Newkirk, Abram Du Bois, John T. Du Bois, Cornelius Du Bois, Dirk Van Vliet, Conrad Newkirk, Andrew Newkirk, Egbert Roosa, Daniel McNeal, Matthias Borton, Jr., William Britt, Philip I. Bonestree, Jacobs Hardenbergh, John I. Du Bois, Johannes Crispell, Cornelius C. Newkirk, Garret Constable, Benjamin Newkirk, Garret B. Newkirk, Matthew Ten Eyck, John Ten Eyck, Cornelius Newkirk, Jr., John J. Krom, Wyman Roosa, Abram Cole, Antony Crispell, Jr., Petrus Wynkoop, Johannes Suylandt,

Mary Ostrander, Derick Du Bois, Petrus Roosa, Abram Morris, John O. Neil, George Van Vliet, Cornelius Conoway, Petrus Elmhendorph, Direk C. Wynkoop, Israel Kniffin, Edward Crispell, Martinus Becker, Catryntje Hardenburgh, Samuel Pattison, Samuel Ostrander, John Ostrander, Peter D. Wynkoop, Jacob Du Bois.

The petition was granted by the Classis, and Rev. Stephen Goetchius appointed to preside at the formation of the new church. This took place June 3, 1801. The first Consistory are named in the certificate mentioned above. The first meeting-house was erected probably the same year, as they had early made preparations for that. It stood near the old school-house, on the opposite side of the street from the present post-office. It was a venerable building, and was taken down and succeeded by the present edifice at the lower end of the street about twenty-eight years ago.

The succession of pastors has been the following: Revs. Thomas G. Smith, 1801 to 1808; John Gosman, 1808 to 1811; Henry Ostrander, 1811 to 1814; John H. Carle, 1814 to 1822; Benjamin Van Keuren, 1826 to 1834; John Mason, 1834 to 1836; William Reiley, 1836 to 1839; Orlando Harriman, 1839 to 1840; Anthony Elmhendorph, 1840 to 1843; J. C. Cruickshank, 1843 to 1850; Benjamin C. Lippincott, 1850 to 1866; J. F. Harris, 1867 to 1878.

Rev. J. L. Lockwood, the present pastor, was a member of the seminary class of 1878. He was called immediately upon his graduation to this church, and was ordained Jan. 14, 1879, by the Classis of Kingston. The society has a parsonage pleasantly situated near the house of worship. It was built by the father of the late Dr. Peter Crispell.

The present organization consists of the pastor with the following Consistory: Elders, Garret Newkirk, Samuel Ten Eyck, Thomas H. Merritt, John A. Elmhendorph; Deacons, Peter B. Brink, C. J. Dumond, A. G. De Witt, Silas Elmhendorph. The Sunday-school superintendent is Charles Markle. The communicants number about 121, and the average congregation may be stated at 300.

From the old book we take the following baptismal records:

Jan. 9, 1802.—Andries, son of Peter B. Roosa and his wife, Rachel Delamater.

Jan. 17, 1802.—Anne Wynkoop, daughter of John J. Du Bois and his wife, Annetje Beyer.

The first marriage recorded is that of Peter J. Elmhendorph to Jane Elmhendorph, Dec. 24, 1808.

REFORMED CHURCH OF WEST HURLEY.

The legal certificate incorporating this society bears date Sept. 16, 1848. The elders were Conrad Dumond, Nicholas Britt, Philip Dumond, and William Britt; the deacons, Levi Dumond, Jeremiah Wolven, John C. Dumond, and John N. Row. The names of Henry Sax and Frederick Sax appear as witnesses upon the instrument. It was verified before William Masters, justice of the peace. This incorporation was preceded by the organization of the church, which took place by authority of the Classis of Ulster the third Sabbath in May.

The first house of worship was erected in 1849 at a cost of but \$2000, on the site now occupied by the resi-

dence of Mr. George Slater. This first edifice was removed to the present site during the latter part of December, 1869. The distance is about one hundred and twenty rods and through a wooded swamp, and it is worth relating as a testimony to the skill of the contractor and the workmen, that this difficult task of removal was accomplished without breaking a pane of glass or fracturing the walls. After this "change of base" was effected, the house was remodeled and improved at an expense of about \$1000.

The list of pastors comprises the following names: Revs. Alexander Gulick, 1848-59; Calvin Case, 1860-65; David K. Van Doren, 1867-68; Cornelius Blaauvelt, 1869-79. The present pastor is Rev. Bergen B. Staats, who was installed not long after the resignation of Mr. Blaauvelt.

The present Consistory is composed of the following officers: Elders, Levi Dumond, John N. Row, George Weed, Martin Snyder; Deacons, Charles Dumond, Peter A. Rosepaugh, Charles B. Bushnell, Crawford Van Etten.

It is an item of interest that this church purchased and used for a time a bell which had previously been owned by the Reformed Church of Hurley. It was afterwards sold to the Lutheran Church of Woodstock. It was originally brought from Holland, and is one of the earliest church bells used in Ulster County.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HURLEY.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation Aug. 18, 1851. Henry Sax and Edward Vandenberg presided at the election. The trustees chosen were John B. Lewis, Alexander Camwriht, Edward Van Steenbergli. The paper was verified before Levi Dumond, justice of the peace, and recorded Aug. 27, 1851. The church had been formed at an earlier date. Methodist services had been held in the neighborhood for some years at the school-house and at private residences. The church was formed in 1843, and Rev. John Daviess was the first pastor. A house of worship was erected in 1853. The society increased in numbers, and, requiring better accommodations, the present handsome church edifice was erected in 1868. It is valued at \$4500, and has a seating capacity of 300. The parsonage is a pleasant and convenient residence, and valued at \$2500.

The present officers (March, 1886) consist of the pastor, Rev. Charles Palmer; Stewards, Lucius Lawson, Rufus Smedes, William Saxe, W. H. Slater, Charles Van Steenburgh, George Brower, David Martin, Charles Perkins, Silas Brower; Sunday-school Superintendent, Thomas Johnson; Trustees, Lewis Lawson, J. V. B. Elting, W. H. Slater, Thomas Johnson, Rufus Smedes; Class-Leaders, Lucius Lawson, Alexander McMullen. Number of communicants on the circuit, including Beaver Kill Church, about 160.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This enterprise was inaugurated about 1857 by Rev. S. Mockin, to meet the wants of the Catholic population that had gradually settled in this section in modern times. The pastor was vigorous and indefatigable in his efforts, and a house of worship sufficient for the wants of the congregation was built the same year. The society prospered, and in a few years they desired better accommodations. In

1869 the present handsome church was built at a cost of \$10,000. It has a seating capacity of 500, and, with the adjoining buildings, is valued at \$14,000. It occupies a commanding situation a short distance east of the village of West Hurley. Father McHenry was pastor of the church for several years. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Father McKinney. The congregation is large, and the administration of the church vigorous and successful.

GREENWOOD CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.

This is a society of recent years. Its house of worship was built in 1865, at an expense of \$2600. This society is better known in this town as the Beaver Kill Church, though the above appears in connection with it in the Gazetteer of the county. It is a branch of the West Hurley Church, and under the same ministerial charge. The stewards are included in the list for that church. The Sunday-school superintendent (March, 1880) is Silas Brower; the class-leader George Brower; and the trustees George Brower, David Martin, Jeremiah Martin, Charles Berkins, Silas Brower, William Miller.

OLIVE-BRANCH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society perfected an organization May 11, 1866. The presiding officers of the meeting were Joseph Boyce and Hiram M. Seaman. The trustees chosen were Egbert R. Matthews, Truman K. Smith, Joseph Boyce, Dates G. Hyatt, Daniel I. Elmendorf, Leander Temple. The proceedings were verified before Stephen N. Wade, justice of the peace, and recorded June 12, 1866. A house of worship was erected the same year, valued at \$2500. It is situated near what is known as the Beaver Kill Crossing, and is connected in the same ministerial charge with the Methodist Church of Olive.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The most ancient cemetery in town, and the one most interesting for general or family history, is at Hurley village, "where the forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The grounds are not in as thorough a state of preservation as they should be, but the use of them for modern burial will tend to secure for them better care than is awarded to many of the old burial-places of the county. Some of the earlier inscriptions are difficult to trace, and in attempting to quote the obscure initials of former days there is considerable uncertainty as to their correctness. Subject to this explanation, we give the following:

1716	1723	1733
A K	I I G	A G I S
M A 30	P O S	E B A
1715	1726	1718
O B	N V B 14	M G
M M 53	P O S	I I R A
J T E	A N O	1715
1778	1736	M A E R T 24
J T E	F D O	R S W
1726	S + K	
Jun 23	F G 1722	
	D E S M 24	

"Margaret Ten Eyck was born 26th Sept., Anno 1772, and departed this life 9th August, Anno 1781."

"In memory of Cornelia Ten Eyck, born the 13th of May, 1702, and departed this life September 2nd, 1793."

"In memory of Matthew Ten Eyck, who was born 22nd Feb., 1728, and departed this life 11th June, 1809, aged 80 years, 3 months, and 19 days."

"Citty Pawling born November 21, 1756; died May 23d, 1789.

"Behold me here as you pass by!

As you are now, so once was I;

As I am now you soon shall be:

Prepare, my friend, to follow me."

"Capt. Mattys Ten Eyck born May 18th, 1658; died 16th, 1741."

"Here lies the body of Blandina De Witt, the wife of Charles De Witt, who died Nov. 4, 1766, being near 34 years of age."

"In memory of Jacobus Hardenbergh, who was born 17th Dec., 1733, and departed this transitory life, 11th August, 1794.

"Whoe'er thou art that readeest this solemn line,

Remember this: my fate will soon be thine;

Reform in time, prepare thee for thy end,

Pray heaven a late forgiveness not to send."

"In memory of Magdalena, wife of Cornelius Newkirk, Jun., who died Nov. 3, A.D. 1815, aged 33 years, 5 months, and 6 days.

"And when our labors all are o'er,

Then we shall meet to part no more—

Meet with the blood-bought throng to fall,

And crown our Jesus Lord of all."

"Sacred to the memory of Cornelius Du Bois, who departed this life June 21th, 1829, aged 86 years and 5 months."

"Sacred to the memory of Geertje Dubois, born Sept. 4th, in the year of our Lord, 1737, and departed this life May 24, 1819, aged 81 years, 8 months, and 20 days."

"In memory of Catherine Louw, wife of Adrian Wynkoop, who was born Jan. 25th, 1733, and departed this life Nov. 17th, 1796, aged 63 years, 9 months, and 23 days."

THE HURLEY CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This association effected a legal organization Jan. 15, 1853. Benjamin Elmendorf was president of the meeting, and Wm. J. Houghtaling secretary. The trustees chosen were Benjamin Elmendorf, William J. Houghtaling, Wm. P. Cole (2d), Edmond A. Dubois, Solomon D. Crispell, John W. Elmendorf. The proceedings were verified before Cornelius Newkirk, justice of the peace, and recorded Jan. 18, 1854.

IX.—TOWN SOCIETIES.

At West Hurley a lodge of Good Templars was established about 1874, and the organization is maintained at the present time. It is known by the name of Excelsior, embodies the temperance workers of the town, and has done much to develop a sound public sentiment upon the question of temperance.

It is said by older citizens that a Masonic lodge was chartered in this town probably not long after the Revolutionary war. The meetings of the lodge were held at the old tavern, a mile south of Hurley village, on the king's highway,—the present place of Cornelius Houghtaling. How long the lodge lasted is not known, but it is thought to have ceased to work soon after 1800.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The village of Old Hurley as a whole is full of suggestive memories. As the visitor of to-day walks its quiet streets, and looks out upon the fertile fields lying adjacent, it is only by the light of history that he can appreciate the

circumstances attending the early settlement. Based upon the well-ascertained facts of history, the imagination may picture this village on the morning of June 7, 1663. Nearly twenty families were living upon the one street, that was laid out in the same place as it is at the present time.

The day had opened pleasantly; the men went to the fields busy with the labors of the early summer, while the women were engaged in domestic tasks, and the children in their innocent play. Suddenly the Indians burst upon the village. No defense was made, as there was neither time nor strength for arms. This saved a bloody massacre of the whole population. Yet at the close of the brief affray three men are lying dead near their homes; eight women, one man, and twenty-six children constitute a sad group of captives, and are hurried away into the forests, with the smoke of their burning dwellings rising behind them. The pursuit, the rescue, the joyful meeting of the reunited families are all a part of the story that is forever associated with the name of Hurley, and forms a chapter of tragic interest in the annals of border warfare.

After the burning of Kingston the committee of safety, which represented the combined legislative and executive functions of the State government, met first at Marbletown, at the house of Andrew Oliver, and from there came to Hurley, Nov. 18, 1777. Here they held their sessions until December 17th, when they adjourned to Poughkeepsie. Hurley was thus the virtual capital of the State for one month.

The house in which the committee held their sessions was that of Johannes Vandusen. The house is still standing, in excellent preservation, on the north side of Hurley Street, and is the residence of Abram Ten Eyck. Here, in this now venerable building, the committee met; here they wielded all the powers of the State, trying spies, raising men and money for the common defense, and ably seconding the efforts of Governor Clinton, who was with the army in the field.

During the presence of the Continental forces in this village the headquarters are said to have been at the house now kept as a hotel by Louis M. Van Sickles. This building is also an object of considerable historic interest from its great age. It bears the date 1716, and attracts much attention from visitors to this place.

While the committee of safety was in Hurley, the house now occupied by C. Duuond is said to have been the guard-house or prison, where suspected parties were detained.

One other spot remains to be identified,—the site of the apple-tree where the spy was hung on the morning of Oct. 17, 1777. This was at the present residence of C. D. Sickles, and stood in what constitutes the front yard, not far from the narrow street. This spot is well authenticated by men yet living, who received the story from their fathers,—the lives of the latter extending back to the year of the execution, 1777. The tree stood until about thirty years ago. Unlike the one upon which it was proposed in song to execute a modern traitor, it was not "a sour-apple tree," for a citizen yet living states that he has eaten of the apples of this tree, and they were sweet.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The agricultural interests of the town are of considerable value. Along the valley of the Esopus there are extensive "flats" of fertile land. The higher portions of the town are moderately rolling, with a soil usually described as a sandy loam. The crops raised and stock kept are concisely shown in the annexed statistics from the census of 1875. These constitute undoubtedly a fair statement of the annual average productions. Quarrying is carried on largely in this town. An excellent quality of the well-known blue-stone is furnished in large quantities, giving employment to many hands both in cutting and teaming. In the vicinity of West Hurley there are said to be 40 or 50 quarries opened. Lucius Lawson is perhaps the most extensive operator, though there are others dealing largely.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The farms in Hurley were valued, in the census of 1875, at \$813,300; the farm-buildings at \$113,120; the stock at \$89,783; the tools and implements at \$42,510; cost of fertilizers used, \$1032; value of gross sales from farms, \$53,237; area of land plowed, 2007 acres; area in pasture, 2224 acres; area mown, 3107 acres; hay produced, 3418 acres; grass seed, 12 bushels; barley, 1 acre; buck-wheat, 4725 bushels; Indian corn, 20,467 bushels; oats, 12,795 bushels; rye, 5617 bushels; corn sown for fodder, 18 acres; beans, 31 bushels; winter wheat, 1824 bushels; potatoes, 17,503 bushels; apples, 20,586 bushels; cider, 921 barrels; grapes, 18,900 pounds; wine, 6 gallons; maple-sugar, 391 pounds; maple-syrup, 24 gallons; honey, 2023 pounds; horses, 406; value of poultry, \$3408; value of poultry sold, \$1012; value of eggs sold, \$3059; neat cattle on farms, 511; milch cows, 683; beef slaughtered, 91; butter made, 55,429 pounds; milk sold in market, 40,972 gallons; sheep shorn, 268; weight of clip, 1039 pounds; lambs raised, 168; sheep slaughtered, 38; killed by dogs, 20; hogs, 1038; pork made, 117,596 pounds.

The mills of the present town are of but little note. In the formation of new towns from this territory, Hurley was deprived of its available water-power. Near Hurley village, often spoken of as "Old Hurley," were formerly a grist-mill, a distillery, and a carding-machine. They were supplied by the water-power of Mill Creek, now a small stream, but in the earlier days, before the forests were so fully cleared away, having a current of considerable volume during a portion of the year. They were on the present place, and near the present residence, of Augustus Sutton. They were operated perhaps thirty years, and were abandoned about fifty years ago. In a newspaper advertisement, June 9, 1819, Christopher Newkirk announces a carding-machine.

XII.—MILITARY.

The settlement of Hurley dating back to 1662, the people of this town were involved in the dangers and the horrors of the Indian wars. For items referring to this period, reference is made to the general history included in this volume. A large share of the male citizens capable of bearing arms were enrolled in the militia, and very likely some from this town may have entered the English

colonial service during the long struggle that preceded the termination of French rule in Canada.

The following paper from the documentary history of the State is an interesting relic of a period preceding the middle of the last century:

MUSTER-ROLL OF THE FOOT COMPANY OF MILITIA OF HURLEY, OF CAPT. CORNELIS WINE COOP, 1738.

Capt. Cornelis Wine Coop, Left. Antoine Crispel, Insin Abraham Ten Eyck, Sergt. Hendrick Konstaple, Corp^s Solomon ter Willege, Corp^s Jacob Van Wagene, Drum^r Marynis Claubers, Jan Van Duese, Clarke; Nicolas Blandjan, Lambert Bruck, Tuenis Oostrander, Jan Roosa, Hendrick Oostrander, Gerret Konstaple, Johannis Crispell, Johannis Saylandt, Arie Van Etten, Harmanus Oostrander, Antoine Crispell, Jun., Johannis Konstaple, Andries Van Vleet, Heyman Roosa, Jan A. Roosa, Gysbert Roosa, Jan., Jan Crispell, Jun., Dirk Roosa, Gerret Joo Freer, Nel Wieler, Edvart Chummers, Daniel Potter, Robert Wieler, Wouter Sluyter, Evert Sluyter, Willem Smit, Gerret Van Wageningen, Johan Van Wageningen, Aert Van Wageningen, Matys Blanchan, Jr., Simon Helm, Adam Sjeever, Joffa De Lange, Christoffel Brosie, Mattheus Nieukerck, Petrus Crispell, Jan Ja Roosa, Abr^s Roosa, Nicolas Roosa, Benjamin Clearwater, Jan Ter Williger, Jun., Jan Van Dese, Jun., Jan Bruck, Johannis Oostrander, Jr., William Sluyter, Jr., Hendrick Jacob Freer, Jan Waters, Albert Ja Roosa, Willem Burhans, Jacob Clyn, Jacob Oostrander.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the Revolutionary period Hurley was a point of considerable importance. Troops were stationed there for the defense of the outposts of Kingston. When Kingston was burned the people of that place fled to Hurley for refuge. There is a tradition that Daniel Taylor, a spy, was hanged on an apple-tree near Hurley village after the burning of Kingston. He was arrested on the 10th of October, in the neighborhood of Little Britain, Orange Co., by a picket-guard under Lieut. Howe. He appears to have been deceived by the uniform of the party, they being clothed in red coats recently captured from the British. On asking his captors who their commanding officer was, they replied to him that Gen. Clinton was. He desired to be conducted to his presence, and was greatly surprised to find that *their* general was Governor George Clinton, of the State of New York, instead of Sir Henry Clinton, of the British army. A letter from Gen. Clinton to the council of safety gives an account of the interview as follows:

"The letter from Clinton to Burgoyne, taken from Daniel Taylor, was enclosed in a small silver ball of an oval form, about the size of a fusée bullet, and shut with a screw in the middle. When he was taken and brought before me he swallowed it. I mistrusted this to be the case from information I received, and administered to him a very strong emetic calculated to act either way. This had the desired effect: it brought it from him; but, though closely watched, he had the art to conceal it a second time. I made him believe I had taken one Campbell, another messenger, who was out on the same business; that I learned from him all I wanted to know, and demanded the ball on pain of being hung up instantly and being cut open to search for it. This brought it forth."

He was tried by court-martial Oct. 14, 1777, of which Col. Lewis Dubois was president, and convicted. When the army moved down the Walkill to save Kingston, Taylor was taken along. The following general order directed his execution:

"HEADQUARTERS MARBLETOWN, 16th October, 1777.

"The sentence of the General Court-Martial, whereof Col. Dubois was President, against the within-named Daniel Taylor, is approved,

and ordered to be carried into execution when the troops are paraded and before they march to-morrow morning.

"GEO. CLINTON,
"B. General Continental Army."

This order is dated the very day that Kingston was burned by the British under Gen. Vaughan.

The date above given at Marbletown would not fully sustain the tradition that Taylor was hung near Hurley village. The army was some miles south of that place. They, however, moved forward immediately to Hurley, as shown by the following report. The headquarters may have been at what is now North Marbletown, with the army lying in advance, and the tradition of the apple-tree near Hurley be correct.

"HURLEYTOWN, Oct. 20, 1777,
"Headquarters.

"A morning report of the officer of the day, who visited the guards and pickets.

"Col. Webb's pickets, Col. Dubois and Col. Sutherland all sufficient.

"Col. Hasbrouck's and Ellison's deficient of arms and ammunition.

"By report of officer of the main guard, countersign New York. The sentinels being frequently visited, found alert on their posts, and the guard consisting of (number tabulated).

"The number of prisoners confined in the main guard 27 with the crimes given, and nine without crimes.

"Given under my hand,
"JOHN HARDENBERGH,
"Col.

"P. S.—The guard at Kingston deficient in Light Horse and Guides."

WAR OF 1812.

The following are given in lists prepared by Hector Abeel some years ago as soldiers of the war of 1812 living in Hurley: William Brill, Abram Deits, Benjamin Elmendorf, John P. Elmendorf, Tenuis Houghtaling, James Patterson, Peter Stoutenberg, Jr.

WAR OF 1861-65.

There is no record of the men who entered the army preserved in the town clerk's office, as required by the law of 1865. The following list is prepared from the printed muster-in rolls of the State, and from the reports of the census enumerators of 1865. Some inaccuracies may appear in it for the want of an official town record:

Reuben Elmendorf, enl. Aug. 3, 1861, 224 Regt.; trans. to 4th U. S. Art.
James Walton, enl. Sept. 27, 1864, 296th Regt.
Aaron H. Newkirk, enl. April, 1865; died in the service.
Richard Newkirk, enl. September, 1864.
Hosea W. Schraven, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
James P. D. Ellsworth, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; trans. to Inv. Corps; wounded.
Daniel McAnuliffe, enl. January, 1864, 15th Art.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Peter Bush, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 24th Regt.
Wm. H. Ellsworth, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.
Wm. H. Clearwater, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 24th Regt.
John Elmendorf, enl. June, 1864, 19th Regt.
Abram Ellsworth, enl. 1862, 156th Regt.
John E. Ellsworth, enl. 1861, 158th Regt.
Wm. H. Vanbrauer, enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt.
Wm. H. Bodes, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; wounded in hand.
Cornelius Banks, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
Benj. Elmendorf, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, sergt., 129th Regt.
Philip H. Elmendorf, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt.; died since the war.
Demetrius J. France, 2d Lieut., enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. 1; promoted to Lieut. March 23, 1863; capt. April 21, 1864; must. out Jan. 29, 1866.
Wm. Boloy, enl. July, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Dec. 2, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
Johannis D. Hornbeck, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Feb. 17, 1862, at Elmira.
James Ellsworth, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt., died in service; last heard from a prisoner at Richmond.

Wm. C. Dumond, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Feb. 14, 1863, at Fairmount.

John J. Houghaling, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, 20th Regt.; pro. to corp.

Moses Whitbeck, enl. December, 1861, 162d Regt.; pro. to sergt.; re-enl. January, 1864.

Francis Newkirk, enl. 1863, 20th Regt., U. S. Col.

Geo. Scribner, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt.

Henry Halstople, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt.

Abram H. Hasbrouck, enl. Aug. 11, 1861, 1st lieut., 5th Cav.; pro. to capt.; prisoner seven months at Salisbury; died since the war.

John J. Depugh, enl. August, 1864, navy.

Peter Dewitt, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 20th Regt., U. S. Col.

Cornelius Elsworth, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.

Geo. W. Vandermark, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt.

John Mulligan, enl. February, 1863, 40th Regt.

Calvin Davis, enl. 1863, 20th Regt.

Thomas Conlon, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. January, 1864; pro. to corp.

Michael Conlon, enl. March, 1864, 56th Regt.

Francis Mulligan, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. January, 1864.

Wm. O'Neill, enl. Feb. 8, 1864, 40th Regt.

Jordan A. Sickler, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. December, 1863; pro. to sergt.

Wm. H. Williams, 156th Regt.

Benj. Robertson, enl. 1862, 156th Regt.

John Robertson, enl. 1862, 156th Regt.

Jeremiah Robertson, enl. 1864

Nathaniel Robertson, enl. 1864.

Geo. Robertson, enl. 1861.

Geo. W. Elsworth, enl. 1863, 156th Regt.

James B. Vandermark, enl. 1864, 156th Regt.

Cesar Hasbrouck, enl. January, 1864, 20th Regt., U. S. Col.

Gilbert D. Sickler, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 20th Regt.

Patrick Conlon, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt.

Robert Dubois, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 71st Regt.

George R. Wands, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 120th Regt.

John Herdman, enl. July 10, 1862, 4th Art.

Christian Bolee, enl. July 24, 1864, 20th Regt.

Lewis Hinson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt.

Abram H. Doyle, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.

Isaac Van Steinburgh, enl. October, 1861, corp., 102d Regt.; pro. to sergt., 2d lieut., 1st lieut., and capt.

Samuel Van Steinburgh, enl. Sept. 30, 1864, 20th Regt.; pro. to corp.

Abraham T. Lowe, 12th Regt.

Chaney H. Rowe, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt.

Hiram Burger, enl. Jan. 3, 1864, 120th Regt.; trans. to 73d.

Austin Warren, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt.

James Bonds, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 120th Regt.

Wm. H. Fairman, enl. Dec. 27, 1862, navy, ship "Iroquois."

Charles Dumond, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A, corp.; prisoner sixteen months at Richmond and Andersonville.

Stephen Jones, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.

James Cluill, enl. April, 1861, 120th Regt.

John O. Riley, enl. May, 1861, 71st Regt.; re-enl. December, 1863.

James B. Ryan, enl. August, 1864, navy, ship "Beauregard."

Patrick Carney.

James Hayes, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.

Nelson Decker, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. March, 1864.

John Hogan, enl. September, 1863, 20th Regt.

George W. Wood, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, corp., 120th Regt.

Callahan.

Missel Benedict, enl. May 9, 1861, 20th Regt.

Zekel D. Jones, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt.

William H. Jones, enl. October, 1863, 176th Regt.; wounded.

William Waters, enl. Sept. 13, 1862, musician, 156th Regt.

Fred. P. Rowe, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt.

William Snyder, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 120th Regt.

Nathan Wolven, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.

Dios Wolven, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.

Andrew M. Myers, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt.

George Hughes, enl. January, 1864, 120th Regt.

James E. Bandy, enl. April, 1861, 2d Excelsior; re-enl. 73d Regt.; pro. to sergt.

North Dunly, enl. January, 1864, 120th Regt.

John Dunagan, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.

David A. Bundy, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 120th Regt.; wounded.

Thomas Reagan, enl. June, 1861, 71st Regt.

John H. Saxe, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 35th Eng.

Eugene Walker, enl. Aug. 29, 1861, 4th Cav.

William Flowers, enl. March 17, 1861, 20th Regt.

Levi Reitz, died in the service.

Henry Hicks, enl. September, 1864, 3d Eng.

Alexander Temple, enl. January, 1864, 120th Regt.; trans. to 76th Regt.

Orin Pantney, enl. July 28, 1864, 57th Regt.; severely wounded.

Thaddeus C. Brooks, enl. August, 1862, sergt., 120th Regt.; pro. to 1st and 2d lieuts.; wounded.

Hilan R. Moe, enl. Aug. 24, 1862.

Truman Temple, enl. July 17, 1862, 120th Regt., corp.; pro. to sergt.

Horace Wilder, enl. September, 1863, 15th Regt.

Hiram Halowick, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.

Hiram M. Seaman, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 26th Regt., sergt.; pro. to 1st and 2d lieuts.

Anthony Hungerford, enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 20th Regt.

Levi Stoutenburgh, enl. March 6, 1864, 20th Regt.

James Toodle, navy.

Van Rensselaer Vradenbergh, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to com.-sergt. wounded.

Charles Van Steinburgh, enl. October, 1861, 56th Regt.; re-enl. January, 1864.

Hiram D. Kittle, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to 1st sergt.

Michael King, enl. November, 1861, 50th Regt.; trans. to 4th U. S. Art.

John E. Simmons, 73d Regt.

Wilson Hicks, enl. Aug. 21, 1863, 14th Regt.

David Hicks, enl. March, 1863, 3d Cav.; died October, 1864, at Annapolis, Md.

Solomon D. Rosenbaum, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt.; died July 4, 1864, of supposed starvation.

David Van Steinburgh, enl. January, 1864, 15th Art.; died January, 1865, at City Point, Va.

William Eckert, enl. 1861, 2d N. Y. Regt.; died Aug. 27, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

Peter L. Kelderhouse, enl. March, 1864, 20th Regt.; died September, 1864, at City Point, Va.

John Kittle, enl. July, 1862, 120th Regt.; died in 1864, while being carried in an ambulance.

Smith Phillips, enl. January, 1864, 120th Regt.; died Aug. 10, 1864, at Annapolis, Md.

Edbert G. Stoughtenburgh, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 128th Regt.; died Jan. 19, 1863, at New Orleans.

William J. Rowe, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died June 14, 1864, at Andersonville.

John Butler, enl. 1861; died in service.

Henry Hasbrouck, enl. January, 1864, 20th U. S. Col. Regt.; died June 18, 1864, at New Orleans.

John A. Simons, enl. July 21, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to corp.; died Dec. 21, 1864, at City Point.

Lewis W. Payne, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; died, 1863, of wounds received at Antietam.

Silas Plough, enl. Sept. 28, 1863, 176th Regt.; died Sept. 5, 1864, at New Orleans.

William H. Plough, enl. September, 1861, 40th Regt.; died September, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

Benjamin G. Vandermark, enl. December, 1861, 102d Regt.; died July 31, 1862, at Little Washington.

Peter Ten Eyck, enl. April 6, 1863, 20th U. S. Col. Regt.; died at Fortress Monroe.

Edmond H. Kron, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 156th Regt.; died April 1, 1865, at home, caused by exposure in prison.

Philander W. Dumond, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died July 31, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.

Conrad W. Dumond, Jr., enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died July 14, 1864, at Andersonville, La.

Alexander Markle, enl. July, 1862, 120th Regt.; sergt.; died April 1, 1865, on route from City Point to Washington.

David H. Fay, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.; died Aug. 27, 1864, at home.

John E. Broughton, enl. 1862, 28th Conn. Regt.; died Sept. 17, 1863, at New Orleans.

Alexander Vanetten, enl. Jan. 22, 1863, 20th Regt.; died Sept. 16, 1864, at City Point, Va.

William Knapp, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; died March 22, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.

Julius D. Rice, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died March 4, 1864, at Richmond, of supposed starvation.

Patrick Sweeney, enl. 1861, 20th Regt.; killed Aug. 30, 1862, at battle of Bull Run.

John A. Simmons, 4th corp.; enl. July 21, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

Joseph H. Cudney, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

Edward B. Dumond, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

Charles Dumond, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

Joseph H. Cudney, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.

Edward B. Dumond, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.

Andrew Wolven, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.

William Coin, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.

Alba Jarvis Slater, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.

David Berkins, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.

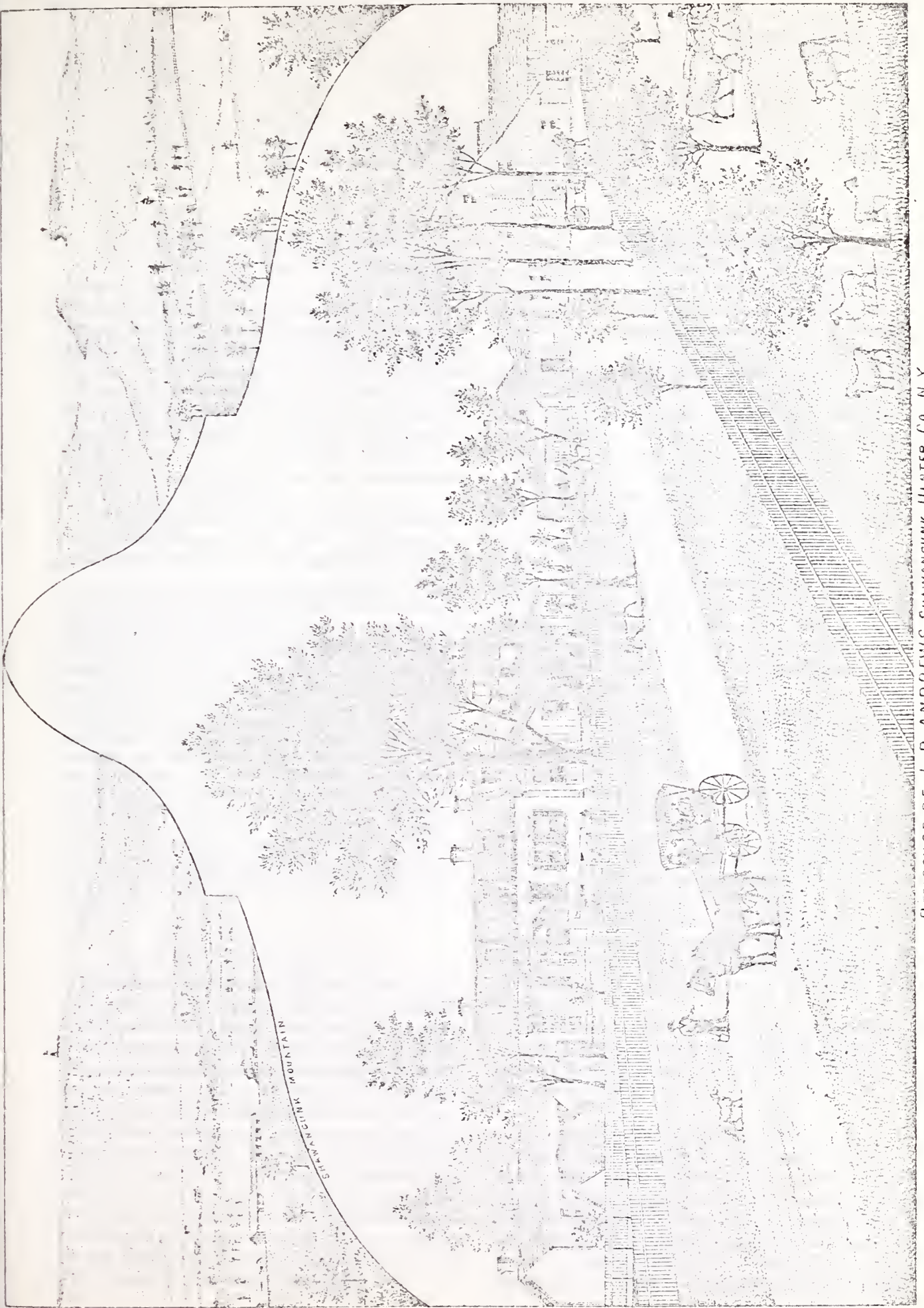
Jerome B. Knapp, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.

Ezra L. Moe, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.

Andrew Wolven, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

Jerome B. Knapp, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

Ezra L. Moe, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.



RESIDENCE OF J. P. ANDREWS, SHAWANGUNK, ULSTER CO., N. Y.

SHAWANGUNK.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town lies on the southern border of the county, and is bounded on the north by the towns of Wawarsing, Gardiner, and Plattekill; the latter town forms a portion of the eastern boundary of the town, Wawarsing a portion of the western, and the remainder of the town is bounded by Orange County. The tax-table of 1879 gives the number of acres in the town at 33,851; total value of real and personal property, \$173,095; and total tax, \$14,001.23. The population of the town, according to the census of 1875, is 2793; the cash value of farms, \$1,574,979, and of farm-buildings, \$289,735; number of dwelling-houses, 572, with a value of \$517,180.

The following are given as the boundaries of the town in the "Revised Statutes of the State." They have been since modified by the erection of the town of Gardiner:

"The town of Shawangunk shall contain all that part of said county bounded easterly by the bounds of the county and the town of Plattekill; southerly and southwesterly by the bounds of the county; northerly by a line beginning at the northeast corner of a tract of two thousand acres of land granted to William Hubbard, and running thence along the north bounds thereof, and the north bounds of two thousand acres of land granted to Peter Matthews and others, to the mouth of Shawangunk Kill; then westerly along the north side of the same kill as it runs to the southwest corner of the land granted to Col. Jacob Butsen; then along the westerly bounds thereof to the northwest corner thereof; and then along the southerly bounds of a tract of land granted to Stephen Du Bois; then along the same to the northwest corner thereof; then in a straight line northwest to the highest part of the precipices of steep rocks; then southerly along the same as they range fronting in general southeasterly and southerly to the southwesternmost extremity of a high point of rocks on the said mountains called Sam's Point; and then along a line of marked trees south fifty-four degrees, west two hundred and nine and a half chains, to the county of Sullivan."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i, page 221.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is a hilly and broken upland. The Shawangunk Mountains extend along the west border, and rise to a height of two thousand feet above tide-water. The soil is generally a gravelly loam, fertile and productive. The water-courses are abundant, furnishing fine water-privileges in different parts of the town. The Shawangunk Kill forms about half of the southern border of the town, and flows northeast through its centre, receiving in its course Dwnars Kill from the west. The Walkkill flows northeast through the eastern part of the town, receiving Mudly Kill from the east. The Plattekill forms a portion of the west border of the town. The Indian name for the tract west of the Shawangunk Kill to the mountain was that borne by the town, and that of the tract in the southwest part of the town was Peconasink.

III.—INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

A part of the town appears to have been the granary of the *Esopus* Indians when the first settlers entered the county, and how long it had then been under cultivation no one can tell. An expedition under command of Burgomaster Martin Kregier, as captain lieutenant, and Schepen Van Courvenhoven, Lieut. Nicholas Stillwell, and Sergt. Pieter Elbel, set out on July 4, 1662, from New Amsterdam, and, sailing in two yachts, landed at "Ronduit." The purpose was to punish the *Esopus* savages, who had carried their depredations so far as to attack and burn a portion of the village of Wiltwyck (now Kingston). The savages had a fort containing several strongly-built houses, and inclosed by three rows of palisades, upon the Shawangunk Kill, in the present town of Shawangunk, about thirty miles southwest of Wiltwyck. It was determined to attack them, and Kregier set out with a force of 210 men, two pieces of cannon, and two wagons, guided by Rachel La Montagne, wife of Surgeon Gyabert Van Imbroeck, who had been taken prisoner on the 5th of June, and had escaped. After hauling the wagons and cannon over many hills, and crossing many streams upon bridges made of trees which they cut down, the expedition arrived near the fort, which Courvenhoven, with 116 men, was sent forward to surprise. But the savages had fled to the mountains two days before with their prisoners. The night was spent at the fort, and at dawn of the next morning Courvenhoven was despatched with 140 men, and a captured squaw as a guide, to a high mountain several miles off, but no Indians were there. Further pursuit was abandoned, and after destroying the corn of the savages, and burning the fort and houses, the expedition returned in safety to Wiltwyck.

A second expedition sent out a few months later destroyed a new fort which the savages had erected in Manna-kating, captured a number of prisoners, and slew the chief of the Indians, Papequanachen, thus putting a stop to their depredations.

The first fort is believed to have stood opposite the house of John D. Decker, on property now owned by Matthew Jansen. Many arrow-heads and other Indian relics have been found at this point.

IV.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of the town was made by the Dutch along the Shawangunk Kill from 1680 to 1700. Among the early settlers were Jacobus Bruyn, Cornelius Schoonmaker, Abram Schut, Zachariah Hoffman, Benjamin Snedec, Jacob Decker, John Terwilliger, and Johannes C. Decker. Along the Walkkill, Robert Kain, Robert Graham, David Davis, Daniel Winfield, Hendrick

Van Wegen, and James Pennock settled from 1710 to 1730. The Schoonmaker family located on the Anthony Denton property, where they erected one of the first stone dwellings in the town. Hendrick Van Wegen located where Reuben Robinson now resides. The Bevier family lived early at "Muddy Kill." The Winfield farm, about a mile north of Galeville, was settled by Daniel Winfield, from England, on May 15, 1732. It was settled under the old Hardenburgh patent, and is now in the possession of the seventh generation of the family. Zachariah Hoffman settled where Benjamin Freer now lives. He was one of the trustees of the glebe from 1722 until his death, which occurred in 1744. He married Hester Bruyn on Oct. 19, 1707, and had five children, of whom Zachariah, Jr., occupied the homestead property. George Graham came from the North of Ireland at an early day and took up a tract of land near Shawangunk village. Here the family resided for several generations, and has been one of the most influential in the southern portion of the county. Their public positions are elsewhere referred to.

Jacobus Bruyn resided where John V. McKinstry now lives. He was a ship-carpenter by trade, came from Norway, and settled in New York City about the middle of the seventeenth century. He married Gertruyd Esselstynce, of Columbia Co., N. Y., and afterwards removed from New York to Shawangunk, where he subsequently resided. They had three children—two sons and a daughter. One of them, the eldest son it is supposed, died young, as no trace is left of him. A minute of his baptism is found among the old records of the Dutch Church at Kingston, where he was baptized "Jan" by Parson Blom, on Oct. 6, 1678.

After the death of her husband, and in the year 1694, Gertruyd Bruyn, while a widow, obtained from the royal government a patent for a tract of land lying in the town of Shawangunk, now known as the "Gertruyd Bruyn patent." It was granted to her and her three children, who were at that time minors. The names of the children are not given in the patent, the original of which is still in existence, but Jan, Jacobus, and Esther were, as far as known, her only children. Gertruyd Bruyn subsequently married a German named Tenhout, a baker of Kingston, who held and occupied the patent in Shawangunk, adjoining the Bruyn patent, that was granted to Thomas Lloyd. He was called by the Dutch "Severyn de Baacker." There was no issue of this marriage, and Tenhout, upon his death, left all of his property, including the Lloyd patent, to his wife's children.

The daughter of Jacobus and Gertruyd Bruyn—Esther—married Zachariah Hoffman, and resided in Shawangunk, on the east side of the kill of the same name. The Bruyns lived in a house located on their patent, on the east side of the public highway, on the brow of the hill facing the lowland on the west side of the Shawangunk Kill, and about three hundred yards east of the subsequent residence of Charles Bruyn. They were buried on a little knoll of gravelly ground, about eighty rods north of their dwelling-house, where their graves were visible as late as the year 1800, marked by rough gray stones, which have since disap-

peared. The perpendicular rock on the top of the mountain, directly opposite their house, which, from the locality in which the latter stood, in its form resembled a nose, received the name of "Gertruyd's Nose," which it still retains.

The youngest son of Jacobus and Gertruyd Bruyn, whose name was also Jacobus, married Katrina Schoonmaker, and settled on the Lloyd patent, where he built a large two-story stone dwelling-house near the Shawangunk Creek, which is still standing. He died on Nov. 21, 1744, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and was buried at Zachariah Hoffman's burial-place, near the spot where his sister Esther had been before that time interred. His wife, Katrina, died Aug. 27, 1763, in her seventy-ninth year, and was buried at Kyserike, on the west side of the Shawangunk Mountain, near two of her grandchildren.

The children of Jacobus and Katrina Bruyn are said to have been fifteen in number; among them were Jacobus, Cornelius, Johannes, Severyn, Katrina, Mary, and Anna. Katrina became the wife of Abraham Hasbrouck, of Kingston; Mary married Isaac Hasbrouck, and Anna, Solomon Van Wagenen.

Jacobus Bruyn, Jr., eldest son of Jacobus and Katrina, was educated a lawyer, and resided in Shawangunk, in the house built by his father on the Lloyd patent. He was active in all public affairs, and for many years the leading spirit of the town. He married Jeannie Graham, of Shawangunk, and died April 26, 1781, at the advanced age of seventy-four. The children of Jacobus and Jeannie Bruyn were Jacobus, Severyn, Johannes, Cornelius, Thomas, Gertruyd, who married Cornelius Du Bois, of New Paltz, and Maria, who married Nicholas Hardenburgh, of Shawangunk.

Cornelius Bruyn, son of Jacobus and Katrina, married a daughter of Zachariah Hoffman, and resided in Shawangunk, on the west side of the Walkill, a few miles north of Galeville. He left two sons—Abraham and Zachariah—and a daughter, who married Mathusalem Du Bois, of New Paltz.

Severyn Bruyn, son of Jacobus and Jeannie Bruyn, married Margaret Anderson, of New York. He resided in the old homestead built by his grandfather at Shawangunk, was a prominent man in the town, and a member of the State Legislature. He left three sons—James S., Severyn T., and Thomas—and two daughters, Margaret and Sophia.

Among the early settlers of the northwest part of the town were two brothers named Thomas and Johannes Jansen. They erected stone dwellings, about two miles apart, and engaged in the cultivation of the soil. At an early period of the Revolution, Johannes Jansen was appointed colonel of a militia regiment. This, in addition to his known Whig sentiments, made him a peculiar object of vengeance to the prowling Tories and Indians that lurked about the neighborhood. The colonel's house was so constructed as to be a good defense against any sudden attack, and being well armed he did not remove his family from the place. In the latter part of September, 1780, when most of the Indians had left the region and no fears of an attack were entertained, a party of four Indians and a Tory made an attack upon Col. Jansen's premises. One of the party, known as "Shank's Ben," had spent the early years of his life in the neighborhood and was well acquainted with every

locality. The house was plundered, several of the slaves of Col. Jansen taken prisoners, and others murdered. Christopher Mentze, a native of Germany, resided about three-fourths of a mile west of Jansen's. An old gentleman named Mack, who resided on the west side of the mountain, was murdered while on his way home, as were also two ladies at the same time.

The following were the freeholders of the town of "Shawengough" as returned by Jacobus Van Dyck, "Sheriff," July 7, 1728, to the Supreme Court: Capt. Jacobus Bruyn, Capt. Zacharias Hofman, Benjamin Smedes, Abraham Schlutt, Jacob Decker, Evert ter Willige, Josua Smedes, Cornelius Schoonmaker, John ter Willige, Hendrik Decker, Mattys Slimmer, Hendrik Newkirk, Hendrik Krans, Edward Gatchouse. — Galatie, Jeronimus Weller, Johannes Decker, John Howard, James Spennik, Cornelius Cool, Henry Wilman (attorney-at-law), John North, George Andrew, John Mackneel, Jeronimus Minges, Thomas Mackohn, Christoffel Moul, Samuel Neely, John Williams, Caleb Knap, Sr., Caleb Knap, Jr., Alexander Neely, Coll Cortlandt.*

The following names occur, with considerable uniformity, on the early records of Shawangunk precinct: Jacobus Bruyn, Thomas Jansen, Isaac Hasbrouck, Hendrick Van Wegen, William Deder, George Graham, Benjamin Smedes, David Davis, Zachariah Hoffman, Cornelius Schoonmaker, Jr., Robert Cain, Cornelius Bruyn, Nathan Smedes, Matthew Terwilliger, Jacob Decker, Abraham Terwilliger, Benjamin Van Keuren, Gerrit Decker, Robert Hunter, Petrus Terwilliger, William Weller, Dirk Roosa, James Rainer, James Johnston, John Andrew, Burger Myndertse, James Cain, Hendrick Van Demerek, Matthew Roy, James Cano, James Quiaex, Harmonus Ostrander, Samuel Erwin, John Hardenbergh, Jr., Cornelius Decker, Benjamin Hasbrouck, Lawrence Alsdorf, Jacobus Van Keuren, Edward Erwin, Matthew Kerr, Jacobus Vanderlin, David Winfield, Evert Roosa, Matthew Masten, Capt. Johannes Hardenbergh, Cornelius Brink, David C. Snyder, Andries Du Bois, Hendricus B. Van Keuren, Johannes A. Roosa, Jacobus Roosa, Jr., Robert Kerr, Jan Masten, Cornelius L. Brink, Johannes J. Rank, Simon Terwilliger, Daniel Snyder, Charles Brodhead, Abraham Decker, Cornelius Hine, Johannes Crispel, Edward Erwin, Jacob Smedes, Henry Van Wegen, James Klein, Benjamin Hasbrouck, Johannes Bevier, Abraham Richards, Seab Robinson, Justus Banks, Matheus Bevier, Henry Teerpening, Henry Goetschius, John Brown, Waltherius Du Bois, William Brown, Robert Davenport, Severyn T. Bruyn, John Curran, James Hunter, Robert Dill, Peter Roos, Hugo Terwilliger, Lewis Gasherie, Thomas Jones, William Gillsby, John Lawrence, David Mulford, Henry Roderick, Michael Pelligar, Jonathan Campbell, George Smith, Nicholas Hardenbergh, Ezekiel Masten, Henry Redeger, Adam Craig, Teunis Teerpening, Johannes Bevier, Abraham Schoonmaker, Simon Alsdorf, Cornelius Vernooy, Wilhelms Boskran, Alard Anthony, Cornelius Hornbeck, Joseph L. Hasbrouck, Abraham Bevier, Elisha Beckman, Evert Wynkoop, Adam Crans, James Bates, Justus Banks, Robert Sparks, James Hunter, Braddock

Dickison, Walter Du Bois, Abraham Van Steenbergh, William Slot, Jacob Whitney, Cornelius Louw, Henry Raliker, Ezekiel Masten, Moses Freligh, Andrew Taylor, Andries De Witt, Benjamin Tuthill, Peter Aldridge, John Du Bois, James Rumsey, Tjerick Van Keuren, James Thain, John Slaughter, Oliver Divine, Stephen Ecker, Francis Lyon.

The following "General Assessment List for working Roads in the Town of Shawangunk, made by Commissioners 9th Apl., 1817," not only shows who were the residents of the town at that date and their location, but indicates to a certain extent the property interests of those residents:

WEST OF THE KILLS.

No. 1.—Road from Sherwood's to the "traps": Cornelius A. Schoonmaker, overseer, 5 days; Cornelius Hornbeck, 9; John Schoonmaker, 4; Ephraim Schoonmaker, 4; Moses Schoonmaker, 4; George Schoonmaker, 4; Joseph Smedes, 3; Selah Schoonmaker, 2; Abraham A. Schoonmaker, 4; Ambrose Herton, 3; David Hess, 2; John L. Crause, 2; Widow Aldridge, 2; Joseph Bloodgood, 5.

No. 2.—Road from the south side of the stone bridge to the Paltz line: Simon Helm, overseer, 5; Henry David, 4; James Sammons, 4; Oliver Divine, 3; John Hornbeck, 4; Jacob Van Tassel, 6; Simon Decker, 2; John Helm, 1; Cornelius Helm, 1; Zacharias Decker, 2; Tunis Sammons, 1; Benjamin Constable, 3; John Scott, 1; Herman Hotels, 1; — Sherwood, 3; Solomon Decker, 2; Jacob E. Decker, 3; Jacob Decker, 1; Jacob S. Lowe, 1; Cornelius Decker, 1; John Stone, 1.

No. 3.—Road from the stone bridge to the southerly bounds of Gertrude Bruyn's patent, including that part of the new road lately laid to the ford at Thomas Bruyn's: Thomas Bruyn, overseer, 12; Charles Bruyn, 8; Isaac Hoffman, 4; Jacob Hoffman, 1; Kitty, 3; Daniel Wackman, 3; Zacharias Vaudemark, 3; Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, 4; Severyn T. Bruyn, 1; Stephen Ekert, 2; Stephen Ekert, Jr., 1; James S. Bruyn, Jr., 1; Severyn T. Bruyn, 16; Abraham Kettle, 1; Benjamin Smedes, 1; Samuel Ekert, 3; Jacob Cool, 1; Margaret J. Bruyn, 2.

No. 4.—Road from the southerly bounds of Gertrude Bruyn's patent to the middle of Shawangunk bridge: Jacob Baker, overseer, 4; Joseph Gasherie, Jr., 4; Joseph Wilkins, 3; David Decker, 1; John Cole, 1; — Wilson, 8; Jacob S. Louw, 1; Catharine Lyon, 1; Widow Mary Jansen, 2; Allard Anthony, 2; William De Witt, 5; Andrew Clearwater, 1; Peter Lyon, 1; James Johnston, 6; George Upright, 2; David Upright, 4; John S. Anthony, 1; Lewis Gasherie, 1.

No. 5.—Road Verkeerderskill, north of Pudegat: Garet Decker, overseer, 3; Simon Terwilliger, Jr., 3; Cornelius Jansen, 6; Johannes Decker, Jr., 4; Jeremiah Decker, 4; Elias Decker, 3; William Brock, 2; John McLean, 2; Peter Decker, Jr., 5; Widow Jane Johnston, 2; Ephraim Rhinehart, 4; Elijah Couklin, 3; Elisha Terwilliger, 2; Samuel Decker, 1; John Rhinehart, 2; Thomas Terwilliger, 2; John Tiffany, 2; Antony Decker, 2; Jonathan Johnston, 3; John P. Decker, 1; David Rhinehart, 5; Abraham Decker, 3.

No. 6.—Road from the Pudgat to Hozael Van Keuren's: John Meggs, 4; George Niver, 4; Abraham Jansen, 9; John Taylor, 5; John Brink, 4; Miller Depuy, 2; Henry Van Keuren, 2; Cornelius Cool, 2; Cornelius Brink, 3; Jacobus Van Keuren, 2; William McCaery, 3; Smith Rumsey, 1; Jacob R. Hardenbergh, 1.

No. 7.—Road from Hozael Van Keuren south to Peter Relyea's land, including the road to Sloat's bridge: Abraham Van Keuren, Jr., 2; James Dill, 4; Hozael Van Keuren, 7; Jacob Rosenkranse, 8; Peter Brink, 5; Philip Van Keuren, 3; Widow Leah Van Keuren, 3; Moses Rosenkranse, 3; Jacob Van Amburg, 1; Abraham J. Hardenbergh, 4; Samuel Randoff, 1; Peter P. Brink, 1; James Machony, 1; John Machony, 1; William Rosenkranse, Jr., 3.

No. 8.—Road from Peter Relyea's lane to the south side of the Verkerderkill, including the road to Moul's bridge: Selah Otis, overseer, 3; Peter Relyea, 7; Wm. Sloat, 1; David M. Mapes, 3; Daniel Merrit, 3; David Terwilliger, 2; Shubal Otis, 3; Henry Du Bois, 9; John Benjamin, 1; James and Peter Brown, 7; Isaac Turner, Wm. W. Cool, 1; Nathaniel Gregory, 3; George Mentz, Daniel Turner, 2; Nathan Deyo, 1; Tjerick Van Keuren, 4; Wm. Rosenkranse, 2; Nicholas Hardenbergh, 1.

No. 9.—Road from south side of Verkeerderskill road to Mamakating line, including the road to Abraham Bruyn's bridge: Jansen Bruyn, overseer, 2; Joseph Turner, 4; Abraham Bruyn, 16; Puff and Knight, 6; Alexander Scott, 2; Joseph France, 2; Wm. Langdon, 2; Adonijah Brown, 3; Thomas Seymour, 2; Cornelius A. Bruyn, 1.

No. 10.—Road from the turnpike at N. Jansen's saw-mill to the road leading to Isaac Hill's, including the same west to the Peconasink road: Thomas N. Jansen, overseer, 6; Nicholas Jansen, 14; Johannes T. Jansen, 6; Zacharias Jansen, 2; Charles Jansen, 2; — Parker, 2; Chas. Mansfield, 2; Alvah Gregory, 2; Rachel Jansen, 3.

No. 11.—Road from Pudgat to Levi Van Keuren's, including the road near Rumsey's southeast bounds to Orange County line at Nicholas Jansen's saw-mill: James Rumsey, overseer, 5; Levi Van Keuren, 6; Uriah Decker, 3; Daniel Decker, 1; Mathew Schoonmaker, 2.

No. 12.—Road from Peconasink road at Peter Decker's, westerly by James Scott's, and south along by Joseph and T. T. Jansen's to the Newburgh and Sullivan turnpike: Joseph Jansen, overseer, 8; Thomas T. Jansen, 8; Levi Decker, 3; Neal McLean, 1; James Scott, 2; James Scott, Jr., 1; Jacob Rhinehart, Jr., 1; Thomas McCord, 3; Jacob Mentz, 2; Hugh Keenan, 1; John Keenan, 3; John T. Walsh, 2; Jacob Rhinehart, 3; Philetus Rumsey, 1; Nathan Porter, 1.

No. 13.—Road from near James Scott's, northwesterly on the line of Col. John Jansen's and Thomas T. Jansen to the Warwarsing line: Jacobus W. Decker, overseer, 4; Abraham P. Terwilliger, 3; Jacob Muckellhone, 2; Thos. Muckellhone, 1; Moses Smith, 1.

No. 14.—Road from Nathaniel Gregory's to John Imasen's, including the road to Jacob Sagar's: Nathaniel Rockwell, overseer, 5; George Mentz, 2; Ezra Dann, 1; John Imasen, 1; Ebenezer Dann, Jr., 4; Ebenezer Dann, 4; George Cox, 2; Nathan Smedes, 1; Isaac Van Gordon, 4;

Archibald Dungan, 1; Samuel Whelpley, 4; Daniel Whelpley, 1; John Crover, 3; Jacob Crover, 3; Nathaniel Newkaman, 2; John I. Sagar, 2; James S. Berkeley, 2; Wm. Lewis, 1; Asel Dann, 1; Solomon Sensikund, 3; John Banns, 1.

No. 15.—Road from Joseph Wilkins, leading to Isaac Hill's, including the same easterly to the kill: Ezekiel Decker, overseer, 3; Peter P. Terwilliger, 4; John P. Terwilliger, 4; Moses Decker, 3; Hugh Terwilliger, 1; Garret Terwilliger, 1; Wm. Terwilliger, 1.

No. 16.—Road from Cornelius Louw's to the saw-mill, late of Zacharias Decker's: Wm. Muckellhone, overseer, 3; Benjamin Upright, 7; Jacob Upright, 1; Jesse Mack, Jr., 2; Daniel A. Terwilliger, 2; Benjamin Decker, 6; John H. Terwilliger, 2; Simon Crist, 4; Thos. C. Jansen, 3; Jacob Morris, 1; Jonathan Eckert, 3; Chas. Upright, 1; Simon Lambertson, 2; Joseph Decker, Jr., 1; David Smedes, 1; David Muckellhone, 1.

No. 17.—Road from the 16-acre lot bounds to Jacob Vandemark's, including the road leading from the first mentioned road to the intersection of the road from P. Decker's: John Jansen, overseer, 13; Hermon P. Terwilliger, 4; Peter M. Decker, 3; Abraham Cranse, 3; Daniel Cranse, 2; Cornelius I. Terwilliger, 2; John B. Smedes, 1; Josiah Vandemark, 1; Conrad Clyne, 2; Jesse Miller, 2.

No. 18.—Road from Hazael Van Keuren's to the south-east gate of Levi Van Keuren's: Levi Van Keuren, 8; John Peck, 4; Nicholas Houslander, Jr., 4; Ebenezer Trumbull, 2; Peter B. Terwilliger, 1; Samuel Terwilliger, 1; Henry Terwilliger, 1.

No. 19.—Road from Wm. McCreary's to Colonel Brink's: Robert Stewart, overseer, 2; Cornelius Brink, 8; Dennis Brink, 2.

No. 20.—Road from the house of David Rhinehart westerly to where it intersects the road leading from Cornelius Louw's to John Jansen's, near the house of John Smedes: Robert Goodgine, overseer, 4; Archibald Baker, 4; Daniel Taylor, 3; Wm. M. Taylor, 3.

No. 21.—New road from or near William Muckellhone's northerly to Thomas Bruyn's south line: John Evans, overseer, 6; Wm. Smith, 1; Thomas McCallion, 3; Jacob I. Decker, 6; Jacob Jansen, 5; Oliver Evans, 1; Absalom Evans, 1; Stephen Horton, 2; Wm. Evans, 3; Nicholas Youhs, 2; Elish Decker, 1; old Mr. Evans, 1.

No. 22.—Road from Poughkasink near James Dill's to Reuben Van Keuren's, and from thence to the said road near the house of Abraham J. Van Keuren: Benjamin Van Keuren, overseer, 2; Reuben Van Keuren, 4; David Van Keuren, 2; Isaac Van Keuren, 2; Benjamin V. Brink, 2; Egbert Brink, 2; Hazael Van Keuren, 3; Wm. Cool, 1; Charles Decker, 1; Wm. Rumsey, 1; Hazael Van Keuren, Jr., 3.

No. 23.—Road from John Brink's baro to the Newburgh and Sullivan turnpike: Abraham Jansen, overseer, Jesse Sands, Jacob R. Hardenburgh, Jacob Welsh, Joel L. Bennett.

No. 24.—Road from Abraham Van Keuren's to the county line, at Moul's bridge: Abraham J. Hardenburgh, Moses Rosenkranse, Nicholas Hardenburgh, William W. Cole, Widow Rosenkrans.



WILLIAM RHINEHART.

William Rhinehart, the second child and eldest son of David and Ariet (Terwilliger) Rhinehart, was born in Shawangunk, Oct. 1, 1795. The founder of this family in Shawangunk was Jacob, who came from Germany and was one of the early settlers of that town. William Rhinehart married, March 15, 1820, Maria, daughter of William and Jane (Hardenberg) Jansen. She was born in Shawangunk, July 31, 1798. They had a family of six children, only two of whom are now living, David, a farmer in Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill., and Joseph

M., who resides with his father. He formerly belonged to the Democratic party, but of late years he has not attached himself to any particular political organization.

He has been a member of the Reformed Church of Shawangunk since 1831, and during a portion of this time has filled the offices of elder and deacon.

Mr. Rhinehart is one of the oldest residents in the town, and although retired from active duties, he has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

ASSESSMENT LIST BETWEEN THE KILLS.

No. 1.—Road from the middle of Shawangunk bridge to the State road: Zachariah Vanderlyne, overseer, 7; Cornelius J. Decker, 14; James J. Graham, 5; Abraham T. Terwilliger, 7; John Langdon, 1; Robert Cox, 1; David Hamilton, 1; Sturgis Hill, 1; Angus Cameron, 5; Moses Terwilliger, 2; Sarah Smith, 3; Widow Sarah Decker, 2; George Smith, 1; Jacob Decker, 4; Alexander Hardenbergh, 2; Charles J. Graham, 1; Robert Terwilliger, 4; Enoch Cunington, 2; Wilhelmus Upright, 1; James Cox, 1.

No. 2.—State road north of Simon Mullen's to Tutill bridge: Joseph J. Hasbrouck, overseer, 16; Tjerick Van Keuren, 10; Andrew Bevier, 6; Robert Jordan, 5; Jonathan Jordan, 2; Jonathan Jordan, Jr., 5; James Baird, 7; Wm. Baird, 3; Andrew Bruyn, 14; Elizabeth Bruyn, 2; Zacharias D. Baird, 4; Osiah Winfield, 4; Isaac Winfield, 8; Peter Decker, 1; Severyn B. Decker, 1; John McCord, 4; Alexander Ferguson, 1; Levi P. Deyo, 1; Evert Hoffman, 1; Frederick Smith, 7; Levi Hasbrouck, Jr., 4.

No. 3.—Road from the State road, near the house of Robert Jordan, to the road at Thomas Bruyn's: Nicholas Vanderlyne, overseer, 8; Jacob Clearwater, 7; Jacobus Hoffman, 5; John Hoffman, 6; Evert Hoffman, 6; Tunis Hoffman, 3; — Fulton, 4; John P. Hoffman, 1; Moses Hoffman, 1; Cornelius Hoffman, 1.

No. 4.—State road south of Simon Mullen's to the south bounds of Peartree's tract, including the road to the middle of Mulford's bridge: James Kain, Esq., overseer, 11; Henry Van Wyck, 8; John M. Daily, 2; Samuel Van Wyck, 1; Joseph Reynolds, Jr., 2; Stephen Davenport, 4; John Davenport, 2; Antje Winfield, 8; James Winfield, 3; John J. Kain, 1; Beverly Kain, 5; Sylvester Kain, 1; James Schoonmaker, 1; Thomas Roosa, 1; Robbin Hoffman, 1; Jesse Terwilliger, 2; Bowdewine Terwilliger, 2; Morris Davenport, 4; David Ostrander, 2; James Ingersoll, 3; Isaac Davenport, 6; Morris Jansen, 2; Cornelius De Witt, 2.

No. 5.—State road from south bounds of Peartree tract to Orange County line: Garvin MacKinson, overseer, 10; Peter A. Terwilliger, 3; Peter Roosa, 10; Allard Roosa, Jr., 2; Jacob Smith, 8; Jacob Crispell, 2; Edward Curran, 5; Henry A. Terwilliger, 2; Jason Davis, 6.

No. 6.—Road from the westerly end of Long Lane to the school-house near James Kain, Jr.: James P. Terwilliger, overseer, 4; Andrew Kain, 3; Isaac C. Decker, 4; Evert Decker, 4; James R. Kain, 1; Robert Kain, 3; Jacobus Terwilliger, 2; Jesse Terwilliger, 2.

No. 7.—Road from the school-house near James Kain, Jr., to the top of Sand Hill, from thence to Peter Roosa, to where the State road intersects: Michael Johnston, Jr., overseer, 6; Jacobus Decker, 3; Daniel Snyder, 4; John J. Cowan, 3; Daniel Curran, 2; Daniel Snyder, Jr., 1; Peter Snyder, 1; Henry Snyder, 1; Matthew M. Decker, 6; James Snyder, 2; Abraham Snyder, 5; Evert J. Terwilliger, 5; Michael Mullen, 1; John W. Hill, 1.

No. 8.—Road from Isaac Hill's to the State road, including the road to the middle of new bridge across Dwaarskill: Henry Terwilliger, overseer, 4; Seth Bowen, 6;

Simon H. Terwilliger, 3; Simon Terwilliger, 2; Benjamin T. Terwilliger, 2; David Winfield, 5; George Johnston, 5; Abraham Sparks, 1; James Kain, Jr., 4; Widow Mary Snyder, 2; Jesse Davis, 4; Isaac Hill, 5; Elisha A. Terwilliger, 1.

No. 9.—Road from the middle of new bridge over Dwaarskill to the turnpike, near the house of the late James G. Graham: James Bates, overseer, 9; George G. Graham, 7; Widow Jemima Graham, 2; Derriek Roosa, Jr., 6; Bernard S. Bate, 3; Siah Robinson, 6; Moses Dupuy, 10; John Johnston, 1; Jacob Kain (black man), 1; Mingo Jones, 1.

No. 10.—Road from Matthew M. Decker's, south bounds of Hooeberg, to the Orange County line at Witten's, including the road to the farm of the late George Cunan, deceased: Jephtha Falkner, overseer, 4; Jacob Witten, 10; John Crispell, 4; Stephen Hunter, 6; Antony Crispell, 4; William Whitten, 1; John Whitten, 1; Isaiah Whitten, 1; Jacob A. Terwilliger, 1.

No. 11.—Road from the middle of Bruyn Bridge to Dill's south line, including the road from Aldert Roosa west to the State road: Derriek Roosa, overseer, 6; David Dill, 6; Caleb Dill, 6; Matthew Rea, 6; James Rea, 2; William Rea, 3; Aldert Roosa, 6; Thomas Hart, 3; George Cooldon, 1.

No. 12.—Road on the line between Isaac Hill, Snyder, and others, to Pear-tree corner.

The above is not recorded.

No. 13.—Road from Sand Hill at farm late of Robert Rea, southward to Orange County line, including the road to Matthew Rea: James R. Hunter, overseer, 2; James Hunter, 10; Widow Aviette Rea, 4; John Hunter, 2.

No. 14.—Road from Robert Terwilliger's north bounds northerly, crossing the bridge at David Schoonmaker's to the Paltz bounds: De Witt Bruyn, overseer, 3; Angus Taylor, 6; John Hoffman, Jr., 4; John Canuron, 1; Jonathan Hoffman, 2; Blk Harry, 1; Jacob Clearwater, 2.

ASSESSMENT LIST OF NEW HURLEY ROAD.

No. 1.—Road from Mulford's mill south to the Orange County line: James Mitchell, overseer, 5; David Mulford, Jr., 8; Samuel Vandermark, 6; Simon Mullen, 2; Stephen Goetschius, David McKinstry, 3; Conrad Vernooy, 4; Andries Vernooy, 4; Jacob Ostrander, 12; Thomas Ostrander, 2; Abraham Stryker, 1; Jonas R. Sexton, 1; Richard White, 2; Catharine Banks, 4; Levi P. Graham, 4; Simon Du Bois, 10; Obediah Terwilliger, 1; Tunis J. Terwilliger, 2; Ninian Patton, 1; Reuben Polhemus, 1; Morris Bruyn, 10; Sarah Bruyn, 10; — Hornbeek, 4.

No. 2.—Road north of Muddy Kill Creek to where the Paltz road intersects: Jacobus Roos, overseer, 6; Johannes Ronk, 6; Lawrence Ronk, 1; Jacob Mikles, 3; Jabez Manson, 2; William Forsyth, 4; James Wylie, 1; John Forsyth, 1; Alexander Forsyth, 1; Jonathan J. Terwilliger, 1; David M. Whary, 2; William Sinerbaugh, 2; David Mulford, 12; James Mulford, 6; Michael Billiger, 1; Phillip Ronk, 6; Jacob Ronk, 1; — Dickerson, 4; Ezekiel Ronk, 1; Joseph Ronk, 2; William Traphagen, 3; — Lockwood, 2; Henry Kimberg, 1.

No. 3.—Road from the intersection of Paltz road to

Paltz line: John Constable, overseer, 8; Jonathan Alsdorph, 3; Peter Alsdorph, 5; Johannes Alsdorph, 12; John J. Alsdorph, 2; David Alsdorph, 3; George Dunn, 4; Walter Dunn, 2; Matthew Sammons, 8; Robert Nichols, 1; Barney Cunan, 1; Abraham Constable, 2; George Constable, 2; James Tannery, 3; Abraham Lefever, 11; John Brown, 5; William Brown, 1; Pouip, black man, 1.

No. 4.—Road from Jacobus Roos' to the plains: Nicolas Stephens, overseer, 6; Jacob Parlman, 2; Jacob Van Steenberg, 6; William Roos, 3; Levi Decker, 3; Jonas Lefever, 6; James Dawlin, 1.

No. 5.—Road from Mulford's white house to Weller's gate: Green Miller, overseer, 10; Ezekiel Masten, 8; Alexander Cameron, 3; Martin Williams, 1; Lucus Decker, 1; Jacob Vandemark, 3; John Alsdorph, Jr., 2; Widow A. Millspough, 2; Josiah Millspough, 6; Daniel Masten, 2.

No. 6.—Road north of Weller's gate to the Paltz road: Johannes Weller, overseer, 10; Isaac P. Decker, 5; Lawrence Alsdorph, 4; John L. Alsdorph, 1; Robert McMullen, 1; Cornelius Ronk, 2; David Strong, 2; John Slaughter, 4; John J. Slaughter, 2.

No. 7.—Road from the line of Joseph J. Hasbrouck and John Masten, Jr., to the former's turnpike: David Kimboy, overseer, 1; John Masten, 3; Joseph Potter, 2; Jacob Du Bois, 6; Dennis Kessler, 1; John Sherman, 1; Simon Gillespie, 1; Henry Phillips, 1; Benjamin Vandemark, 1; Severyn Masten, 1; Edward Potter, 1.

No. 8.—Road from Masten's road, eastward on the line of Bevier's and Traphagen's, to Plattekill line: Jacob Ockerman, overseer, 3; Henry Traphagen, 4; Jonas Bevier, 8; Widow Lydia Masten, 2; Cornelius W. Masten, 1; James Traphagen, 8; Maurice Smith, 6.

No. 9.—Road from Hasbrouck's south line to where the road turns to Rocky Forest, including the road easterly to the Orange County line: John Adde, overseer, 8; Stephen J. Adde, 2; Jeremiah Radiker, 10; Frederick Weller, 6; Henry Radiker, Jr., 3; Peter Radiker, 9; Cornelius Radiker, 2.

No. 10.—Road from where the road turns off to Rocky Forest north to the Plattekill line, near the house of Simon Alsdorph: Zachariah Masten, 3; Andries Du Bois, Jr., 7; David Terpening, 6; Levi Terpening, 6; Cornelius Masten, 7; Benjamin Upright, 3; Stephen Masten, 3; Matthew Roos, 5; Aurie Roos, 6; Tunis Van Steenberg, 4; Jonathan Van Steenberg, 2; Josiah Van Steenberg, 3; John Ronk, 5; Matthew J. Terwilliger, 2.

No. 11.—Road from Widow Titus' north line to the Orange County line, near Mr. Fisher's, including the road north of said Fisher's barn to the Paltz road, east: Joseph B. Hasbrouck, overseer, 8; Benjamin B. Hasbrouck, 8; James J. Traphagen, 6; Willet Titus, 16; Cornelius B. Hasbrouck, 8; Michael Fisher, 6; Stephen Stiles, 1; Nathan S. Young, 1; Isaac Powel, 1.

No. 12.—Middletown road, near James Harding: Henry Alsdorph, overseer, 3; Samuel Johnston, 5; Edward Parlman, 4; James Harding, 5; John Parlman, 5; William Buchanan, 1; James Campbell, 2; Stephen Swart, 3.

TAVERNS.

A large number of public inns have existed in the town. John Graham had one of the first, which stood about four rods above the Reformed Dutch church, and which was kept by members of the Graham family for many years. In the time of the Revolutionary war George Smith kept tavern at Bruynswick. On the north road from Bruynswick, or the old stage-road, Cornelius Louw was an early inn-keeper. The road was then shifted, becoming the "new," or "State road," and on this William T. Schoonmaker kept an inn thirty or forty years ago. He was succeeded by Eli Wilkinson, and he by Andrew Schoonmaker, the proprietor in 1880. Simon Mullen was an inn-keeper two miles east of the Reformed church sixty years ago, and his house was the stage hotel. He drove stage to Goshen, N. Y., a good many years himself. Garrett and William Mullen also drove stage above Galeville. John and Cadwallader Hart built and occupied the first hotel at the "basin" about forty years ago. It stood where the Shawangunk Hotel now is, and was kept by W. E. Barnes. James Mitchell built the Union House, kept by Hugh O'Donnell. A. M. Roos is the proprietor of the Galeville Hotel. John D. Decker built a hotel at Dwaarskill thirty-five years ago. It is now kept by James Peck. Three miles south Edward Smith kept hotel early. Between the two James Green now has a tavern, built by James Taylor.

STORES.

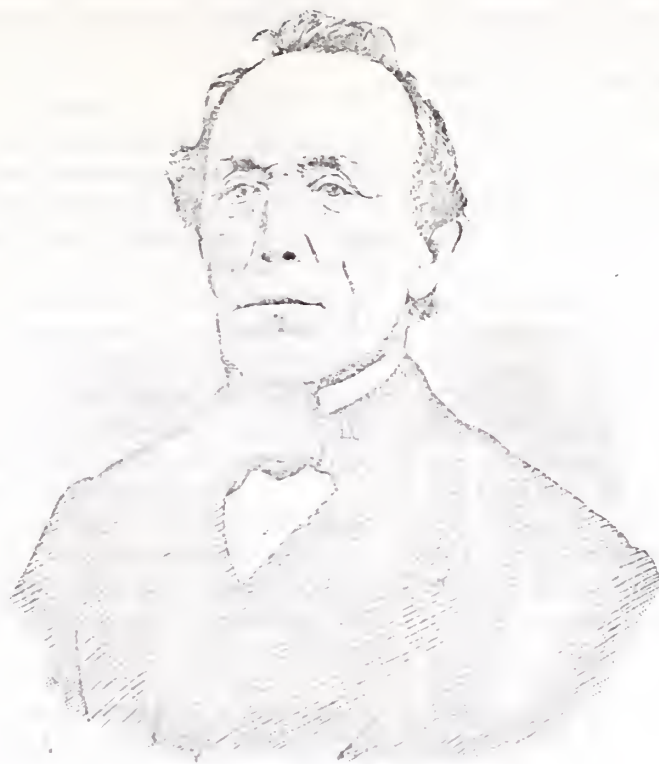
These were at first small trading-posts, the entire stock being contained in a few boxes. Subsequently they became of some importance. Robert Heey kept an early store at Bruynswick, and James Mitchell at the "basin." A man named Raymond was an early trader half a mile west of Bruynswick. McEwen and Houslander were in trade at Bruynswick quite early, and Cornelius and Du Bois Bruyn at Shawangunk. At Dwaarskill, Jonathan Vernooy has been in trade a number of years. His predecessor was Thomas Edwards. At Shawangunk, Bredhead Deyo, James T. Mastin, A. Perrine, Millspough & Upright (druggists), and G. L. Manning are in trade in 1880.

PHYSICIANS.

The medical profession has had a very liberal representation in the town. Dr. John Smedes was one of the earliest practitioners of the town. Dr. James G. Graham was a prominent practitioner of medicine and surgery during the Revolutionary war. Other physicians of the town have been Drs. Van Gasbeck, Miller, William Jansen, David N. Worry, Green Miller, George G. Graham, Peter N. Masten, Alexander Hardenburgh, John Vanderlyn, John Jansen, Ward, Alexander Berkeley, Herman Craft, McEwen, and Neil Townley. Dr. Alexander Sillwell has been in practice since 1867, and Dr. Theodore Millspough is a prominent physician at the "basin."

LAWYERS.

John L. Lyon was the first regular representative of the legal profession in the town, and practiced as early as 1830. He died over a decade of years ago. Gabriel Lou-



EDMUND BRUYN.

Edmund Bruyn, a native of Shawangunk, born May 25, 1812, is the eldest son and child of Thomas and Cornelia (Lowe) Bruyn, and grandson of Sovereign Bruyn. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Edmund spent his boyhood at home and in the district school of his native town. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Alanson Everitt, a carriage-manufacturer, of Bloomingburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y., with whom he remained six years.

In 1832 he commenced the carriage business at Dwaarskill, in the town of Shawangunk, where he remained till 1836, when he removed to Bruynswick and continued the business there until 1868, when he built a saw-mill at Dwaarskill, and until 1875 was engaged in the manufacture of carriage-rims,

his successors in business being his son Wilson and Robert Russell, who still continue the business under the firm-name of Bruyn & Russell. He married, Jan. 27, 1835, Frances, daughter of Levi and Ann (Davis) Decker. She was born in Shawangunk, March 30, 1811, and died Feb. 22, 1871. The children of this union were Levi D., a railroad engineer, who resides at Red Bank, N. J., Wilson, and John Oscar. For his present wife he married, June 23, 1875, Ellen Jane, daughter of John D. and Nancy (Hoey) Decker.

He is a member of the Republican party; was supervisor of his town two terms, and has held other local offices. Mr. Bruyn is a consistent member of the Reformed Church of Shawangunk, and a liberal supporter of the same.

lum was in practice in the town for a time, and subsequently removed to Kingston. James G. Graham, now of Newburgh, practiced in town until six or seven years ago. Willett Linderman was also in practice at Tuthilltown (now town of Gardiner) for a time.

ROADS.

The highways of the town have been numerous, and have been laid out as the necessities of the times and the development of the settlement demanded. On the earliest records mention is made of the "Shawangunk road," "New Hurley road," "from the Paltz to Little Britain, "leading from ye flat-ford to ye highlands," "Verheede-kill road," "Hogeberg road," "Wenasink road," "to Joseph Decker's swinging gate," "over the plains towards Walkkill," "Dwaarskill road," "from the pine ford on the west side of the Walkkill to the Walkkill," "from the Dwaarskill bridge on the new road southwardly." Reference is made to other early roads of the town in a previous chapter.

The commissioners of highways for the year 1774 designated the following as the road districts of the town:

No. 1.—The Shawangunk road, on the northwest side of the Shawangunk River, leading from the bounds of the New Paltz at the water flat to the bounds of Jacobus Bruyn's lands, near the mills of Cornelius Schoonmaker.

No. 2.—From the bounds of Cornelius Schoonmaker along the said road through Shawangunk to the ford at the house of Joseph Decker.

No. 3.—From the southeast side of the Shawangunk Creek, near the house of Joseph Decker, the road passing by the Shawangunk church, and thence along to and by Hogebergh until it crosseth the Dwaarskill.

No. 4.—The said Hogebergh road, from the Dwaarskill to the precinct of Hanover, and the road from the Flat Rift near the house late of George Graham, leading on the northwest side of the Walkkill to Hanover precinct.

No. 5.—The road on the northwest side of the Walkkill, commonly called the Wenoxineck road, leading from the Shawangunk Kill to the Flat Rift.

No. 5.—The road on the southeast side of the Walkkill, commonly called the highland road, leading from New Paltz precinct to the precinct of Hanover.

No. 6.—The roads on the southeast side of the Walkkill leading from the Flat Rift, near the Walkkill, to Hanover precinct, and the road commonly called the highland road, leading out of the last-mentioned road at the bounds of John Hardenbergh, Jr., along the same until it comes to Hanover precinct. And also the road leading from the Flat Rift aforesaid along by the house of James Kane until it comes into the first-mentioned highland road, near the New Hurley church.

No. 7.—The road commonly called the Verheerde Kill road, leading from the house of Jury Smith, until it comes to the Verheerde Kill.

V.—MEN OF DISTINCTION.

Shawangunk has produced her full share of men who have attained places of special distinction in life, and stood out from among their fellows as personal landmarks of the times.

Cornelius C. Schoonmaker was a native of Shawangunk, and married Sarah Hoffman, of the same town. He was an intelligent farmer and surveyor, and a member of the first Assembly of the State, in 1777, at Kingston. He continued a member of this body eleven sessions, including 1790, when he was elected to the Second Congress of the United States. He was again a member of the State Legislature in 1795.

Dr. James G. Graham was one of the strong men in the early history of the town and county. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1791, and represented the Middle District in the State Senate from 1798 to 1801, and from 1806 to 1809. His son, George G. Graham, was a member of the State Legislature in 1841, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and many years supervisor of the town. James G. Graham, now of Newburgh, and a son of the last mentioned, was a member of the Legislature in 1849 and 1866 from Ulster County, and in 1877 and 1878 from Orange County.

Johannes Bruyn was a member of the State Legislature in 1781-82, 1782-83, 1796-97, and 1800; and Severyn T. Bruyn in 1789-90, 1792-93, and 1795.

Other members of the Legislature have been John Jansen, 1823; Joseph Jansen, 1824 and 1833; Dr. Green Miller, 1830; Charles Bruyn, 1826; Henry C. Hornbeck, 1839; James N. Mitchell, 1838; and Abraham Jansen, 1842.

Jacob Hardenburgh was a member of the State Senate in 1870, 1871, and 1872.

Charles Bruyn was elected sheriff of the county on Feb. 11, 1812, James N. Mitchell surrogate on Jan. 24, 1840, and Willett Lindermann, then practicing at Tuthilltown (now within the town of Gardiner), district attorney in 1837.

VI.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The precinct of Shawangunk was created by order of the court soon after the advent of the Palatines, in 1709. It was bounded on the west "by the foot of Shawangunk Mountains; on the south and west by the precinct of Walkkill; on the east by the line or bounds of three thousand five hundred acres granted to Rip Van Dam and others, by the east bounds of two thousand acres of land granted to Barbaric, and by the east bounds or line of two thousand acres of land granted to Huddleston; and on the north by the north bounds or line of the said two thousand acres granted to Huddleston, by the north bounds of two thousand acres granted to Peter Matthews and others;" on the south by a line "crossing the said Walkkill River to the mouth of Shawangunk; and running thence southwesterly all along the northwest side of Shawangunk River to the southwest corner of the land granted to Col. Jacob Rutzen," and on the west by the "westerly bounds or line of said land granted to Rutzen to a salt pond, called 'The Great Salt Pond,' and from thence upon a west line to the foot of Shawangunk Mountains aforesaid."

The precinct was attached to New Paltz; the first meeting was to be held at the house of Benjamin Smedes, Jr., at which a supervisor, two assessors, and the usual precinct officers were to be chosen, and the place of subsequent meetings designated. It was regularly incorporated as a

distinct precinct on Dec. 27, 1743, and became a town on March 7, 1788. A part of Gardiner was taken off in 1853; a part was annexed to Plattekill in 1846, and restored in 1848.

EARLIEST PRECINCT MEETING.

Fortunately, the records of the town were found in good condition. The first two pages of the precinct records are missing, so that it will be impossible to give the proceedings of the first meeting, which was doubtless a very interesting one. The following is the earliest record of a meeting extant:

"Att an Election held for Chusing of Officers for the Precinct of Shawangunk, on the first Tuesday in April, Anno Domini 1746, at the house of Abraham Terwilliger, at Shawangunk. The following Persons were Chosen, viz.: Jacobus Bruyn, Supervisor and Clerk; Thomas Jansen, Isaac Hasbrouck, Assessors; Hendrick Van Wegen, Constable and Collector; William Deder, Overseer of the Shawangunk Road; George Graham, Overseer of the Wallkill Road; Benjamin Smedes, David Davis, Overseers of the Poor.

"Agreed that the election for the Ensuing year be held at the house of Robert Kerr, at the Wallkill.

"J. Bruyn, Clerk."

The following persons have filled the principal precinct and town offices of Shawangunk from the earliest date down:

SUPERVISORS.

1746-47, Jacobus Bruyn; 1748-49, Cornelius Bruyn; 1750, Benjamin Van Keuren; 1751-52, Isaac Hasbrouck; 1753, Jacobus Smeaton; 1754-60, Johannes Jansen; 1761, Benjamin Van Keuren; 1762, Johannes Jansen; 1763, Benjamin Van Keuren; 1765-66, Johannes Jansen; 1767-68, Johannes H. Jansen; 1769, Benjamin Van Keuren; 1770, Johannes Hardenbergh, Jr.; 1771, Johannes Jansen; 1772-75, Johannes Hardenbergh, Jr.; 1776-77, Cornelius C. Schoonmaker; 1778-79, Thomas Jansen, Jr.; 1780-81, James Huuter; 1782-83, Cornelius Schoonmaker; 1784, Thomas Jansen, Jr.; 1785, James Huuter; 1786-93, Cornelius Bruyn; 1794-97, Justus Banks; 1798-99, Joseph I. Hasbrouck; 1800-3, James Kain; 1804-6, Abraham Bruyn; 1807, Aldert Reosa; 1808-13, Stephen Rev; 1814, Joseph I. Hasbrouck; 1815-16, Beverly Kain; 1817, Joseph I. Hasbrouck; 1818-21, Abraham I. Hardenbergh; 1822-26, John Jansen; 1827-53, George G. Graham; 1836-41, Hezekiah Watkins; 1842, Cornelius A. Bruyn; 1845, Eli Van Keuren; 1846, James N. Mitchell; 1847, Samuel Dill; 1848-51, Eli Van Keuren; 1852-55, Hector S. Webb; 1856, Matthew Jansen; 1857-58, Egbert N. Brink; 1859-60, Edmund Bruyn; 1861-67, Cornelius A. J. Hardenbergh; 1868-69, Eli Van Keuren; 1870-72, Abram N. Peyo; 1873, Thomas Fulton; 1874-75, Samuel Dill, Jr.; 1876-80, Cornelius A. J. Hardenbergh.

TOWN CLERKS.

1746-47, Jacobus Bruyn; 1748-49, Benjamin Smedes; 1750-66, Jacobus Bruyn; 1767, Thomas Jansen, Jr.; 1768-69, Johannes Hardenbergh; 1770-80, Jacobus Bruyn; 1781-1813, Johannes Bruyn; 1814-16, Charles Bruyn; 1817-24, James Mitchell; 1825-31, Cornelius Bruyn; 1832-40, Aldert R. Terwilliger; 1841-42, Richard Johnston; 1843, Edmund Bruyn; 1845-47, John Lang; 1848-49, Richard Jackson; 1850-53, Johannes L. Deyo; 1854-55, John C. Schoonmaker; 1856, William Titus; 1857-60, David Dill; 1861-63, William Titus; 1864-65, Edward H. Bruyn; 1866-69, James T. Martin; 1870, Theodore Millsbaugh; 1871-72, Samuel Dill; 1873, Samuel Dill, Jr.; 1874, Jonathan S. Wilkin; 1875, Ira Van Kleeck; 1876, James T. Masten; 1877, Ira Van Kleeck; 1878-80, James T. Masten.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.*

1830, Jonathan Johnston; 1831, Allan Anthony; 1832, Samuel Johnston; 1833, James Tannery; 1834, Jonathan Johnston; 1835,

* Elected by the town.

Jansen Bruyn; 1836, Samuel Johnston; 1837, Benjamin Trap-hagen; 1838, Jonathan Johnston; 1839, Jansen Bruyn; 1840, James Johnston; 1841, Selah T. Jordan; 1842, George G. Mitchell; 1843, Jansen Bruyn; 1844, James Johnston; 1845, Selah T. Jordan; 1846, Elisha Hardenbergh; 1847, Benjamin McGowan; 1848, Elisha Hardenbergh, James Johnston; 1849, John Lyon; 1850, Elisha Hardenbergh; 1851, William L. Jennings, Benjamin McGowan; 1852, William L. Jennings, Alexander D. MacKinson; 1853, Isaac Schoonmaker; 1854, Elisha Hardenbergh, Alexander D. MacKinson; 1855, Daniel S. Mould; 1856, John Lang; 1857, Joseph A. Dewitt, William L. Jennings, Cornelius A. J. Hardenbergh; 1858, Elisha Hardenbergh, Dennison Terwilliger; 1859, C. A. J. Hardenbergh; 1860, William L. Jennings; 1861, Davis R. Bennet; 1862, Elisha Hardenbergh, Robert H. Rhinehart; 1863, Elias Ostrander, Cornelius A. J. Hardenbergh; 1864, Cornelius A. J. Hardenbergh, Abraham Rhinehart; 1865, Egbert N. Brink, Samuel E. Tuthill; 1866, C. A. J. Hardenbergh; 1867, Elias Ostrander; 1868, Samuel E. Tuthill; 1869, George W. Evans; 1870, Jonathan Falcouer, Cornelius Barnhart; 1871, Elias Ostrander, Richard R. Titus; 1872, Joseph H. Fitch; 1873, Cornelius Barnhart; 1874, Nathaniel W. Clearwater; 1875, Elias Ostrander; 1876, Frank K. Hasbrouck; 1877, Cornelius Barnhart; 1878, N. W. Clearwater; 1879, Elias Ostrander.

NOTE FROM THE RECORDS.

April, 1773.—"A motion being then made by several persons to Remove the place of election for the Chusing of officers for this precinct the Ensuing Year, to the house of Henry Geetschius. The Clerk began to take the votes, and after he had Entered Down Nineteen Votes for Removing the place of Election and two votes against it, a great Disturbance and Confusion Arising, The Tables was taken away from the Clerk and Night Coming on, and Many of the people being Intoxicated with Liquor, They were not able to proceed any farther.

"Entered from the proceedings of the Election, p. me,

"J. Bruyn, Clerk."

NAME OF THE TOWN.

Many interpretations of the word *Shawangunk* have been made. In Mather's "Geology of New York" the significance is given as "the place of the white rocks;" the late distinguished *Algonquin* linguist, Henry R. Schoolcraft, renders it "south mountain;" the Rev. Charles Scott, taking *Shawangunk* as the original, renders it "south water;" another, from *Jewan*, "swift current, or strong stream;" another, from *Shong*, "mink river;" and another, from *Cheegangong*, "the place of the leeks." It most probably signifies "the place or territory of the white man," *Shawan*, *Chawn*, and *Shuwan* being equivalent terms varied by dialect.

STATISTICAL.

The census report for the year 1782 contains the following interesting item regarding the town: Males under sixteen, 367; above sixteen and under sixty, 314; above sixty and upwards, 36. Females under sixteen, 284; above sixteen, 342. Total, 1343.

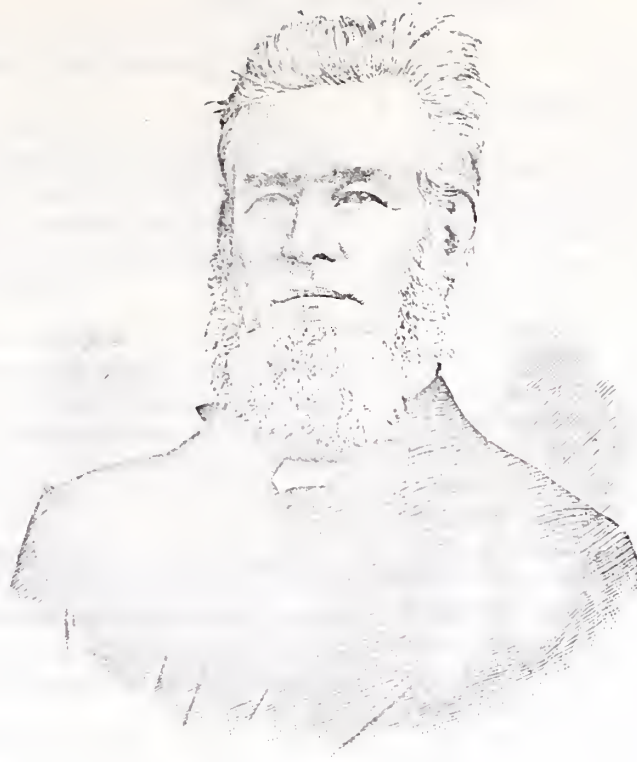
VII.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

SHAWANGUNK

is a post-village on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, in the southeast part of the town, and contains a Reformed church, two hotels, several stores, a blacksmith-shop, a wagon-shop, a paper-mill, fifty dwelling-houses, and a population of 262. H. Lefever is postmaster at this point.

NEW HURLEY

is a postal village in the northeast part of the town, at the junction of the towns of Gardiner and Plattekill, and con-



Wm Keuren

The Van Keuren family are of Holland descent, and came to this country and settled at Kingston, N. Y., at the time of the immigration of the French Huguenots to Ulster County. Tjerek Van Keuren, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born Dec. 16, 1682, and was married Feb. 1, 1702, to Marijke Ten Eyck, who was born Oct. 16, 1682. They had a family of thirteen children, viz., Sarah, Janneke, Mathais, Tjatje, Catharina, Abraham, Benjamin, Marya, Marytje, Jacobus, Rachel, Elizabeth, and Lidea. He died June 8, 1742, and his wife April 6, 1760.

Benjamin was born at Kingston, Nov. 10, 1713, and married Sarah Swart, July 11, 1735. He removed from Kingston to Shawangunk in 1745, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Eli. His wife, a native of Kingston, born Feb. 21, 1710, died Nov. 14, 1750, leaving a family of two sons, viz., Tjerek and Hendrekus. For his second wife he married, Feb. 4, 1753, Marie Van Benschoten, by whom he had

three children,—Sarah, Mary, and Levi. Benjamin died May 30, 1788; his wife survived him, and died Sept. 26, 1797. Levi, a native of Shawangunk and a farmer by occupation, was born Aug. 31, 1764. He married, Sept. 25, 1800, Gertrude Hardenbergh, born in Shawangunk, Nov. 8, 1781. They had a family of four children,—Mary (deceased), John (deceased), Henry L. (deceased), and Eli. Levi died Oct. 23, 1846, and his wife died June 1, 1862. Eli Van Keuren was born in Shawangunk, Nov. 4, 1813. His education was limited to the district school. He married, March 14, 1844, Mary Jane, daughter of Dr. Charles and Margaret (Crawford) Winfield, of Crawford, Orange Co., N. Y. She was born Jan. 26, 1820. Politically, he is a Democrat; was supervisor of his town for eight years, viz., 1845, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '68, and '69, three years of which he was chairman of the board. Mr. Van Keuren is considered one of the thrifty and enterprising farmers of his town, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

tains a Reformed church, a blacksmith-shop, and several dwelling-houses.

GALEVILLE,

on the west bank of the Wallkill, in the north part of the town, contains a Methodist church, a hotel, a school-house, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, an axe-helve- and spoke-factory, a wagon- and blacksmith-shop, a dozen dwelling-houses, and less than one hundred inhabitants.

BRUYN SWICK

is a postal village in the north part of the town, and contains a store, two blacksmith-shops, a wagon-shop, a school, and a dozen dwellings. Charles Bruyn was the first postmaster here; others have been Richard Jackson, William Schoonmaker, and Clark Decker.

DWAARSKILL

is a post-village in the central part of the town, and contains a hotel, a store, a saw-mill and felloe-factory, a cooper-shop, a wagon-shop, a blacksmith-shop, and about 75 inhabitants. Mr. Vernooy has been postmaster here for a quarter of a century.

WALKER VALLEY

is a post-village in the west part of the town, and contains a Methodist church, a hotel, two stores, two blacksmith-shops, a wagon-shop, a harness-shop, a saw-mill, and a population of about 100. The post-office was formerly known as Jamesburg.

ULSTERVILLE,

a post-village in the southwest part of the town, contains a hotel, two stores, a cooper-shop, a wagon-shop, a blacksmith-shop, a school, and sixteen dwelling-houses. Selah and Shubel Otis were early traders and postmasters. George Tice is the present incumbent.

NEW PROSPECT

contains a Reformed church, a hotel, and four dwellings.

MOUNT VALLEY

is a post-office in the northwest part of the town, and contains a grist-mill, a store, a blacksmith-shop, and several dwelling-houses.

VIII.—SCHOOLS.

These were early established in the town. At first they existed in connection with the Dutch Reformed Churches of Shawangunk and New Hurley, and it was as much the duty of the pastors of those early churches to instruct the young in the rudiments of a secular education as to perform the part of a religious teacher. Subsequently schools were organized by the precinct and town, and became part of the municipal enterprises of the times. Unfortunately, all trace of the earliest schools has passed away. Sixty years ago, near Bruynswick, a man by the name of Jackson was an early teacher. Messrs. Ervin and Decker were also early instructors in town. The district system now prevails.

The commissioners' apportionment list of 1879 shows that there are 13 school districts in the town, having in attendance 996 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The average daily attendance is 302.437.

IX.—CHURCHES.

THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF SHAWANGUNK

was the first religious body organized in the town. The date of its organization is placed by some as early as 1737, but this is, perhaps, open to question. In 1744 the church sustained a relation to that at Kingston. During that year Johannis Decker was baptized in the Kingston church. While his parents were on their way to the latter place to have the ordinance performed, in attempting to cross on the ice at Rosendale, they were precipitated into the water, the father and his team perishing, as well as a colored man who came to their assistance. The infant was saved by casting it upon the ice, and the mother and her attendant were extricated. The relation to the Kingston Church continued down to 1750. In that year the Reformed Dutch membership in Shawangunk was an organized body. A record of the administration of the ordinance of baptism extends back to this year, and is contained in a book entitled "The Baptismal Book for the Low-Dutch Congregation of Shawangunk."

In 1753, 25 individuals were dismissed from the church at Kingston and admitted to the Shawangunk Church. In 1760 the church united with that at New Paltz in calling the Rev. John Mauritius Goetschius as joint pastor. He was to preach twice on Sabbath from Paas to October, in each church alternately, morning service to be from the Scriptures, and the afternoon from the Catechism. Each congregation was to pay him £40, good New York gold, and the Shawangunk Church furnish him with a house, barn, garden, out-buildings, spring, and farm, and the New Paltz Church provide himself and horse with lodging.

In 1770, 50 individuals petitioned for the formation of a church at New Hurley, and on Nov. 8, 1770, the Consistory, accompanied by Rev. Dirick Romeyn, met at New Hurley and appointed a Consistory of two elders and two deacons, who were afterwards ordained by Rev. Hermanns Meyer.*

In the spring of 1771 the pastor of the church died. The following entry of his death is contained in the church records, in the Dutch language:

"On the 17th of March, 1771, at four o'clock p.m. of Sunday, died in the Lord Rev. J. Mauritius Goetschius, of Thurgau (Constance), in Switzerland, the pastor of the church in this place; and on the 19th of the same month was buried in the church building, in (or under) the place of baptism, aged forty-seven years."

In the spring of 1774 the congregation of Shawangunk connected themselves with that division of the New Paltz Church that had espoused the views of the "Conferentie party," and worshiped in a frame building located a few rods north of Josiah Du Bois', then known as the "Owl Church." Rev. Rynier Van Nest was the pastor of this body, and so continued until 1785, when he removed to Long Island, and the movement abated.

In the year 1788 the Shawangunk Church united with the German Reformed Church of Montgomery in a call to Rev. Moses Freligh. In 1812 the latter confined his labors to Montgomery alone. In 1815 the Reformed Protestant

* See history of New Hurley Church in town of Plattekill.

Dutch Church of New Prospect was set off from the Shawangunk Church.

The first house of worship of the latter church was located between the brick house built by Lewis Gasherie and the creek, and was called the "Hetgebet House," and on the records the "church at Shawangunk." Marriages were published there as early as 1751. In 1755 the walls of the present edifice were built and the church completed under the superintendence of Isaac Hasbrouck, Dirick Roosa, and Garret Decker. In 1794 a gallery was built in it and a new roof put on, under the superintendence of Lewis Gasherie. In 1833 it was rebuilt, under the superintendence of John D. Decker, and is a substantial and imposing structure.

The pastors of the church since its organization have been: 1753-54, Johannes Schuneman and Barent Vrooman; 1760-71, Johannes M. Goetschius; 1774-85, Rynier Van Nest; 1778-1813, Moses Freligh; 1813-16, Henry Polhemus; 1816-29, A. D. Wilson; 1829-31, Henry Mandeville; 1831-43, John H. Bevier; 1843-50, John B. Alliger; 1851-66, Charles Scott; 1868, Cyril Spaulding.

The elders of the church in 1760 were Mattheus Terwillige, Lourenz Alsdorff, J. Bruyn, Johannes Bevier, Simon Du Bois, Jacobus Hasbrouck, Johannes Hardenbergh, and Abraham Lefever. The deacons were Benjamin Smedes, Jr., Harmanus Ostrander, Hugo Terwillige, Samson Sammons, Johannes Deyo, Petrus Ostrander, and Jacobus Bevier.

The present membership of the church is 263; there are three Sabbath-schools, with a membership of 150, and of which the superintendents are Charles Schoonmaker, at Bruynswiek; James M. Williams, at Rutsenville; and John Evans, at Dwaarskill.

The elders of the church in 1880 are William Rhinehart, James M. Williams, Morris Johnson, and Cornelius Snyder; Deacons, John O. Bruyn, Howard Decker, George H. Sparks, and Joseph H. Titus.

This church was incorporated Aug. 20, 1784. The certificate recites that pursuant to statute a meeting was held Aug. 17, 1784, and that there were elected as trustees the following: Thomas Jansen, Jr., Cornelius Schoonmaker, Zacharias Jansen, Henry Vanweyars, Benjamin Smedes, Jr., and Johannes Bruyn. The meeting is stated to have been called on fifteen days' notice by the Rev. Rynier Vanest, "the present minister of the Gospel" to that congregation. The certificate was signed by Johannes Jansen, Jr., and Hugo Terwillig, elders, witnessed by Zacharias Bruyn and Nicholas Hardenbergh, sworn to before Dirk Wykoop, first judge of the county of Ulster, and recorded by Christian Tappen, deputy clerk.

Under the special statute of March 7, 1788, passed for the benefit of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Churches, the above-named trustees resigned by a certificate dated Aug. 9, 1788, and the minister, elders, and deacons became the incorporated board of said church, pursuant to the statute.

April 2, 1796, a report upon the finances of said congregation was filed by the trustees, showing real estate to the amount of 93 acres, "upon which stands the church and parsonage now in possession of Rev. Moses Freligh,"

lately worth a rental of £12 per annum, also notes and bonds to the amount of £24 4s., on which a yearly interest was obtained of £1 14s.

Sept. 8, 1804, a return of the temporalities is recorded, signed by Rev. Moses Freligh, Jacob Rosekrans, Jeremiah Decker, David Rinehart, and Elias Decker, ministers, elders, and deacons.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF NEW PROSPECT.

This society effected a legal organization Oct. 8, 1815. The elders signing the certificate were Hazael Van Keuren, Cornelius Brink; the deacons, George Niver and James Slatt. The certificate was verified Nov. 4, 1815, before James Kain, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The paper has this singular fact in its history that it was held for sixty years, and then recorded March 12, 1875.

The church originated by the presentation of a petition to the Classis of Ulster County, Aug. 29, 1815, for permission to organize a distinct congregation. The request was granted upon condition that the new Consistory should pay, and continue to pay to the Consistory of Shawangunk as long as Rev. Henry Polhemus is pastor, a sum sufficient to entitle them to eight Sabbaths' service yearly. The petition is signed by Cornelius Brink, Charles Winfield, William Rosekrans, John Peck, Samuel Terwilliger, Hazael Van Keuren, T. H. S. Van Keuren, Moses Rosekrans, Peter McCheny, Cornelius Brink (2), H. Depuy, John Brink, C. Scott, Jr., H. Brink, George Moule, Manuel Van Gordon, William Scott, Reuben Van Keuren, D. Merit, I. Turner, N. Hardenbergh, Alvan I. Van Keuren, P. Vass Terwilliger, Ebenezer Trumbull, James Scott, H. Van Keuren, N. Housband, J. Thompson, Henry Van Keuren, John Taylor, Philip Van Keuren, A. Van Keuren, Samuel Randolph, Abraham Jansen, James Dill, C. Scott, J. Graham, H. Du Bois, J. Van Gordon, D. Decker, Nathaniel Gregory, Philip Wright, William W. Cole, D. Turner, S. Otis, M. Hammond, William McLean, Levi Van Keuren, William Rosekrans, N. Creckell, D. Terwilliger, and H. Moule.

The church was constituted between Sept. 5 and Nov. 2, 1815, on the latter of which dates Rev. Mr. Polhemus died. The pastors of the church since its organization have been: 1816-29, Abraham D. Wilson; 1829-31, Richard C. Shimeall; 1832-37, John W. Ward; 1837-41, J. T. Demarest; 1850-56, W. S. Moore; 1857-63, William Hamilton; 1866-70, G. W. Comitt; 1873-80, J. T. Demarest, the present pastor.

WALKILL VALLEY REFORMED CHURCH.

This church executed a certificate of incorporation Sept. 14, 1870. The elders signing the instrument were D. Wortman Rapalje, Martinus M. Dickerson, J. F. Mastin, William A. Traphagen; the deacons, Thomas H. McCord, Jacob Tears, T. Millsbaugh. The proceedings were verified before Elias Ostrander, and recorded Sept. 19, 1870.

The church was regularly organized on May 12, 1869, with 28 members, principally belonging to the New Hurley Church. The erection of their present unique and attrac-



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

Jonathan L. Vernooy

This family is of German descent, the progenitor of which came from Holland and settled in the town of Wawarsing during the time of the Revolutionary war. Jonathan L. Vernooy was born in Wawarsing, Aug. 10, 1821. He was the seventh in a family of nine children of Simon and Catharine (Jenkins) Vernooy, the former born in Wawarsing, Oct. 14, 1777, and the latter in New Jersey, on Oct. 28, 1785. The children of Simon and Catharine were as follows: Margaret (deceased), Abraham (a farmer of Shawangunk, born May 16, 1807, and married Sarah Crispell, by whom he has a family of four children, viz., Simon, Catharine, Sarah, and Martha Jane), Hannah (deceased), Sarah Maria (deceased), John (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Jonathan L., Magdalen (deceased), and Simon (deceased).

The father of our subject was a blacksmith by trade, but was also engaged in farming. He died April 5, 1855; his wife survived him until Jan. 9, 1875. Jonathan L. Vernooy had no advantages of

obtaining an education. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits on his father's farm until 1848, when he entered mercantile life as a clerk to Hiram Sammons, at Tuthill, Ulster Co., where he remained two years. He was afterwards employed for two years by Joseph Johnson, at Galeville, Ulster Co., and for three years by Thomas Jessup, a dry goods merchant of Newburg, N. Y.

For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the sale of general merchandise at Dwaarskill, Ulster Co., thirteen of which were in partnership with his brother John, but since the death of his brother in 1868 he has conducted the business alone.

He was for some fifteen years postmaster at Dwaarskill. In politics he is a Republican, but was never an office-seeker. He has been a member of the Reformed Church of Shawangunk for the past thirty years, and has held the offices of elder and deacon in that organization. In 1865 he was appointed enumerator of the census for the second district of the town of Shawangunk.

tive house of worship was commenced soon after, and on March 23, 1871, it was formally dedicated. It cost about \$13,000. The parsonage was built in the spring of 1872, and, with the barn and sheds, cost about \$3500.

Though a young organization, it is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of 100; size of Sabbath-school, 75; Sunday-school library, 150 volumes; Superintendent, Thomas J. Deyo.

The pastors of the church have been Benjamin C. Lippincott, 1872-77, and Rev. Richard De Witt, the present pastor, who commenced his labors in 1877. The elders of the church are Jacob Tears, J. V. S. Radiker, T. J. Deyo, and J. D. C. Hill. The deacons are A. Bryson, H. Lefever, L. W. K. Lippincott, and E. Roosa.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GALEVILLE.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation Aug. 23, 1852. Levi Benson and Jesse T. Conklin presided at the election. The trustees chosen were Levi Benson, Reuben F. Roberson, Samuel Brundage, Dewitt C. Gale, Sylvanus B. Howell. The instrument was witnessed by Elisha Hardenbergh, sworn to before him as justice of the peace, and recorded Sept. 11, 1852, by W. G. Ritch, deputy clerk. The church is in a flourishing condition, and is in charge of Rev. Frank A. Schofield.

WALKER VALLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society was incorporated Nov. 14, 1876. Jacob Walker and Alfred Reed were inspectors of the election. The trustees elected were Jacob Walker, J. J. Wright, James Crurer, Alfred Reed, Abram Evens. This certificate was verified before C. Barnhard, justice of the peace, and recorded Nov. 17, 1876. The church was organized in 1853, by E. Oldren, with 20 members. The house of worship was erected in 1855. Rev. P. H. Nichols, of Newburgh, N. Y., supplies the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mount Valley.

X.—BURIAL-PLACES.

Of these there are quite a number in town, some being used by private families only. The most interesting burying-ground is the old one adjoining the Shawangunk Dutch Reformed church. The oldest stone which it contains is about a foot high, and probably indicates the date of the first burial in the yard. It contains the following untranslatable marks:

"Ano 1752, M E
D E I
I S O L
E P."

Another old stone contains the following inscription:

"Alexander Clinton, Esquire, born 28 April, 1732, died March 11, 1758, N. S."

Other inscriptions in the yard are as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of Johannis Bruyn, Esq., who departed this life on the 10th day of February, 1814, aged 63 years, 11 months, and 17 days.

"Sweet be the slumbers of this virtuous sage,
Who from a well-spent life retir'd in age.
The stroke of death could not his peace destroy;
He died in faith the realms above t' enjoy."

"In memory of Jacobus Bruyn, Esq., who died the 26th day of April, A.D., M.D.C.C.LXXXI. Aged 75 years & 5 mon.

"His mortal part now claims its pristine state,
Which heaven once taught whatever was good and great,
That Virtues Eminent like his can die,
Full oft his friends shall witness with a sigh,
And say, when passing by this well-known grave,
Here rests the good, the Just, the wise, the brave.
'Mong fallen men so few like him remain,
'We scarce shall look upon his like again.'
The friend of human-kind, his Country's friend,
And in one word, his Eulogy to end
(Let truth say more of monarchs if she can),
Here lies God's Noblest work,—an HONEST MAN!"

"To the memory of all that could be lost in the Husband, the Father, and the Friend, James Kain, who departed this life on the 26th of July, 1812, aged 55 years.

"Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physician's art was vain,
Till God did please to give me ease,
And free me from my pain.
"A Husband Kind, a parent dear,
A faithful friend lies buried here.
Free'd from the world's distressing care & pain,
His soul is fled immortal joys to gain."

THE BRUYN SWICK RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This association effected a legal organization May 29 and 30, 1871. Abner Hasbrouck was chairman of the meeting, and Abner N. Deyo secretary. The trustees chosen were M. Freligh Lyon, Egbert Jansen, M. H. Merwin, Samuel E. Tuthill, Nelson Miller, Matthew Jansen, Edmund Bruyn, Abner Hasbrouck, Abner N. Deyo. The proceedings were verified before Howard Chipp, notary public, and recorded June 6, 1871. Edmund Bruyn is the president of the association. The trustees are E. Bruyn, Joseph McBride, Clark Decker, Cornelius Snyder, Addison Winfield, Nelson Miller, Abner Hasbrouck, Matthew Jansen, and another.

XI.—SLAVES.*

"A LIST OF SLAVES WITHIN THE PRECINCT OF SHAWANGUNK UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT. BENJAMIN SNEDES.

"SLAVES UPWARDS OF FOURTEEN YEARS.

Masters' Names.	Males.	Females.
Jacobus Bruyn.....	Will, York, Cuff, Ball, Jon. Bett.	Susan.
Benjamin Snedes.....	Cesar, Will.....	Jean.
Cornelius Schoonmaker.....	Bass.....	Susan.
Cornelius Schoonmaker, Jr.....	Tomma.....	Saar.
Jacob Hoffman.....	Bill, Charles.....	Debb, Moll.
Zacharias Hoffman.....	Andries, Tam, Jack.....	Bett, Derinda.
Abraham Roosa.....	Tom.....	Bett.
Adriaen Newkerek.....	Maant.....	
Isaac Hasbrouck.....	Piet, Dick, Ephraim.....	Luce.
William Weeller.....	Wann.....	
Cornelius Bruyn.....	Piet, Robin, Bristo.....	Diean, Jean.
Robert Kerr.....	Bristo.....	Dien.
Hendrick Van Wyen.....	Herry.....	Dien, Abb.
David Davis.....	Patrick.....	
James Phenix.....	Tom.....	
Burger Myndertse.....	Middletown.....	Floor.
David Winfield.....	Phillip.....	
Aril Terwilliger.....		Pegg.
Jacob Decker.....	Jan, Charles.....	Floor, Grace.
Marities Decker.....	Tom, Herry, Tone, Sopus.....	
	Jan.....	Sarr.
Thomas Jansen.....	London, Cipio.....	Siril, Nan.
Jacobus Van Keuren.....	Lancaster, Tom.....	Bett.
Benjamin Van Keuren.....	Jack, Mingo.....	
Johannis Jansen.....	Jack.....	

"The above list is a full account of all slaves given up to me to be enlisted until this seventh day of May, 1755, as witness my hand.

"BENJAMIN SNEDES, Capt."

XII.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The various streams of the town have been generally utilized in the industrial development of the town. The earliest operations were commenced at Galeville, where a man named Milford had a mill on one side of the stream, and Mr. Gale on the other. On the Shawangunk-Kill a man by the name of Lynch operated a mill. At Red Mills a grist- and saw-mill was operated by one Harris. Jacobus Bruyn had an early mill on the same stream, now operated by J. C. Bruyn. James N. Mitchell and Israel D. Condit were also early mill operators at the "basin." Brodhead Winfield had a saw-mill below Galeville at an early day. A steam saw-mill has just been erected on his property by Mr. Terpenning, of Highland, town of Lloyd. Beach Brothers operate a flourishing paper-mill at Shawangunk, and James B. Crowell is engaged in the manufacture of sleighs, agricultural implements, and turned-wood products generally, about a mile above the village.

XIII.—MILITARY HISTORY.

Unfortunately, there are no data in existence by which we can determine the position taken by the town in the earlier wars. There are no records bearing upon the subject, and the voice of tradition has been stilled by the lapse of time. Without doubt many of the early settlers of the town performed active service in the Continental army during the trying days of the Revolution, but their names are now lost to us. Johannes Jansen was the colonel of a militia regiment raised near the opening of the Revolution, and performed much active service. Sophrine Tenhout also served in that war. Others we cannot name.

Thomas Bruyn commanded a company raised in the town in the war of 1812, and doubtless had many of his friends and neighbors under his command. The following also served as soldiers: John Cameron, David Decker, John Eckert, John Hanyan, George Snyder, Levi D. Tarbell, and Thomas Upright.

To the suppression of the Rebellion of 1861-65 the town promptly contributed her quota of men, in answer to the several calls of the President, and by her patriotic voice sustained the Government amid the trying exigencies of the times. On Aug. 14, 1864, \$30,000 was voted to be raised for the payment of bounties.

The list of soldiers who served in behalf of the town in the war is necessarily incomplete, by reason of the failure of the town to comply with the act of 1865 in full by keeping a copy of the record transmitted to the Bureau of Military Record at Albany. The following list is compiled, in the main, from the census returns of 1865 and the printed muster-in rolls of the State:

Archibald Terwilliger, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Neal Upright, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Joseph J. Wyatt, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Robert Wylie, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
James J. Sparks, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Francis Edmunds, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
William H. Rose, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 8th Regt., Co. G.
Charles B. Terwilliger, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
Josiah Upright, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
Solah Martin, enl. August, 1864, 56th Regt.
John A. F. Rank, enl. May 26, 1862, 19th Regt.
Theodore Millsburgh, sergt.; enl. June 20, 1862, 2d Regt.
Mathias Ewen, capt.; enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to major.
Jeremiah Brower, sergt.; enl. May 15, 1861, 21st Regt.; re-enl. October, 1861.

Townsend C. Decker, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Andrew J. Evans, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Jas. H. Jansen, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Stephen Leforge, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Elias S. McCord, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Levi McElhone, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Samuel Murdoch, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
John W. Scott, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Isaac Kimbark, 8th corp.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Moses L. Coddington, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
George Coddington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Edward Coddington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Abijah L. Conklin, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Benjamin Horton, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Daniel Horton, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Nathaniel C. Hoffman, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Bram Janson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
George H. Yorks, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Elisha Hardenburgh, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.
Philip T. Decker, 4th sergt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
George Croons, 5th sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Clark Alexander, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Jabez H. Crockstone, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
Jacob M. Kisor, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Eli Lockwood, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
James Leforge, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Isaac Leforge, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Elias Leforge, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
John McCann, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
John L. Scott, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
Geo. S. M. Smith, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
David W. Smith, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
George Robinson, enl. Aug. 13, 1864, 56th Regt.
Harvey A. Farrington, enl. 1861, 154th Regt.; disch. for disability; re-enlisted; discharged; re-enl. 56th Regt.
Charles W. Conklin, enl. Aug. 15, 1861, 56th Regt.
Alexander Cameron, enl. May 21, 1861, 3d Regt.; wounded.
Elisha Hardenburgh, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.; taken prisoner.
Joseph Titus, enl. September, 1864, navy.
David P. Gatchis, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 124th Regt.
George Johnson, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.
Molary Conky, enl. Aug. 16, 1861, 56th Regt.
David Carmen, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 124th Regt.
Daniel Holly, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 124th Regt.; trans. to Invalid Corps.
Peter N. Mitchell, enl. August, 1864, 56th Regt.
James Farmer, enl. Sept. 29, 1864, 6th Cav.
Peter Ostrander, enl. Aug. 16, 1861, 48th Regt.
Walter Mastin, enl. Dec. 6, 1864, 56th Regt.
Isaac Millsburgh, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 56th Regt.
Leander Thompson, enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 56th Regt.
Clark Alexander, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
Joshua Armstrong, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
Andrew J. Evans, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
Jesse Mock, enl. Aug. 27, 1861, 56th Regt.; re-enl. December, 1863.
Silas Munce, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 56th Regt.; re-enl. March, 1864.
Philip T. Deck, enl. Sept. 14, 1862, 156th Regt.
George Craus, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
William Evans, enl. Aug. 9, 1864, 46th Regt.
Peter P. Fullerton, enl. Sept. 20, 1864, 56th Regt.
Charles C. Fullerton, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 7th Art.
Loring C. Evans, enl. Aug. 21, 1863, 156th Regt.
George Daniels, enl. December, 1862, 168th Regt.
Robert Wiley, enl. December, 1862, 168th Regt.
John O. Evans, 7th Art.
Charles Baker, enl. February, 1864, 20th Cav.
Daniel W. Baker, enl. August, 1862, 124th Regt.
Thomas H. Baker, enl. August, 1862, 124th Regt.
George V. Radiker, enl. January, 1861, 15th Art.
Philip Mould, enl. September, 1861, 33d Ohio; re-enl. 1864.
Moses E. Mould, enl. July, 1861, corp., 59th Regt.; re-enlisted.
Samuel Neely, enl. July, 1861, corp., 56th Regt.; re-enlisted.
George T. Conklin, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 48th Regt.; died Dec. 11, 1863, at Richmond, Va.
George W. Hardenburgh, enl. Aug. 15, 1863, 56th Regt.; died Oct. 15, 1864, Morris Island.
James Sparks, 156th Regt.; died Nov. 18, 1863, in Ohio.
Isaac Ellison, enl. Aug. 12, 1863, 124th Regt.; died Aug. 26, 1864, at White Sulphur Springs, Va.
George Truesdell, enl. Aug. 18, 1861, 48th Regt.; died July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner.
George M. Evans, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 66th Regt.; died Feb. 9, 1862.
Augustus Terwilliger, enl. 1861, 56th Regt.; died May 16, 1862, at Yorktown, Va.
George A. Bruyn, enl. April, 1862, 77th Regt.; died June 3, 1862, at Gaines' Mills.
Charles G. Scott, enl. 1861, 56th Regt.; died 1862, at Yorktown.
D. M. Smith, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 156th Regt.; died Jan. 2, 1863, at N. Y. C.

Hiram Scott, enl. August, 1862, 137th Regt.; died Feb. 23, 1863, at Chancellorsville.
 David Mould, enl. August, 1862, 121th Regt., corp.; died May 3, 1862, at Chancellorsville.
 Albert R. Rhinheart, enl. August, 1862, 121th Regt.; died May 25, 1863, at Potomac Creek.
 John B. Smedis, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt.; died May 21, 1863, at New Orleans.
 Thomas M. Terwilliger, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.; died June 15, 1863, at New Orleans.
 J. Madison Eckert, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt.; died June, 1863, at Baton Rouge.
 Andrew Yorks, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 156th Regt.; died June 23, 1863, at Brasher City.
 John O. Conklin, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 156th Regt.; died June, 1863, at Brasher City.
 Benjamin Upright, died July 22, 1863.
 Timothy C. Decker, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.; died July 31, 1863, at Baton Rouge.
 Daniel M. Scott, 5th Regt.; died Sept. 1863, at South Carolina.
 George Armstrong, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt.; died Sept. 18, 1863, at New Orleans.
 James M. Scott, 56th Regt.; died Oct. 10, 1863, at South Carolina.
 Levi D. Coddington, enl. Feb. 20, 1864, 25th Cav.; died March 27, 1864, at Saratoga.
 Samuel J. McKinney, 143d Regt.; died June 1, 1864, at Madison, Ind.
 Samuel Evans, enl. August, 1862, 109th Regt.; died June 19, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.
 Alvan D. R. Hoffman, enl. Aug. 6, 1864, 48th Regt.; died July 5, at Fort Delaware.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

CORNELIUS A. J. HARDENBERGH

(Jacob R.,⁵ Louis,⁴ Johannes,³ Cornelius,² Johannes¹) was sixth in lineal descent from Johannes Hardenbergh, who came from Holland about 1660, and settled in Ulster County. His descendant, Jacob R., was foremost among the founders of the college and theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., and a brother of Louis, both of Ulster County. Jacob R. entered the ministry at the age of twenty years, and was obliged to go to Holland for his license.

Jacob Rutson, father of the subject of this notice, married Rachel Jansen, by whom he had five sons, Louis, Matthew, Cornelius A. J., Martin S., and Abraham J. The mother of these children died in 1833, aged thirty-eight. Jacob R. married again and reared one son, Herman R., and five daughters.

Cornelius A. J. Hardenbergh was born in the town of Shawangunk, on the farm where he now resides, Jan. 31, 1826. Upon his father's death, Dec. 23, 1858, at the age of sixty-eight, he bought the old homestead. He carried on wagon-making at Ulsterville in the neighborhood where he resides until the law creating a tax on manufactures came into force, and then gave up the business, believing the tax to be on labor, and unjust.

Mr. Hardenbergh has taken an active part in local politics, and was a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson stamp. Prior to the death of his father he was elected a justice of the peace, and filled the office for eighteen successive years. In 1861 he was elected supervisor of Shawangunk, and

held the office for seven successive years, during which time—the period of the war—the duties of the office were often onerous and trying.

He took strong ground in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war and a restoration of peace to all the States,



but did not favor the sacrifice of a man or the expenditure of a dollar for the emancipation of slavery. He declared against a national conscription law as it was one step towards centralized government, believing that the Federal government should call upon the several States to furnish their requisite quotas. He openly opposed in the Board of Supervisors the local bounties to volunteers, and claimed that the State should make one regular bounty, and thus avoid competition of towns and villages and a large unnecessary expense. In this measure he was in the minority, but when passed he opposed the scheme of bonding the county, and advocated an immediate tax to provide for the quota. He strongly opposed the town aiding by its bonds the railroad enterprise of 1866 and 1867, and carried a strong opposition at his own expense. In 1876 he was again elected supervisor to oppose the levy of the tax for the payment of the railroad bonds. In 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 he was re-elected for the same purpose. In the prosecution of claims against the town by those holding its bonds Mr. Hardenbergh has defended the interests of the town, spending much time and money, and persistently claims and defends, to the extent of the law in the courts, injustice to the people of his town and usurpation of their rights in enforcing the bonding law.

PLATTEKILL.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town is situated in the southeastern corner of the county, and forms one of the southern tier of towns. It is bounded on the north by the towns of New Paltz, Lloyd, and Gardiner, on the south by Orange County, on the east by the town of Marlborough, in which it was formerly included, and on the west by the towns of Gardiner and Shawangunk. It comprises an area of 20,941 acres, and by the census of 1875 had a population of 2041.

The following is the legal description of the town as defined by the revised statutes of the State:

"The town of Plattekill shall contain all that part of said county bounded easterly by Marlborough, southerly by the bounds of the county, westerly by the east bounds of two thousand acres of land granted to Peter Barbarie, and the east bounds of two thousand acres of land granted to William Huddleston, and the east bounds of two thousand acres of land granted to Thomas Garland, and northerly by a tract of land granted to Lewis Du Bois and the partners, called the New Paltz patent, and a tract granted to Noah Elting and Nathaniel Le Fevre, and a tract commonly called Mullender's tract, and a tract granted to Hugh Freer, and the southerly line thereof continued to the east bounds of the said two thousand acres of land granted to the said Thomas Garland."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i. page 220.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is quite irregular and diversified, and is broken by a series of ridges of an average elevation of three hundred feet above the valleys. The water-courses of the town are few and of no special consequence, being small brooks and creeks, most of which have not even been honored with a name. Quassaie Creek is the principal of these. It rises near the centre of the east border of the town, and flows southerly into Newburgh. The soil is a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam, and is productive and well tilled. Ordinary farm products are raised in abundance, and the raising of grapes and other fruits constitutes a leading industrial feature of the town. Marlborough Mountain, a rocky ridge attaining an elevation of one thousand feet above the Hudson River, lies on the east border of the town, separating it from the town of Marlborough. The rocky and almost impassable pass between the two towns has with great propriety been denominated as "Break-neck." Long and New Ponds lie near the centre of the town.

III.—LAND-PATENTS AND EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The principal part of the town is comprised in the Sprett and Marshall, R. Bradley, Bradford Bradley, and Jeron and Bond patents.

The first settlement was made about the close of the Revolutionary war. Prior to that time the present territory was a wild and unbroken wilderness, and occupied alone by bears, panthers, and other animals.

The majority of the first settlers came from Westchester County, and were drawn to the locality by its rich soil and abundant supply of timber. Many of them belonged to the society of Friends, and early reared their modest houses of worship in the north and south ends of the town.

Tradition has not handed down to posterity the name of the *actual first settler* of the soil. It is probable that a number of those whom we will mention as early coming from Westchester County made their advent about the same time.

From the records of the town we have been able to learn who were the residents of Plattekill in the year 1800,—the time of its incorporation as a separate municipal organization. From the number of these it will appear that the settlement of the town for the closing twenty years of the eighteenth century must have been very rapid. So far as we have been able, we have indicated the portions of the town in which these settlers established themselves. The list is as follows: Coonradt Stuart, Samuel Palmer, Peter Van Order, John Stuart, Gideon Ostrander, Henry Lockwood, John Decker, John Warner, James Harris, Gilbert Williams, John Stuart, Jr., Henry Stuart, Thomas Mott, Martinus Freer, most of whom settled in the north and west part of the town.

James Owens, Abijah Hait, Thaddeus Hait, Israel Hait, Israel Hait, Jr., John Merrit, Morgan Owen, John Scott, Amos Hait, in the east part of the town, and north of east.

Wilhelmus Ostrander, Christopher Ostrander, Wilhelmus Vandermark, Peter Ostrander, Jr., Robert Gilmore, Martinus Freer, Cornelius Vandermark, David Ostrander, Abel Ostrander, Henry Ostrander, Wilhelmus Ostrander, Dennis Ostrander, William Fowler, on Modena Street and around that section.

John Townsend, Justice Cooley, James Russell, Jr., James Russell, Gabriel Ferguson, Josiah Corwell, Joseph Kelley, Joseph Penny, Adna Haton, James Ross, Amasa Sprague, in the south part of the town.

Jehial Seymour, Timothy Lockwood, Benajah Lockwood, James Horton, Christopher Deyo, Deanes Relyea, Robert Thellern, Jeremiah Howel, Jr., John Jonson, in the east part, and north of east.

John Gee, Adam Griffin, Abraham Vreightenbergh, John Gerow, Elias Gerow, Richard Garrison, Isaac Russell, Daniel Gee, in the south part.

William Drake, Roger Bartou, Jeremiah Lockwood, Benjamin Sherwood, William Dobbs, John Comfort, in south part.

Joseph Clapp, Dr. Dodge, Job Wright, Josiah Brundage, Joseph Sherwood, Daniel Sherwood, Joshua Masten, James Jenkins, Andrew Garrison, John Baxter, Andrew Brundage, Daniel Brundage, Oliver Brundage, in the south and central portions of the town.



TIMOTHY SEYMOUR.

Timothy Seymour was born in the town of Plattekill, Ulster Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1803, the third child of William and Charlotte (Lockwood) Seymour. His father was born also in Plattekill, Nov. 11, 1773. His mother, Charlotte Lockwood, daughter of Timothy and Susan Lockwood, was born Aug. 13, 1778. They had eleven children.—Mary, Charles, Timothy, Andrew, Isaiah, William, Susan, Daniel, Eliza, Lucinda, and Electa—all living except Timothy and Eliza. All were married and raised families except Isaiah, who was married but had no children. All these families are settled in Plattekill and towns adjoining. William Seymour, their father, died March 16, 1848; his wife, Dec. 1, 1862.

Timothy Seymour spent his boyhood at the homestead, on a farm now owned and occupied by William Traphagen. When he first left home he engaged as clerk in the store of A. A. Deyo & Co. at the village of Modena. Judge Abraham A. Deyo and John C. Brodhead, who were prominent men of Plattekill, constituted the members of the firm. Young Seymour's experience in the employment of these men was of great service to him in his subsequent business career. After a number of years he purchased the store, and carried it on until he bought the farm home in 1834, where his children still reside, and followed the business of farming for the remainder of his life.

He married Sarah Ann Ayers, March 14, 1844, the Rev. Edward Oldrin officiating. They had five children, as fol-

lows: Arthur, born Dec. 7, 1847, died April 24, 1855; Mary A., born Jan. 20, 1850; Rhodana, born Sept. 15, 1852; George T., born April 18, 1854; Theodore W., born June 5, 1861. The four latter are living at the homestead. In politics, Mr. Seymour was a life-long Democrat. He filled various offices of public trust; was at one time deputy under Sheriff Du Bois; was postmaster for a number of years, town clerk several terms, and supervisor for the years 1818 and 1819. He was vice-president and director in the Huguenot Bank at New Paltz for many years, and at the time of his death. Though not a member, he was a regular attendant and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Modena. In the conduct of his business affairs, whether of a public or private nature, he was methodical and exact. No matters of public interest ever suffered in his hands. He was endowed especially with the rare trait of keeping his own counsels. He was a great reader, kept thoroughly posted in current events, and though naturally reticent, when once drawn out, was both instructive and pleasing in conversation.

As a neighbor he was kind and accommodating; as a husband and father, devoted and affectionate. Among those who have been prominent citizens of the town of Plattekill, and have been called from time, none have left behind them a more pleasing memory. He died Oct. 27, 1873; his wife, an estimable woman and worthy companion, beloved by all who knew her, died Feb. 21, 1872.

William Relyea, Elias Ostrander, Peter Ostrander, Dr. Plow, Peter Easterly, Abraham Ostrander, John S. Terwilliger, Haremanas Terwilliger, Jacobus Ostrander, Moreaus Tarpening, John Terwilliger, William Gee, Jonas Rose, Peter Alsdorph, Daniel Alsdorph, in the southwest part.

Joseph Clearwater, Jacob Sparks, John Chambers, Jeremiah Howell, Ichabod Williams, David Ostrander, Jr., Jacob Lawson, in the central part.

Uriah Drake, James Sands, Jr., James Clapp, James Sands, John Devine, Daniel Mortine, Levi Hall, Stephen Halstead, Dr. Bailey, Daniel Sands, in the south part.

William Coutant, Isaac Garrison, Eben Hait, John Coutant, Edmond Turner, Joseph Turner, Henry Scott, Abner Shearman, in the central portion of the town.

Oliver Gerow, William Seymour, Daniel Seymour, Caleb Gee, Jesse Hait, Simon Ralyea, Hugh Skut, Nicholas Dean, John Vreighthenbergh, John Hughs, Philip Haxhurst, Charles Dinsey, Jacob Vankurin, William Vreighthenburgh, in the southern and central parts.

Daniel Cornell, Lewis Skut, Jacob Skut, Ebenezer Raymond, Samuel Raymond, William Horton, Abraham Strickland, William Cornell, John Dingley, in the southwest parts.

John Bodine, John Goodman, John Terwilliger, Ebenezer Strickling, John Ralyea, Jacob Strickling, John Grason, in the central and southern part.

Peter Daley, Cornelius Polhemus, Nathaniel Smith, Hopkins Dulittle, John Low, David Sherwood, Gered Ervin, Philip Keasler, Tunis Keasler, in other parts of the town.

Stephen Seymour, Daniel Everitt, Joseph Carpenter, Henry Abrahams, Peter Cole, John Sands, around Modena.

Stephen Fowler, Reuben Fowler, James Dunon, Levi Ostrander, Lewis Davis, Peter Miller, Isaac Brown, Nicholas Waldron, James Pettey, mainly in the eastern part.

Jacob Brown, Gabriel Fowler, Andrew Gee, Frederick Cronk, Jeremiah Elless, Jabez Close, John Higgins, Jr., Zebulon Robins, John Barber, John Higgins, Richard Woolsey, Robert Tift, William Mott, Solomon Warring, Charles Wooley, Josiah Cooper, Isaac Mott, Elias Matthews, in the northeastern part.

Samuel Ains, Andrew Fowler, John Ains, Jesse Ains, Philip Ains, in east part.

William Gerow, Beriah Hartshorn, Trustom Russell, John Stephens, John Banks, in central portion of town.

Stephen Nottingham, Samuel Baldwin, David Phillips, Hezekiah Smith, Peter Freziner, Thomas Buchanan, Mary Brodhead, James Brodhead, Oliver Brodhead, Daniel Lawrence, Reuben Barnard, Abraham Decker, near Modena and western part.

Adam Baker, Charles McKey, Matthew Partrick, Joshua Gee, John Freer, Richard Jouson, Simon Freer.

The limits of a work of this kind will admit of special mention of only a few of the early settlers of the town. William Gerow was one of the very first settlers of the town. He came about the time of the Revolutionary war, and located on the tract where his grandchildren Clarkson T., Peter C., and Raymond Gerow now occupy three separate farms. The last-mentioned grandson occupies the site of the old homestead. Isaac Gerow came to the town at or about the same time as William. The tract

of land which he originally took up has been divided into several farms. The Widow Cornelia Ann Gerow and her son-in-law, James Palmer, occupy the original site of his settlement. John Gee located a little north of where Daniel Gee now resides. The family has always been quite numerously represented in the town. Timothy Lockwood lived early north of John Gee, and between them resided Samuel Farmer. Obadiah Farmer was an early settler where John B. Ronk now lives. Isaac Garrison came from Westchester County soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled about a mile north of the valley, where Dr. Howland now resides. He raised a family of ten children, viz.: Deborah, Jane, Daniel, Richard, Denton, William, Andrew, and Moses (who died young), Martha, and Isaac, a practicing physician at Newburgh. All of this large family, save two of the daughters, located in town. All are now dead save the doctor. Richard Garrison lives on the old William Garrison place. This William was the father of Isaac. Andrew, another son, settled in the town contemporaneously with his father and brother, and located near by. His son, Isaac, is now one of the oldest residents of the town.

Benjamin Russell came from Westchester County just after the close of the Revolutionary war. During that eventful struggle he was falsely suspected of being a Tory, and was obliged to sell his farm and go to Long Island. After the close of the war he bought his farm back. He soon after came to Plattekill and established himself where Henry L. Brown now lives, in the south part of the town. He was twice married, and had four children by each union. His first wife's children were Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Susan; his second's, James, Benjamin, Hannah, and Betsey. All settled in town. Henry Jones' wife, Anna, is a daughter of James. Henry L. Brown married James' granddaughter. Beriah Hartshorn came from Westchester County about the same time as the Garrisons, and located where Barick Birdsell lives. He brought five children with him, viz.: Joseph, David H., Josiah, Lucy, and Julia. Andrew, son of Joseph, resides in Newburgh. Daniel W. and Isaac reside in Plattekill. Isaac and Jacob Brown came from Peekskill soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and both settled on "the Patent" in the south part of the town. That whole section was then known as Freetown. Isaac married Rachel Lockwood and had seven children, Anna, Hannah, Mary, David, Henry L., Benjamin, and Sarah. Henry L. was born Jan. 13, 1802, and has always resided in town. Mary became the wife of William Garrison. Jacob Brown married Betsey Trout, and had five children, viz.: David, John, Mary, James, and Eliza. The latter is his only living descendant in town.

Other early settlers in the south part of the town were Justus Cooley, Adam Griffin, Zophia Green, who built the grist-mill owned by John B. Gerow at the valley, Allen Higgins, Uriah Drake, Jonathan Tabor, Josiah Brundage, Daniel Hunt, Abraham Strickland, and Lemuel Light. Adam Griffin located where his grandson Harvey resides. A granddaughter is the wife of Richard Garrison. Jonathan Taber lived where James Birdsell resides. Abraham Strickland settled early where David Ward lives. Lemuel Light located where Aaron Raymond now resides. A daughter,

Elizabeth, married Henry Clapp. Mr. Light's descendants are still to be found in town. One married Daniel Gerow. Daniel Hunt located a mile west of the valley, and had several sons and a family of seventeen children in all, of whom fifteen reached adult years. His oldest son removed to Herkimer Co., N. Y. Other sons were William, James, Daniel, Stephen, and John, a physician. His granddaughter, Maria, daughter of James, resides in town, and occupies the old homestead. William, son of Daniel, lives in the neighboring town of Montgomery. One daughter married Dr. Perry, a physician of New York, and another Col. Alexander Ross. Newman Reynolds came from Westchester County soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and was then about thirty years of age. He brought his wife, Sarah, with him, and had children born in town,—Henry, Elijah, Sarah, Mahala, Isaac, Enos, and Newman. Mr. Reynolds lived about two miles west of the valley. Henry died in 1868, aged over seventy-five. James L. resides in town. A number of the other children are still living. Elijah resides in Greenfield, this county. Isaac and Enos live in Marlborough. Newman resides in the town of Shawangunk. Maria is Fowler Green's wife at Newburgh.

The Thompson family located at an early day two miles west of the valley, on property now owned by the Hait family. The head of the family was a Baptist preacher, and in compliance with the Divine injunction to "increase and multiply," he contributed twenty children to the world of flesh. Charles Thompson is still a resident of the town. Zephaniah Birdsell settled about two miles southwest of the valley at an early day, and near where his grandsons, Samuel and Albert, occupy lands. Mr. Birdsell subsequently removed to the State of Ohio, and died there. Gideon Birdsell, a son of Zephaniah, lives in town a portion of the time. The Dusenberre family settled early about half a mile south of the village of Modena. Dr. Dusenberre was the head of the family, and was killed by the kick of a horse. He had a number of children, among whom were Theodore, Samuel, and several daughters. One daughter became the wife of John Hait, another of Abram Woolly, another of Nathaniel Barnes, and another married a Pratt. The Nottingham family lived near the Dusenberres, and occupied a large farm. A daughter married Richard Cole.

John Bodine settled in the town at an early day about a mile west of the valley, where his grandchildren still own. His sons were John, Henry, Peter, Levi, and Isaac, all of whom settled near by. Henry became the father of Col. John Bodine, who was a prominent member of the American team in the International Rifle Shooting Matches of recent date. He is known by the sobriquet of "Old Reliable." A daughter of Peter is the wife of Harvey Griffin. Adeline, a daughter of Levi, lives in town a part of the time. In the northeast part of the town the Hait family came in as early as any. Daniel Gregory, Benjamin Firman, and Jabez Hull also came from Westchester County at an early day. Daniel, William, Jehiel, and Stephen G. Seymour were also early settlers in the east part of the town, and the Everitt, Deyo, Griggs, and Church families were among other early and prominent families.

In 1786, Israel Hait came from Bedford, Westchester

Co. He was born Nov. 18, 1733, at Bedford, and was a son of Jonas and Sarah Hait of that place. He brought with him a family of eight children and his wife, Joanna. The children were Israel, Abijah, James, Jeninia, John, Amos, Hannah, and Huldah. In 1790 another son, Thaddeus, came and settled in the town. He resided at Ballston Spa Saratoga Co., from 1786 to 1790. Israel Hait located where his son Israel afterwards resided. All of his children located in town, and are quite immmerously represented. John R. Hait is a son of John Hait, and a resident of the town. Amos, son of Amos, resides in town. Rachel, a daughter, is the wife of Charles Gee. Daniel Hait, son of Amos, passed his life in town. James H., Ira, William S., and Hiram G., his sons, all reside in town. Huldah, a daughter, married James T. Ellis, and lives at Clintondale.

Thaddeus Hait married Rachel Holmes, of Bedford. He had three children who attained ages of maturity, John, Ira, and a daughter, Rachel. John, born in Bedford, 1788, married Elizabeth Dusenberre, and had two children that grew up. Thaddeus Hait is a prominent and influential citizen of the town. Rebecca is the wife of George Everitt, and a resident of the town. Rachel J., wife of Oscar Hasbrouck, is a resident of the town, and a daughter of Ira Hait. Rachel married David Elting, and has one son, a resident of the town, Ira H. Elting.

When the Hait family first settled in the northeast part of the town, no improvements had been made in that locality, and a dense forest covered the land. It was this fact that attracted Thaddeus Hait to the town. He was a tanner by trade, and found here the abundant supply of bark which he sought. He erected a tannery in what is now a portion of Thaddeus Hait's garden, carried on tanning a number of years, and was succeeded by his son John.

Perhaps it would be well to mention in this connection a few of the later settlers of the town.

Aaron Raymond came from near Litchfield, Conn., in the year 1820, and engaged in school-teaching and store-keeping. He had an early store at "the Flint," or New Hurley. He married Eliza Clapp, and settled finally on the old Light homestead, which has already been mentioned. Here Mr. Raymond still resides, at the advanced age of eighty years.

David Osborn was one of the earliest of more recent settlers, and located about a mile and a half west of the valley. He had a large family, among whom were James, Robert, and David, but the family did not remain permanently in town.

The Drake family lived quite early near Osborn's, but subsequently removed to Ithaca.

Peter Dougherty was another early settler of the town, and lived two miles west of the valley. Robert and Marcus were sons, of whom the latter, a physician, engaged in practice in Marlborough. Two of his four daughters reside on the old homestead.

John B. Morrison came from Vermont quite early, and settled near by. He engaged chiefly in school-teaching and had several sons.

Abram Smith and Nathaniel, his son, settled quite early about two miles west of the valley. A grandson of the latter resides in town.

David Sherwood settled quite early two miles west of the valley. A daughter married Hait Gee, and resides in town.

Caleb Birch settled quite early in the southwest part of the town, near the Newburgh line. His sons were Pulaski, Marcus, and Montgomery. Marcus owns the home-farm, but resides in Shawangunk.

The Easterly family came in quite early, and settled near New Hurley. John, Abram, and Peter were sons. Linus, son of Abraham, occupies the old place.

Harmonus Terwilliger settled near by at an early day, and had sons and daughters. His grandson, Daniel, resides in town.

Abram Ostrander settled in the west part of the town, near New Hurley. His son, Hait, now occupies the home-farm. Reuben Ostrander was also quite an early settler. A son, John, resides at Modena. A daughter became the wife of Peter Bodine.

William Relyea and family were early residents of the west part of the town. Wallace, son of William and grandson of the first William, occupies the land.

Daniel Olsdorff lived early in the extreme west end of the town. Bogardus Olsdorff is now a resident of the town.

John, Richard, Alexander, and Ware Cole were early residents of Modena. The former was a lawyer, and practiced his profession for many years. William, another brother, lived at Hurley.

John C. and Richard Brodhead were early and prominent settlers at Modena. The former became a member of Congress, and was at one time sheriff of Ulster County. Another brother was a lawyer at Utica, and still another was a physician, and passed his life in town.

Jacob Westbrook settled quite early about a mile and a half west of Modena. He married a Lefevre and had children,—Andrew, Jonathan, James, Du Bois Jr., Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, and Abram. The family is not now represented in town.

Near the Hait families Daniel Gregory settled. He had a son Milton, whose son became a Methodist minister. A grandson of Daniel Gregory, bearing the same name, lives in town.

The Coutant family settled early in the northeast part of the town.

Other facts of great interest relating to the town will be found mentioned in the history of the mother-town of Marlborough.

TAVERNS.

Tavern-keeping in the times of our forefathers was more largely engaged in than now. Nearly every prominent farmer's house was in one sense a "tavern," around whose fireside the people of the locality congregated, exchanging the gossip and news of the day, and indulging in the "flip" and other mysterious liquid potations of the day. The records of the town show that early tavern licenses were granted as follows by the town:

Inns.—1802, Chilleab Palmer, Robinson Penny, Heaman Hatch, Thomas Mott, Robert Gilmore; 1804, Nathaniel Union, David Husburn, Daniel Olsdorff, Solomon Ostrander, Benjamin Ostrander, John Warner, Robinson

Penny, Ferdinand Griggs, Joseph Carpenter, William Buchanan, Robert Gilmore, William Ostrander; 1805, Daniel Olsdorff, Simon Olsdorff; 1806, John R. Drake; 1809, John Thomas, Jeremiah Howell, Joseph S. Penny; 1819, Daniel Hunt, Isaac Winn, Jesper Cropsey, David Osborn; 1823, Harvey H. Gregory, Daniel Hunt, Jesper Cropsey, Patrick Hogan, David Osborne, and David Terpening.

The early tavern-keepers in the "valley" were Daniel Hunt, Jesper Cropsey, and Henry Snyder. Robinson and James Penny also combined the business of store- and tavern-keeping at that point. At Modena, Mr. Seymour, Thomas Clark, Anthony Crispel, Benjamin Smetes, — Carew, and — McMullen have been among the keepers of public-houses. In 1872, Andrew B. Decker took the Modena Hotel, and kept it for four years. He was followed by Dubois Dupuy for two years, and then again resumed charge, and is the proprietor in 1880. Another hotel at Modena has been kept by Abner Dubois, Francis Kain, Theodore Dubois, and others. At New Hurley a hotel was kept quite early in the century by Isaac Fowler, and has been kept by various parties since until a recent period.

STORES.

The stores or trading-places that were licensed by the town up to the year 1820 were as follows. It will be seen, by reference to the list of taverns licensed, that a number of the parties carried on the double business of store- and tavern-keeping.

1802, John Warner, James and Daniel Sands; 1805, Daniel Olsdorff, Solomon Ostrander, Simon Olsdorff; 1806, John R. Drake; 1809, Robinson Penny; 1819, Jesper Cropsey, Robert R. Underhill.

William Welch was the keeper of an early store where Daniel Martin's shed now stands, in the south part of the town. James Bloomer, Jesper Cropsey, and Daniel Hunt were also early traders at that point. Daniel Martin is in trade there now. In the same section George and Philip Ronk, James Phillips, and John L. Gerow have been in trade, and Robinson and Penney had an early store and tavern there.

A number of important stores have existed at Modena. The principal traders there have been John C. and Richard Brodhead and Abraham A. Deyo,—most of the time in partnership.—Abner Dubois, Robert I. Everitt, Martin Esterly, William P. Storms, Christopher Constable, Philip Dusenberre, and Joseph A. Deyo. The earliest stores at Clintondale have been kept by Harvey Palmer and William B. Roberts. George Hull, with whom John J. Hull was for a time associated, has been in trade at this point for the past decade. Erastus Andrews is in trade in the old Palmer store.

PHYSICIANS.

Quite a large number of physicians have engaged in practice in the town. Dr. Jonathan Bailey was one of the first, and practiced at the opening of the century. He lived in the south part of the town. Other physicians in this section of Plattekill have been Dr. Joshua Garrison, Dr. Carmer, Dr. John Hunt, Dr. Charles Drake, Dr. Uriah Drake, Dr. John B. Sherwood, and Dr. Chase. Dr. Hiram

Howland has been in practice at the valley for a few years past. At Modena and in that neighborhood Dr. William Dusenberrie, from Rockland County, was early in practice. Other physicians of prominence at that point have been Dr. Brodhead, Dr. Everitt, Dr. Everitt Hasbrouck, Dr. Stephen Gerow, Dr. Maurice Wurtz, Dr. Theodore Mils-paugh, Dr. Terry, Dr. Harry P. Chase, and at the present time Dr. E. A. Hespen.

LAWYERS.

The legal profession has had numerically a small representation in the town. John Cole, Esq., engaged in practice at Modena early in the century, and for many years was an influential and prominent citizen. His influence only went out with his life. Oscar Noyes and Amos P. Catlan, Esqs., were also in practice in the town for a time.

HIGHWAYS.

The highways of the town were at first of a very rude and oftentimes impassable character. The description of the early roads contained in the town records is so indefinite, and the monuments by which they are bounded and defined are so perishable, that no satisfactory account of their location can be given. A sample of this description is contained in the following vote: "April 2, 1804, Five Pound voted to defray the cost of a Rhoad between Daniel Hunt and Abraham Strickland."

One of the first roads laid out and used in the town was that from Modena to Newburgh. The turnpike from Milton to Tuttle-town passes through the north part of the town, and the Newburgh turnpike touches a small portion of the southern section of the town. The roads of the town are generally of a good character and well worked.

V.—PROMINENT MEN.

Of those who have been specially prominent in the town, and who have achieved political preferment and honors, a brief mention should be made. Perhaps the principal of these has been Hon. John C. Brodhead, for many years an influential and prominent citizen of the town. He was sheriff of Ulster County in the year 1825, represented the Seventh Congressional District in the National Congress in 1831-33 and 1837-39, and was elected treasurer of Ulster County in the year 1866. John Everitt was sheriff of the county in 1834. David L. Barnard represented the county in the State Legislature in the year 1840. Hon. Abraham A. Deyo represented the Second Senatorial District of the State in the years 1843-46. Dr. Maurice Wurtz, then a resident of the town, was sheriff of the county in the year 1855.

VI.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The town of Plattekill was formed from Marlborough, by act of the Legislature, passed March 21, 1800. A portion of the town of Shawangunk was annexed April 3, 1846, but was restored March 28, 1848. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Robert Gilmore, on the first "Tuesday and the first day of April, 1800," agreeably to the act of the Legislature. The following were the officers chosen: Supervisor, David Ostrander; Town Clerk, Daniel Everitt; Commissioners, Samuel Baldwin, William

Drake, Jabez Close; Assessors, Peter Easterly, James Ross, Thaddeus Hait; Overseers of the Poor, Jonathan Bailey, Peter Easterly; Constables, Robert Gilmore, Cornelius Polhemus; Collector, Robert Gilmore. The following "pathmasters" were chosen at the same meeting; Coonradt Stuart, James Owens, George Fordham, John Townsend, Joseph Clearwater, Jehiel Seymour, John Gee, Uriah Drake, William Drake, Joseph Clapp, William Cotant, Stephen Seymour, Oliver Garow, Simon Ralyea, Daniel Cornel, John Bodine, Peter Daley, William Ralyea, Stephen Fowler, Jacob Brown, Jeremiah Elleys, John Barber, Solomon Warring, Jr., Samuel Ains, William Gerow, Stephen Nottingham, Adam Baker, Daniel Lawrence. Joseph Clapp, Samuel Baldwin, and Charles Wooley were chosen commissioners of schools.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

"April 1, 1800.—Voted, That Stephen Nottingham and Samuel Baldwin have a Reasonable Reward to Superintend the Running the Division Line Between the Town of Plattekill and Marlborough.

"Voted, That the Town clerk shall Git a Book to Enter the Records of the said Town.

"Swine Not to be Commoners or Run at Large without Being Sufficiently Yoked and Ringed."

"Runes not to Run at Large after the First Day of September Till the first of November in the same year, and If any Ram found at Large out of the Owner's Enclosure, and from the owner's Flock, the owner shall forfeit and pay the Sum of One Dollar for Every such offence."

"£60 voted for the support of the poor."

CIVIL LIST.

The following have been the principal officers of the town since the act of incorporation. The justices of the peace are only given since their election by the town:

SUPERVISORS.

1800-3, David Ostrander; 1804-8, Stephen Nottingham; 1809-11, Robert Gilmore; 1812, Andrew Garrison; 1813, Beriah Harts-horn; 1814-16, Andrew Garrison; 1817-22, John Hait; 1823-24, John C. Brodhead; 1825-26, Joshua Garrison; 1827-30, John Everitt; 1831, William Garrison; 1832-34, John Everitt; 1835-38, Abraham A. Deyo; 1839, John Everitt; 1841-42, Abraham A. Deyo; 1843-44, Josiah Lefevre; 1845-46, John B. Morrison; 1847, A. G. Munson; 1848-49, Timothy Seymour; 1850, Robert I. Everitt; 1851-52, Oscar Hasbrouck; 1853-54, Thad-deus Hait; 1855-57, Thomas H. Skidmore; 1858-59, Ira H. Elling; 1860-72, Thaddeus Hait; 1873, John B. Gerow; 1874, John J. Hait; 1875, John B. Gerow; 1876, Richard Garrison; 1877-78, John J. Hait; 1879, John B. Gerow.

TOWN CLERKS.

1800, Daniel Everitt; 1801-3, James Sands, Jr.; 1803-5, Robinson Penny; 1806, Thaddeus Hait; 1807-12, Robinson Penny; 1813, Benjamin Ostrander; 1814-18, Robinson Penny; 1819-22, Denton Garrison; 1823, Daniel Reynolds; 1824, Daniel A. Garrison; 1825-26, Jesper Cropsey; 1827-28, Aaron Raymond; 1829-30, Thomas Clark; 1831-34, Peter J. Coutant; 1835, Peter Bodine; 1836, Charles Frost; 1838, Peter J. Coutant; 1839, Levi Bodine; 1840, Peter J. Coutant; 1841, Levi Bodine; 1842-44, Hiram Gee; 1845, Johannis Alsdorff; 1846, Robert S. Everitt; 1847, William B. Alsdorff; 1848, Ernestus Andrus, Daniel Everitt; 1849, Levi Bodine; 1850, David M. Wygant; 1851, Henry Deyo; 1852, Ambrose Smith; 1853-54, Robert I. Everitt; 1855-56, Isaac T. Garrison; 1857, Daniel L. Everitt; 1858-59, Ira H. Elling; 1860, James H. Coutant; 1861, Stephen W. Gerow; 1862-66, Daniel L. Everitt; 1867-68, Everitt Hasbrouck; 1869, John J. Hull; 1870-71, John W. Jennings; 1872, William P. Storms; 1873-74, John J. Hull; 1875, Harry P. Chase; 1876-78, Philip Dusenberrie; 1879, Philip Dusenberrie, Andrew B. Decker.



JOHN THORN.

John Thorn was born in the town of Plattekill, Ulster Co., N. Y., May 22, 1800, the eldest child of Nathaniel and Charity Thorn. The family have belonged to the Orthodox Society of Friends for many generations. His grandfather, Elnathan Thorn, was a native of Westchester Co., N. Y. He married Martha Weeks of the same county. They raised a family of seven children,—Thomas, John, Elnathan, Nathaniel, Lydia, Phoebe, and Sarah. His father, Nathaniel Thorn, was born in Westchester, 1784. His eldest brother, Thomas, first came to Plattekill, and purchased a small farm near Clintondale, now a village in that town, which he subsequently sold to Nathaniel, upon which the latter settled. He married Charity Cornell, daughter of William and Esther Cornell, a short time after moving to Plattekill. They had eight children, viz : John, William C., Esther C., Sarah, Elnathan, Stephen, Solomon, and Nathaniel.

The four youngest were not married and are deceased. William C. and Esther C. are both married, and are residents of the town of Plattekill. The latter is the wife of Abraham Weeks, and has for many years been an acknowledged minister in the Society of Friends, and has traveled extensively in that capacity through the United States and the Canadas.

Sarah, a maiden lady, resides with her brother John. Nathaniel Thorn died Dec. 14, 1857; his wife March 6, 1858.

John Thorn received his education in the district school. At the early age of fourteen he commenced the business of peddling the products of his father's farm at Poughkeepsie, and was for several years thus employed.

His mind naturally took a speculative turn, but in all his business ventures he has shown rare tact and good judgment, and in consequence has been almost uniformly successful in whatever enterprise he engaged. In April, 1830, he went to New York City, where, for about two years, he was employed by his uncle, William H. Cornell, in the manufacture of "Cornell's Patent Overshoe," during which time he also, on his own account, carried on quite an extensive trade in apples in the New York market, shipping a portion of them to England, which proved a successful venture. For one year thereafter, in company with his uncle, Oliver Smith, he engaged in getting out ship timber for the New York shipyards.

Having made an arrangement with his uncle, by paying him a royalty upon the patent, he commenced at Clintondale the manufacture of the "Waterproof Patent Overshoe,"

which business he followed for thirteen years, and proved a financial success. In the sale of these goods he traveled extensively through the States of New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

He married, Oct. 9, 1833, Hannah P., daughter of Adonijah and Huldah (Nye) Lewis. Mrs. Thorn was born in Plattekill, June 14, 1810. The next year after marriage he built and occupied the house in Clintondale now owned by M. Moore, where he lived until 1846. About this time, on account of injury to his health occasioned by the use of turpentine in his business, he sold out his manufacturing interest and engaged in farming, which business he since has for the most part followed. In 1860 he purchased the Jeremiah Relyea farm, which, with subsequent purchases, embraced two hundred and eighteen acres. Upon the opening of the Modena and Highland turnpike, about 1870, which passed through these lands, it brought them into the market at profitable rates. They were especially adapted to the culture of small fruits, and many lots varying from one to twenty acres have been sold, upon which homes have been built and rich fruit-fields planted. Mr. Thorn took great interest in the construction of the turnpike, subscribing liberally towards its stock, and standing by the enterprise until completed.

In company with William Rowe he furnished a large amount of material for the Wallkill Valley and Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroads. During his farm life he has dealt quite extensively in cattle.

The last five years Mr. Thorn has withdrawn from active business. In politics he has been a Whig and Republican. Both himself and wife are members of the Society of Orthodox Friends at Clintondale. They have had eight children, viz : William Henry and Leonard Lewis (twins), Charity, John J., Solomon P., Huldah C., Hannah E., and Nathaniel A.

John J., born March 3, 1842, died June 11, 1865, was a young man of much worth.

Solomon P., born Jan. 1, 1845, married Catherine M. Hasbrouck, March 31, 1868, lives in the same house with his father, carries on the farm, and is quite extensively engaged in the culture of fruit. They have two children, John R. and Lewis.

Huldah C., wife of H. W. Sutton, to whom she was married Nov. 28, 1866. Mr. Sutton is a carriage-maker and underaker at Clintondale. They have one child living, John H.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1820, Milton S. Gregory; 1831, Daniel A. Garrison, Richard Burge; 1832, Aaron Raymond; 1833, George Sparks, James Brown; 1834, James Brown; 1835, William L. Jennings; 1836, Richard Garrison, Peter Bodine; 1837, Richard Garrison; 1838, John Lambert; 1839, William L. Jennings; 1840, Harvey Palmer; 1841, Richard Garrison; 1842, John Lambert; 1843, William L. Jennings, Abner Wood; 1844, Jacob P. Post; 1845, Abner Wood; 1846, Stephen Riker; 1847, William L. Jennings, Daniel Everitt; 1848, James Hall; 1849, James H. Brown; 1850, John Lambert; 1851, Isaac Fowler; 1852, James Hall; 1853, James H. Brown; 1854, John Lambert; 1855, Isaac Fowler; 1856, Luther Lefevre; 1857, James H. Brown; 1858, John Lambert; 1859, Isaac Fowler; 1860, Luther Lefevre; 1861, James Hall; 1862, John Lambert; 1863, Isaac Fowler; 1864, James Brown; 1865, Reuben B. Heaton; 1866, William A. Hunt; 1867, John Constable; 1868, James Brown; 1869, Reuben B. Heaton; 1870, Francis Garrison; 1871, John Constable; 1872, James Brown; 1873, Reuben B. Heaton; 1874, Francis Garrison, James H. Contant; 1875, John W. Jennings; 1876, James H. Contant; 1877, John J. Hall; 1878, Francis Garrison; 1879, Theodore Dusenberry.

STATISTICAL.

According to the census of 1875, there were 393 dwelling-houses in the town, having a total value of \$303,290. The cash valuation of farms was \$1,445,925, and of farm-buildings, \$163,275.

VII.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

There are no extensive villages in Plattekill. In the southern portion of the town is located the settlement known as

PLATTEKILL,

and a post-office is established there. It is more frequently known as Pleasant Valley, or the "valley." The principal portion of the settlement is at the crossing of two roads, where are a store, a blacksmith-shop, and near by a Methodist church. Half a mile south is a Friends' meeting-house, a blacksmith-shop, and a grist-mill. This is an old section of the town, and where many of the first settlers located themselves. The post-office was created about the year 1850. Among the incumbents of the office of postmaster have been Daniel Hunt, James Hunt, Aaron Raymond, and Dr. Drake. John Gerow is the present postmaster.

MODENA.

The village of Modena lies in the northwest part of the town, and has always been an influential locality in the town. Here, or near here, resided Abraham A. Deyo, John C. and Richard Bradhead, John Cole, Esq., Abraham Van Orden, the Elting, Church, Everitt, Seymour, Contant, and Hasbrouck families, Daniel L. and John Terwilliger, and other leading and influential people. It comprises a hotel, store, Methodist Episcopal church and parsonage, several shops devoted to the mechanic arts, and a number of dwelling-houses. The post-office was established nearly half a century ago. Samuel Church was postmaster for some time. John B. Deyo has filled the position for nearly ten years.

CLINTONDALE

is a post-village lying in the northeast corner of the town, a part being in the town of Lloyd. Here are two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Friends), two general stores, a blacksmith-shop, a wagon-shop, and about twenty dwellings.

The earliest and most influential families in and around this locality have been those of Daniel Gregory, Benjamin Firman, Jabez Hull, Daniel, William, and Stephen G. Seymour, Adna Heaton, Jacob Heaton, Benjamin Roberts, Haydock Carpenter, and Peter J. Contant. The post-office was established a score of years ago. One of the first postmasters was William B. Roberts. John J. Hall is the present incumbent of the office.

THE FLINT

is the name bestowed on a small settlement in the southwest corner of the town, near New Hurley. At some periods it has been quite an active little place.

VIII.—SCHOOLS.

These useful and important factors in the development of every community were early established in Plattekill. At first they were of a domestic character altogether, the most intelligent and best educated of the new settlers "setting up" school in his own home. Gradually the district system began to prevail, and since that time the cause of education in the town has been conducted in a systematic and regular manner.

One of the earliest schools in the southern portion of Plattekill was that kept by Daniel Reynolds in a part of the house where Zeba Quinby now resides. School was also early taught in the old Baptist church building. David M. Wygant, Aaron Raymond, and John B. Morrison were among the early teachers. Since its incorporation regular appropriations have been made by the town for the support of the schools. This amount in the year 1813 was \$100. There are now ten school districts.

IX.—RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF NEW HURLEY.

On Sept. 29, 1767, the first formal application was made to the church and Consistory of Shawangunk for permission to erect an edifice and form a church somewhere on the east bank of the Wallkill. The reasons assigned for this movement were "that communicants were increased and the families becoming large, so that all could not go to Shawangunk, and fearing that other sects might creep in to the hurt and injury of our Low Dutch Church in this region," and, in addition to this, they added, there were many other reasons and necessities why the gospel should be preached in this section.

The church at Shawangunk promised to return answer after they should have received more light and knowledge with reference to the effect which such a change would have upon their church, and on April 5, 1768, returned the following answer:

"This is our brotherly reply, viz.: 'We cannot conceive how we can grant your request to establish a church in your community without danger of causing a scandalous reproach and defection, which, perhaps, in a future time may be irreparable. Also it is the opinion of men of understanding and conversant with such matters, brethren, that we cannot grant your request until God in his providence shall open the door so that the same may be done in a Christian manner. This is our friendly, brotherly counsel to you, brethren, that you should patiently be content and be instructed with the present constitution and Divine arrangement.'"

house on Green (later of John H. Jansen) was occupied by Dr. Vanderlyn, a brother of the artist. The opposite corner, now occupied by Miss Ann Burhans, was the home of David Delemater, whose daughter became Mrs. Egbert Jansen.

Returning easterly along Main Street on its southerly side, the corner house of Mr. Pine was then the residence of Mr. John C. Wynkoop, a lawyer and grandfather of Mr. F. S. Wynkoop of the present day.

Crossing Wall Street, on the corner where the brick church stands was the parsonage, occupied at the time of which we are writing by Dominie Doll, a short, stont German, who had been educated in the Dutch Church. His daughter, Ann, married Judge James Vanderpoel, of Kinderhook, who came here to take the position of usher or assistant teacher in the academy. Mrs. Ann Vanderpoel afterwards became the mother of the wife of John Van Buren, son of the President.

There was a frame house where the parsonage now stands, occupied by another Conrad Elmendorf, who was called "Kreppel Coon" on account of his lameness.

Mr. Hamblin's house, on the corner of Fair Street, was the only brick house in town, and was occupied by William Copp, printer of the *Farmers' Register*, the first paper issued in this county.* He was afterwards associated with Samuel Freer in the publication of the *Rising Star*, the second paper in the county.

Between this point and East Front Street was a small office, occupied afterwards by Messrs. Ruggles & Hasbrouck.

Southerly, down East Front Street, there were no buildings on the west side, on all the property now occupied by Messrs. Cornelius and J. S. Burhans, except the barns of James Hasbrouck, son of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck.

Turning westerly into Pearl Street, the frame house of Thomas G. Van Steenberg, now occupied by Mr. Winter, was then the residence of a merchant named Horsford.

Still westerly, on the corner of Fair and Pearl Streets, was an old cellar, the remains of a building belonging to the Molly Elmendorf property, and which, following the fate of the principal mansion, had been left to moulder into ruin. Over this was afterwards erected the first Methodist Episcopal church, an inconsiderable frame building, the predecessor of the present brick edifice.

On the northwest corner of Pearl and Fair Streets were the ruins of Judge Wynkoop's house, burned by the British, which was subsequently reconstructed by Conrad Edmundus Elmendorf, purchased by Mr. Severyn Bruyn, and now in the occupation of his family.

Next there is a small stone house, then occupied by Thomas Houghtaling. Crossing Wall Street and going westerly, there was no house until you came to the corner of Green, where Mrs. Katrine Jansen kept a students' boarding-house, having among others as her guests the Livingstons and John C. Spencer during their attendance at the academy.

Returning along the southern side of Pearl Street, on the

opposite corner to Katrine Jansen's, was an old frame building where lived William Marius Groen.

The house at the corner of Wall and Pearl was built by Benjamin Welch, the father of Benjamin Welch, Jr., afterwards treasurer and commissary-general of this State, a gentleman of large literary acquirements, who passed the last years of his life in active duty during the war, and died from disease contracted in the service.

The next house, on the corner of Wall and Pearl, was the residence of Teunis Swart for a long period, and for some time under Dr. Gosman, the faithful precentor of the church. Teunis was not often disconcerted at any emergency in the performance of his duty, but on one occasion his courage received a severe test. Dominie Doll gave out the 119th Psalm to be sung, and then resumed his seat without stating what part of the Psalm was to be used. Teunis looked despairingly at the congregation, and then imploringly at the pulpit, but no help came from either. He still hesitated in the presence of the mighty task before him, and heaved a long sigh which was distinctly audible throughout the church.

Mr. Dominie was lost in reflection or prayer, and Teunis at last deliberately took off his coat, which he slowly folded and hung over the back of the clerk's desk. With another heavy sigh he proceeded manfully to sing through the entire 119th Psalm, until Dominie Doll's attention was happily arrested and the error corrected, to the relief of the congregation and Teunis, who devoutly believed that his time had come.

At the corner of Pearl and Fair Streets lived Peter Newkirk, in the house which is now the parsonage of the Second Reformed Church. This gentleman was the father of Mrs. James D. Baldwin.

Next was the quaint old house of Mrs. Sabler, then occupied by Jesse Buell, and here he published the *Plebeian* (first issued in November, 1801) until he was called to Albany, in 1813, to edit the *Argus*.

Beyond were the first plains, and on their westerly side no building stood, and the only stone house on the southerly side of the first plains was that now belonging to the Presbyterian Church property, and then occupied by Dr. Abram Vosburgh.

Passing to Maiden Lane and going westerly along its north side is the stone house now of Miss Jackson, then of a Masten family, and from it there was nothing until the corner of Fair, where stood Evert Bogardus' tavern, which was the headquarters of the Federalists, the scene of many a public dinner and reception, the best-known public-house in the county for many years, and in which sat the convention which framed the first constitution of the State of New York.

Mrs. Sickles' house was then occupied by Solomon Hasbrouck, the village pedagogue, who taught school in the old building formerly opposite the Methodist church, where he was succeeded by Mr. Dederick.

At the corner of Maiden Lane and Wall was a house occupied by Joshua Du Bois, many years the court-crier. It is now gone, and the next of that date is Mr. Fowler's, then the home of Jambh McLane, on the corner of Maiden Lane and Green. He is remembered for once upon a time,

* The *New York Journal and Advertiser* had been published here for a few months before the burning of Kingston.

when the Woolverhookers invaded the territory of the Kinderhookers and attacked them, coming gallantly to the rescue of his own clan and routing the Woolverhookers by heaving a red-hot iron in their midst.

In the house now on the opposite corner lived Tobias Van Buren, the grandfather of the five brothers John, Tobias, Henry, Persen, and Isaac.

On the southeast corner of Maiden Lane and Wall there was a house occupied by two old ladies named Brink; the site now covered by the residences of Messrs. Johnson and Ridenour.

Next, and on the southwesterly corner of Maiden Lane and Fair, there was a small stone house occupied by Mr. Snyder, which in 1807 was taken down and rebuilt by Edward Eltinge, and afterwards purchased by Mr. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck. On the opposite corner was the rival public-house, the Republican headquarters, kept by Conrad Elmendorf, familiarly known as "Topper Conrad." This is now the residence of Gen. Van Buren.

The frame house of Mr. Teller, then of John Hitt, was not built until about 1814, and thence also there was nothing to the plains. Nor was St. James Street much occupied in those days. On it, indeed, there was a small frame house painted red, the home of Hendrich Crook. The American Hotel of later times occupies the same site.

The stone house farther westerly, still standing and opposite the furnace, was a homestead of the Masten family.

At the corner of East Front, where Mr. Charles Brodhead's house now stands, was the stone residence of John Van Keuren (brother of Lucas), who was born in the cellar of the old Van Keuren homestead, where his mother had fled while the English troops were firing the building over her head.

On the northeast corner of St. James and Wall lived a Du Bois, and opposite to him a Crook, and at the opposite corner of Wall lived Mrs. Katje Hermance. She sold small-beer and sponge-cake to the academy boys.

On the southeast corner was a stone house where the large frame one now stands, occupied by Mr. Hamilton, the father of Henry, who saved the Dutch church from fire, as already mentioned, and whose family subsequently removed to Twaalfskill.

Passing easterly, there was nothing to remark until you reached the Van Keuren house, and it is interesting to note its great antiquity by stating that it is known to have been occupied by the grandfather of old Lucas Van Keuren.

At the corner of Pine and St. James is the old Hough-taling homestead, still held by the family; and on the corner of East Front and St. James, Lucas Van Keuren bought a small frame house in 1805 of Maj. Swart, from which he rebuilt the present residence of Dr. Davis. In front of it was the only free well erected by the trustees of the town, and in the rear of Dr. Davis' house was the pound, opposite which lived the poundmaster, "Bill" Keutor, as he was familiarly known.

Returning now to North Front Street, and following Green on its right or westerly side, there is found the long stone house in which lived James Styles, the watchmaker.

Next was the house of Egbert Dumond, the first sheriff

of the county under the State organization, and afterwards re-elected in 1785,—the place in later times of Charles G. Cooper.

After that we reach the homestead of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, burned in 1775, when he removed to his East Front Street house. It was again rebuilt by the colonel after the war for his son Abraham, and by him conveyed to Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck, first judge of the county, in 1798.

Next is the house of Lucas Elmendorph, first judge of the county, in 1815, with its fine front, perhaps unrivaled in the county.

There was no house on this site before the war. It was built by Judge Elmendorph, and is said to have been the first house illuminated in Kingston, which occurred in 1798, on the occasion of his election to Congress.

Here in a room over his stable the post-office was kept for many years, and on the spot where the Ostrander barn of later times stands was the village school-house,—the same building afterwards removed to Fair Street, in the rear of Mr. Bruyn's.

Next is the handsome house of Jacob Tremper, father of Judge John Tremper, whose sister married Conrad Edmundus Elmendorph as his second wife and became the mother of Mrs. Jonathan D. Ostrander, by which means it passed into the hands of the Ostrander family.

Next is the old homestead of Dirk Wynkoop, first judge of the Common Pleas, in 1783.

Beyond Green on Pearl Street there are three old stone houses,—one so long the residence of William Van Aken, then of Cornelius Masten; another, of John Masten, occupied in later times by his daughter; and last, the well-known homestead of that devout man William H. Dederick.

There were three small stone houses beyond Judge Wynkoop's,—the first of Thomas Beekman, the second of Jacob Marinus Groen (now removed), and the third of Abraham Wynkoop, a part only of which remains, near Mrs. Bevier's.

The last stone house on Green Street is the large one built by Tobias Van Buren the elder.

Beginning again at North Front Street, and passing southerly along the east side of Green, there was a house of George Tappen, son of old Christopher Tappen, the county clerk, torn down to make way for the new school-house of District 11. On the corner of Green and John Streets lived Dr. Luke Kiersted, the leading physician of the place. Next, and on the opposite corner, was the homestead of Abraham Van Keuren, burned in 1775 by the same fire that destroyed Col. Hasbrouck's house, and rebuilt after the Revolution.

Then follows the large square mansion of John Tappen, occupying the corner of the triangle, which, by the way, is correctly laid down on the old map of 1695, given in this volume. Here John Tappen published the *Platbeem*, and the outline of the staircase ascending to the printing-room on the western exterior of the building can still be traced.

Having completed Green Street, we return next to the head of Crown Street at its junction with North Front. Going south on the east side, there was a small stone house, which is now a part of the Kingston Hotel, where lived Elizabeth Eltinge, an unmarried lady. Levi Jansen, sheriff

and Samuel Ostrander, for three years; and the proceedings were verified before Judge David Staples.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PLEASANT VALLEY WEST

was organized April 12, 1814, by the Rev. James I. Ostrom, with four members,—Benjamin Russell, Jonah W. Huff, Mary Huff, and Lucia Baxter.

Benjamin Russell and Jonah W. Huff were chosen and set apart to the office of ruling elders.

From this time to 1822, 26 were added to the church, mostly on confession of their faith; during which time there was no settled pastor, nor even stated supply, but it was occasionally supplied by different ministers of the Presbytery of North River. From 1822 to 1834 there were no additions, but several removals by death and otherwise, until it became almost extinct. On the 1st of April, 1834, the Rev. Leonard Johnson, of Marlborough, and the Rev. Isaac Beach, of New Paltz, held a protracted meeting, as the results of which nearly twenty were added to the church. From that time to 1841 there were various additions and removals, until it numbered 53.

The following are the stated supplies that have been employed since 1834: From April, 1834, to April, 1835, the Rev. Wm. J. McCord; from July, 1835, to May, 1837, the Rev. Mr. Tuckerman; from November, 1837, to November, 1838, Robert Laird; from November, 1838, to April, 1840, the Rev. Michael La Cret; from July, 1840, to April 2, 1843, the Rev. Sherman Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt became the regular pastor of the church on Oct. 5, 1841, and is the only pastor the church ever had. He was followed in 1844 by the Rev. S. Lockwood, as stated supply. In July, 1848, Rev. Charles Parker was chosen as supply for one year, being the last regularly-officiating minister of the church. For a long time the society used the meeting-house in the old burying-ground in common with the Baptists, but erected a church edifice of their own in 1838. They continued to hold meetings until the year 1868, when, owing to several causes, the principal of which was the proximity of the Methodist and Dutch Reformed churches, it began to decline, and finally suspended all sessional and other meetings.

A certificate incorporating this society was executed Feb. 17, 1813. At the meeting for organization Benjamin Russell was chairman, and Ezra Williamson clerk. The trustees chosen were Lemuel Leght, Richard Garrison, James Russell, Jonah W. Huff, Alexander Ross, Benjamin Russell. The paper was signed by the officers mentioned above, and verified before Judge David Staples.

A further incorporation was effected by a certificate dated Aug. 18, 1834. The instrument was executed by Aaron Raymond and William Garrison, inspectors of the election; witnessed by D. H. Hartshorn; sworn to before D. H. Hartshorn, commissioner of deeds; and the record attested by Jacob Snyder, clerk of the county. The trustees then chosen were Seth Terry, Henry Bodine, Aaron Raymond.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The leading denomination in the town at the present time is the Methodist Episcopal, there being no less than

four meeting-houses of that denomination in the town, presided over by three pastors.

The church in the south part of the town is in a flourishing and growing condition. No records are obtainable in the town to indicate the date of the establishment of Methodist worship at this point. It was first a link in a large circuit. It has been a separate charge for a great many years. The pastors of the church since 1863 have been: 1863, Rev. J. W. Smith; 1866, Rev. L. W. Pattison; 1869, Rev. M. M. Curtis; 1872, Rev. N. Tutill; 1873, Rev. Charles Palmer; 1875, Rev. Nelson Braze; 1878, Rev. Robert Kerr, the pastor in 1880. The church edifice was built about the year 1840, and, having undergone modification and repair, is a substantial and comely structure. The neat parsonage adjoining the church was built in the season of 1875-76. The valuation of church property is \$4000. The present membership of the church is 140; size of Sabbath-school, 135; Sabbath-school library, 400 volumes. The stewards of the church are Griggs Waring, Edwin Mitchell, Matthias Overfield, John Gerow, and J. C. Brushfield.

Three successive incorporations of this society appear on the records of the county, as follows: A certificate executed Dec. 7, 1846; Sylvanus Terwilliger and John Hoes presided at the meeting for organization. The trustees elected were John Hoes, Pulaski Birch, Sylvanus Terwilliger, Meigs Warring, Nathaniel M. Van Duser, Wm. C. Content, Edward Pickens. The instrument was verified before Stephen Riker, justice of the peace, and the record attested by Richard Keator, deputy clerk.

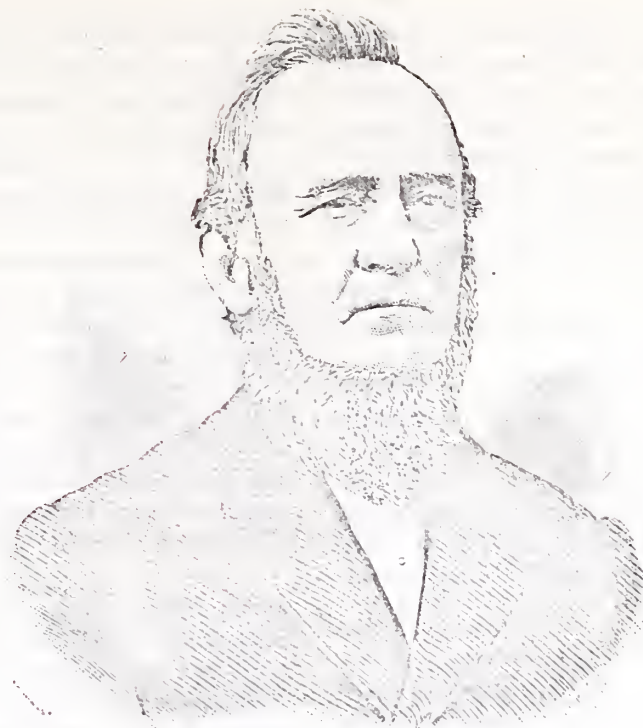
A certificate executed Jan. 29, 1859; Joseph H. Merritt and John Hoase were the presiding officers at the meeting for organization. The trustees elected were Sylvanus Terwilliger, Wm. J. Content, Griggs Waring, John Hoes, Josiah H. Merritt. The name of Daniel Hunt appears as witness upon the instrument, the verification before Judge Linderman, and the record was attested by J. D. Montanye, county clerk.

A third certificate of incorporation was executed July 6, 1875; Griggs Waring, John B. Gerow were inspectors of the election. The trustees chosen were Griggs Waring, John B. Gerow, Harvey Griffin, Isaac Wood, Richard C. Morten, Robert Lowery, Ebenezer Stevens, Francis Garrison, Henry Griffin. The instrument was verified before Francis Garrison, justice of the peace, and recorded Sept. 30, 1875.

MODENA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodism was introduced into this town about 1786 by Revs. Ezekiel Cooper and John McClusky. This section was then a part of a very large circuit extending into New Jersey. The first preaching-places are not known, but a stone school-house, still standing a little north of the village, was used for service a long time before the first church was built. The first church, then called the Plattekill Church, was erected in 1826, while Rev. Bradley Silleck was pastor. It stood on the east side of the road, half a mile south of the village, and near the present school-house.

Modena formed part of a large circuit, embracing New Paltz and New Paltz Landing, having seven preaching



Photo, by Lewis, Kingston.

JOHN B. GEROW.

John B. Gerow was born in the town of Plattekill, Ulster Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1827, the second child of Jacob C. and Jane T. (Thorn) Gerow. The family are of French origin. Three brothers, John, William, and Elias, came from Westchester Co., N. Y., and settled in the southern part of Plattekill. Elias, who was grandfather of John B., married Elizabeth Contant, and raised a family of nine children,—five sons and four daughters.

Jacob C. Gerow, his father, was born in Plattekill, April 2, 1802; married Jane T. Thorn, Feb. 5, 1824. The latter was born April 23, 1807. Their children were Mary B., born March 3, 1825, wife of Lewis Wygart, living in Newburg, N. Y.; John Bodine, subject of this sketch; Elizabeth G., born Sept. 21, 1830, wife of John Lansperry, living in Plattekill; Phebe Catherine, born Nov. 9, 1835, living in Plattekill.

His father, Jacob C., was a life-long farmer. In politics a Whig and Republican. He was a member of the Friends' Church at South Plattekill. He died Oct. 26, 1857, and is buried in the Friends' burial-ground.

His wife is still living with her son John B. The latter lived at home until he was twenty-five years of age. His education was received in the common school of Plattekill, by an attendance mainly during

the winter months. In 1852 he rented the farm of seventy-four acres, situated on the southern line of the town of Plattekill, including a grist-mill, which after three years he purchased. To this farm, by subsequent purchase, he has added twenty-five acres. He married, Oct. 20, 1858, Merilla Powell, daughter of Elias and Catherine (Thorn) Powell. Mrs. Gerow was born in the town of Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., April 23, 1840. Their children are Ellsworth P., born May 17, 1861, and Catherine J., born April 1, 1866. Both are living at home.

In politics Mr. Gerow has been identified with the Republican party, and is one of its most active and efficient members in the town. For twenty-one years he has served as assessor of the town of Plattekill, and has been elected its supervisor for the years 1873, '75, '79, and '80. For the last six years he has been postmaster of the Plattekill Post-Office. He has frequently served upon school committees. Both himself and wife have been members of the Plattekill Valley Methodist Episcopal Church for thirteen years. During that time he has been one of its trustees. The positions of public trust which, for so many years of his life, he has been called by his fellow-townsmen to fill, sufficiently attest the high estimation in which he is held.

places, until 1850, when the East Plattekill Church and Clintondale were set off with it under the name of the Plattekill Circuit. The membership before the division was 421; afterwards, 134, viz.: 84 at Modena, 43 at the East Church, and 6 at Clintondale.

The present church was built in 1855, while Rev. Charles Isham was pastor. It has been improved and repaired since, and is a commodious and substantial edifice.

The parsonage, which adjoins the church, has been occupied since 1856. The name of the charge was changed to Modena in 1856. The present membership is about 150. Trustees, Ira H. Elting, Andrew P. Limeburner, John W. Ostrander, Elisha O. Palmer, Oscar Hasbrouck, Sr., Daniel B. Gregory, and A. Hait Ostrander; Stewards, Elisha O. Palmer, John W. Ostrander, Oscar Hasbrouck, Sr., and A. Hait Ostrander. The Sunday-school is well conducted; total number in school, about 75. Elisha O. Palmer is the superintendent.

The succession of pastors is as follows: 1786, Ezekiel Cooper and John McCloskey; 1788, Jesse Lee and Aaron Hutchinson; 1803, Gideon R. Knowlton and John Crawford; 1811, William Jewett and E. Hibbard; 1824, Nicholas White; 1825-26, Bradley Silleck; 1827, Humphrey Humphreys and Eben Smith; 1828, H. Humphreys; 1829, E. Smith; 1830, Valentine Buck; 1831, Benjamin Griffin; 1832, H. Wing; 1833, E. Washburn, D. Wing, and David Webster; 1834, E. Washburn, J. D. McFarlan, and David Webster; 1835, J. W. Le Pever and M. M^a. Ferguson; 1836, C. Stillman, J. Shaw; 1837, Valentine Buck and M. Crawford; 1838, John C. Green and E. Crawford; 1839, E. C. Green and Eben Smith; 1840, Ira Ferris and R. K. Reynolds; 1841, Ira Ferris and M. D^c. Crawford; 1842, Edward Oldrin and Eli Westlake; 1843, Edward Oldrin and J. W. Lindsay; 1844, Thomas Newman and J. W. Lindsay; 1845, Thomas Newman and John Davy; 1846, C. W. Carpenter and John Reynolds; 1847, C. W. Carpenter and John K. Still; 1848-49, A. S. Lakin and J. C. Washburn; 1850-51, C. W. Carpenter; 1852-53, J. H. Romer; 1854-55, Chas. Isham; 1856-57, Uriah Messiter; 1858-59, Wm. Ostrander; 1860-61, William Stevens; 1862, Wm. Blake; 1863-64, M. Van Dusen; 1865-66, J. C. Hoyt; 1867-69, M. M. Curtis; 1870, A. Ostrander; 1871, John H. Lane; 1872-73, S. G. Keyser; 1874, J. G. Slater; 1875, D. H. Hamaburgh; 1876-78, W. W. Shaw; 1879, J. Ogden Kern.

EAST PLATTEKILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is three miles east of Modena. A class was formed as early as 1788, and regular preaching was kept up at the house of Aunt Huldah Hait, until the church was built. One of the first leaders was Daniel Ostrander, who afterwards became a very prominent minister. The church was erected in 1829. It was repaired and enlarged in 1871-72 through the efforts of Rev. J. H. Lane, pastor. The present membership is about 40.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CLINTONDALE.

This church was formed in 1872. The first trustees were Theron Deyo, David Gerald, George Siddell, J. J. Hull, William Kniffin, William Roe, Ira Terwilliger, D. W.

Schoonmaker, and Joseph Wardell. The first cost of the church building was \$1700; it has been improved since, at considerable expense. Its growth has been quite rapid, the membership numbering about 140.

Rev. J. Ogden Kerr and an assistant pastor are in charge of the Methodist Churches at Modena and Clintondale, and what is known as the "East Church," between the two,—nearly. These societies are in a flourishing and prosperous state.

THE WEST PLATTEKILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

executed a certificate of incorporation, July 27, 1854. Abraham H. Ostrander and James Brown were the inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Thomas H. Skidmore, Oscar Hasbrouck, Abraham H. Ostrander, Robert I. Everett, Ira H. Elting. The proceedings were verified before Isaac Fowler, justice of the peace, and the record attested March 2, 1855, by M. Sheldon, county clerk.

THE EAST PLATTEKILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY was incorporated April 14, 1856. William Fowler and William Seymour were the officers of the meeting. The trustees chosen were Milton S. Gregory, Josiah Seymour, William Fowler, Daniel B. Gregory, Amos Hart, Jr. The proceedings were verified before James H. Brown, justice of the peace, and the record attested May 23, 1856, by J. M. Schoonmaker, county clerk.

A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

has been established at Clintondale, and the building of a house of worship just begun in 1879. The movement manifests but little strength, and the time when the church edifice will be completed is somewhat uncertain.

X.—BURIAL PLACES.

There are several places of public burial in the town, a number of which are of considerable antiquity. In the south part of the town an ancient yard of this kind adjoins the Friends' meeting-house. It was probably first used and laid out soon after the formation of the society in that locality. At first, in conformity to the humble character of its founders, it was decorated with no head-stones, and even now contains but a few modest ones. Another yard of even greater antiquity lies near the school-house at Plattekill. It has been in use since the first settlement of the town, and a number of stones bear ancient dates. Another burying-ground adjoins the "East" Methodist church, in the north part of the town.

THE MODENA RURAL CEMETERY

is situated about one-fourth of a mile north of the village of that name. It is beautifully laid out, and contains 8½ acres of land. It is regularly incorporated under the general laws of the State, and is controlled and managed by an association, of which Thaddeus Hait is president, John B. Deyo vice-president, George T. Seymour secretary, and Oscar Hasbrouck treasurer. The trustees of the association are Thaddeus Hait, George T. Seymour, Oscar Hasbrouck, George Everitt, Joseph Limeburner, O. B. Church, John B. Deyo, Ira H. Elting, and John Van Orden. It was dedicated in July, 1870, and cost about \$3300.

The association was formed June 26, 1869, Timothy Seymour, chairman of the meeting, and Ira H. Elting secretary. The trustees chosen were Timothy Seymour, Ira H. Elting, John B. Deyo, Oscar Hasbrouck, Thaddeus Hait, George Everitt, Samuel Church, Joseph Limeburner, John W. Orden. Verified before James Brown, justice of the peace, and recorded June 29, 1869.

PLATTEKILL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This association executed a certificate of incorporation Nov. 3, 1862. The chairman of the meeting was Aaron Carle, the secretary Charles S. Dederick; the trustees chosen were Philo Snyder, Levi Carle, Charles Van Keuren, Sebastian Place, Charles S. Dederick, and Peter Snyder. The instrument was verified before Judge Brodhead, and recorded Nov. 4, 1862.

UNION CEMETERY ASSOCIATION OF PLATTEKILL.

This association perfected an organization March 7, 1870. Charles Brink was chairman of the meeting, and P. Henry Brink secretary; the trustees chosen were P. Henry Brink, Wellington Wallace, George F. Carle, Peter Schoonmaker, Charles Brink, Jacob H. Cunyes. The proceedings were verified before John E. Van Etten, notary public, and recorded March 5, 1870.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of Plattekill has always been the cultivation of the soil. Fruit-raising is now the leading feature of this employment. "Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New York," published in 1813, says of the town:

"It is a good township of farming land, and has little to invite minute detail. The inhabitants are principally farmers of plain, economical habits, and much of their clothing is the product of the household wheel and loom. There are 109 looms in families, which annually make about 25,000 yards of cloth for common clothing. Its agriculture is still improving, though still inferior to that of the farming towns of Dutchess County, on the opposite side of the river."

Probably no town in the county is the equal of Plattekill in the cultivation of fruit, and in the production of grapes, in particular, it is largely ahead of the other towns. The census of 1875 furnishes the following fruit statistics regarding the town: Number of apple-trees, 19,828; number of bushels of fruit produced in 1874, 52,274; number of barrels of cider made, 1874, 667; pounds of grapes raised in 1874, 348,995. Quite a successful establishment for the drying of fruit exists in the town, and is owned by Alexander Palmer, who resides about a mile and a half east of Modena. The building is 30 by 60 feet, with steam-engine and other apparatus, and is capable of preserving a large amount of fruit during the season. Preserved by this process the fruit retains all its original flavor and color, and is superior in many respects to canned fruit.

Besides the cultivation of the soil, however, there has been some manufacturing of a small kind in the town. Andrew Garrison had one of the first saw-mills in town on Quassaic Creek, near the residence of Dr. Howland. He also operated a fulling-mill at the same point at an early day. A man by the name of Frost had an early tannery in the valley, in the south part of the town. He was suc-

ceeded by Stephen Hait, and an early ashery was carried on in the same locality. Hugh Perry, Stephen Strickland, and Charles Frost had early blacksmith-shops in the "valley."

The old Hait tannery, in the north part of the town, was one of the earliest and most prominent manufacturing enterprises of the town. The building in which it was carried on stood in what is now a portion of the Thaddeus Hait's garden. It was the fine and dense woodland of this locality that first invited Thaddeus Hait to the town in 1790, as the bark was valuable in the prosecution of his business as a tanner. He carried on the business for many years, and was succeeded by his son John, who ran it for thirty years or more.

XII.—THE MILITARY HISTORY

of the town is necessarily brief. During the war of the Revolution the town constituted a portion of Marlborough, and its Revolutionary history is therefore identical with that of that town.

In the war of 1812-15 the town was yet in its infancy, but contributed some men to the national army. Among those who served in that struggle were Stephen Decker, Isaac D. and William Garrison, Henry Reynolds, James Hunt, Benjamin Cronk, Robert Harris, Daniel Hunt, and Michael Wygant.

The war for the suppression of the Southern Rebellion received the active and patriotic support of the town. The first bounty offered was on Aug. 15, 1862, when \$25 a man was offered for men to serve in Capt. Ferdinand Griggs' company. This was raised by private subscription. A bounty of \$250 was offered by vote of the town on Aug. 27, 1864, and was increased to the sum of \$500 by a vote passed October 4th of the same year.

The following is believed to be a careful and full list of the soldiers who served in the war from the town, and is gathered from authentic sources, principally from a register prepared by the town clerk and supervisor, in compliance with an act of the Legislature passed in 1865:

SOLDIERS' LIST, 1861-65.

Ferdinand Griggs, capt., 156th Regt. N. Y. Inf., Co. A.
 Alfred Cooley, capt., 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Linus Anderson, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Jesse N. Carpenter, corp., 156th Regt., Co. A.
 John B. Quick, lieut., 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Richard Elmendorf, Jr., corp., 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Abram B. Masten, corp., 156th Regt., Co. E.
 John Masten, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Joseph Delemater, 124th Regt., Co. H; killed at Gettysburg.
 Albert Carpenter, Jr., 3d sergt., 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Charles Terwilliger, 124th Regt.
 Willer F. Carpenter, 7th Art.
 William C. Carpenter, 7th Art.
 James Elmendorf, 156th Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner at Cedar Creek; imprisoned at Richmond and Salisbury; died in prison, July 22, 1865, and buried there.
 Patrick Stanton, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Stephen B. Strickland, 156th Regt., Co. K; killed in battle, May, 1864.
 Solomon Cornell, 156th Regt., Co. A; died at New Orleans, May 12, 1864.
 Charles G. Cornell, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 George J. Fowler, 156th Regt., Co. A; died at Baton Rouge.
 Charles D. Gee, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Theodore Griffin, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Thomas Gadd, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Owen Hughes, 156th Regt., Co. A; wounded at Battle of Winchester.
 Simeon H. Lewis, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Thomas Lewis, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Charles D. Morrison, 156th Regt., Co. E; pro. to 1st sergt.; died at Baton Rouge.

Theodore Rhodes, 156th Regt., Co. A; pro. to corp.; died Jan. 8, 1865.
 John L. Rhodes, 156th Regt., Co. D.
 Zeloc G. Rhodes, 156th Regt., Co. A; pro. to reg. commissary sergt. and 2d lieutenant.
 David W. Rhodes, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 John Turner, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Alvah Van Wey, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Thomas F. Wescott, 156th Regt., Co. A; died at Port Hudson, Oct. 2, 1863.
 Edward H. Krum, 156th Regt., Co. A; taken prisoner at Cedar Creek; imprisoned at Salisbury, N. C.; died at Hurley, Ulster Co., April 4, 1865.
 James Ball, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 George H. Ferguson, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Jacob Foster, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 August Griecke, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Benjamin Upright, 156th Regt., Co. E; died at Baton Rouge, 1863.
 Charles Halstead, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Jacob Knabb, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Samuel M. Kemler, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Lafayette Lewis, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Bernard Mueller, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Noah Mont, corp., 156th Regt., Co. E.
 John C. Mackey, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 John P. Murning, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 James A. Ferguson, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Church Donaldson, 156th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Cedar Creek; died in hospital at Martinsburg; buried at home.
 James Patridge, 156th Regt., Co. E; pro. to sergt.
 Andrew S. Parlinman, sergt., 156th Regt., Co. E; killed at Winchester.
 John Thomas Poyer, 156th Regt., Co. E; killed at Winchester.
 James Pembroke, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 John D. Roe, 156th Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, 1865.
 William Roe, 156th Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner at Cedar Creek.
 Charles Waring, 156th Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp.
 Andrew J. Sutton, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Whitman Baxter, 124th Regt., Co. I.
 Hiram Clark, 124th Regt., Co. E.
 John Duffy, 124th Regt., Co. H.
 John S. Fowler, 124th Regt.
 Josiah Harris, 124th Regt., Co. E; killed at Gettysburg.
 Hezekiah Harris, 124th Regt., Co. E; killed at Gettysburg.
 Henry Hydrant, 124th Regt., Co. E.
 Joseph H. Johnson, 124th Regt., Co. E; wounded in battle of Wilderness; died Nov. 17, 1863.
 James Partington, 124th Regt., Co. I; killed at Gettysburg.
 Anson H. Randall, 124th Regt., Co. I.
 John H. Sarvis, 124th Regt., Co. E; died Aug. 17, 1864.
 John H. Stanton, 124th Regt.
 Whitmore Terwilliger, 124th Regt., Co. I; pro. to sergt.
 Richard Fraser, corp., 124th Regt., Co. E.
 Alexander M. Vaillet, 124th Regt., Co. I.
 Charles Merwin.
 George Rhodes, 19th Inf.; died March 30, 1863.
 John R. Terwilliger, Josiah H. Brown, Charles D. Bodine, James Ferguson, 36th Inf.
 Frederick H. Carl, 129th Regt.
 Nathaniel Kelley, 21 Regt., died of wounds, Sept. 1, 1863.
 Joseph McLain, died in Washington, Sept. 1, 1864.
 Daniel Patridge, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 John T. Church, 156th Regt., Co. K; died in Virginia, September, 1864.
 Alvah G. Mackey, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Harvey Johnson, 156th Regt., Co. E; died in service.
 Wright W. Egan, John Williams.
 Alfred L. Halwick, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Edmund Patridge, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Stephen Rhodes, 156th Regt.
 Lewis M. Rhodes, 156th Regt.; died Jan. 8, 1864.
 James H. Arwater, corp., 156th Regt., Co. E; wounded at battle of Winchester.
 George Mackey, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Marcus L. Decker, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 William Scott, 16th Art., Co. K.
 George W. Roe, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Charles H. Roe, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 George Harshorn, 156th Regt., Co. E; wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek.
 Zachariah Bernmann, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 John Ellis, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Lewis Miller, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Henry Roe, 4th Regt., Co. E.
 James Roe, 4th Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner at Gaines' Mills; confined at Richmond and Belle Isle three months.
 James Wescott, 20th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Michael Whalen, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 John Donaldson, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Fox J. Ellis, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Daniel Ferguson, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 John H. Fowitt, 20th Regt., Co. E; died at Baker's Island, March 2, 1864.
 Henry Hasbrouck.
 Charles Kniffin, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Feltz Kniffin, 156th Regt., Co. E.

John W. Taylor, 20th Regt., Co. G; died September, 1863.
 David W. Schoonmaker, 20th Regt., Co. G; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Augustus B. Hyde, 1st Regt., Co. A.
 Dewitt Decker, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 George Power, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Thaddeus Rhodes, 56th Regt.
 Frank C. Johnson, 2d Wisconsin Cav.
 Thaddeus H. Quick, 2d Cav.
 George W. Frost, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 John Y. Terwilliger, 124th Regt., Co. K.
 Jackson Copeland, 26th Inf.
 Joseph H. Carren, 48th Regt., Co. A.
 Joseph Kniffin, 94th Regt., Co. E.
 Charles J. Fowler, 156th Regt., Co. B; pro. to corp.
 James T. Halstead, 174th Regt.
 Samuel Terwilliger, 5th Regt., Co. C.
 George W. Prester, 56th Regt., Co. B.
 Levi Osborn, 120th Regt.
 John Barnhart, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Charles M. F. Gerolds, 9th Regt., Co. F.
 Oliver P. Mitchell, 168th Regt., Co. D.
 Daniel P. St. John, 168th Regt., Co. D.
 Haldoe Carpenter, 156th Regt., Co. A; wounded at Winchester and died.
 Caesar Hasbrouck, 20th Regt.
 Gabriel M. Gibney, 56th Regt., Co. A.
 George Wynkoop, 20th Regt., Co. F.
 George A. Donaldson, 2d Missouri Cav.
 George Roberts.
 Robert Connolly, 2d Inf., Co. E.
 John B. M. Decker, 2d Regt., Co. E; pro. to sergt.
 John E. Mapes, 7th Art.
 Thomas Warrington, 1st Cav., Co. B.
 George Pegray, 26th Regt., Co. C.
 Peter M. Halmick, 18th Regt., Co. K.
 Daniel B. Stanton, 2d Regt., Co. D.
 James H. Fowler, 1st Cav.
 Caleb G. Fowler, 150th Regt., Co. N; died in hospital.
 Abram D. Westbrook, sergt., 1st Regt., Co. B; taken prisoner, May 15, 1864; imprisoned ten months.
 Michael Farrell, 3d sergt., 80th Regt., Co. I; pro. to 2d lieutenant, April 22, 1864; resigned May 29, 1865.
 Andrew Dale, 4th sergt., 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Abraham W. Swart, 8th corp., 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Philip Hartman, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Stephen Hurmel, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 George M. Mosier, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 James Mulvehill, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Victor S. Sieden, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Alexander Van Aken, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Abraham A. Low, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Charles Smede, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Louis Rider, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Charles Halstead, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Samuel Kinbrach, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Bernard Mandler, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Titus Hendricks, 156th Regt.
 Morris Decker, 156th Regt.

NAVY.

George Frost, enl. Sept. 21, 1862.
 Samuel Bliss, ship "Onward."

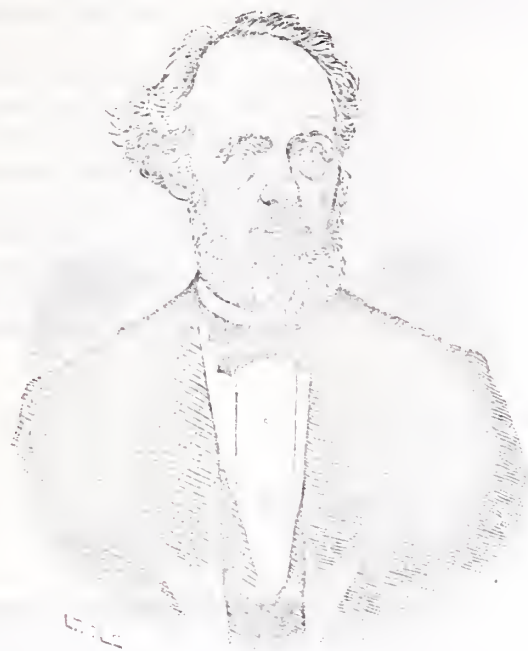
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALEXANDER PALMER

was born in the town of Plattekill, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 10, 1821. The family are of English descent. They first settled on Long Island and spread out from that locality. His grandfather, Obadiah Palmer, was a native of Dutchess County. He married Catherine Hallock, daughter of Edward Hallock. The latter was the lineal descendant of Peter Hallock, the ancestor of those of the name in this country. He was one of thirteen Pilgrim Fathers who came from England, landing at New Haven, in 1610. The line is 1st, Peter; 2d, John; 3d, John; 4th, Edward.

Samuel Palmer, the second child of Obadiah and Deborah Palmer, was born in Washington, Dutchess Co., Feb.

15, 1774. He married Deborah Green, daughter of Zopher and Phebe Green, also a granddaughter of one of the "Nine Partners" of Dutchess County, March 3, 1799. She was born Nov. 26, 1780. After their marriage they moved to Ulster County and settled in the town of Plattekill, on a farm now owned by Ward Gerow. Here ten children were born to them, viz.: Henry, William, Phebe Ann, Israel, Charles, Catharine, Eliza, Zopher, Deborah G., and Alexander. In 1823 he moved on to the farm



ALEXANDER PALMER.

in Plattekill now owned by his son Alexander. Here two children were born, viz.: Mary and Samuel. Of these children eight are living, are married, and have raised families. Samuel Palmer died June, 1840. His wife survived him many years. She died June 12, 1873, at the advanced age of ninety-three. She had descendants extending to the fifth generation. At the time of her death fourteen *great-great-grandchildren*, forty-three *great-grandchildren*, forty grandchildren, and eight children were living. Of these one hundred and five direct descendants not one of them has been known to be guilty of drunkenness or crime, which not only shows the influence of a good mother, but the power for good of a strong Christian character.

Alexander Palmer was two years old when his father removed to the place where he has always since resided. He received a good common-school education. He married, Nov. 9, 1848, Lydia Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah L. Brown, of Hamptonburg, Orange Co. Mrs. Palmer was born there Aug. 5, 1825. They have two children, George Henry, born Nov. 5, 1849; married, Dec. 18, 1877, Emma Keech, daughter of James and Mary Keech, of New Paltz. Mary Agnes, born Jan. 29, 1852; married to George Allen Roberts, of New York City, Jan. 28, 1880.

Mr. Palmer purchased the homestead of the heirs in 1849. He at once gave especial attention to fruit-culture, and was the pioneer fruit grower in a region which has

since become famous for its fruit products. Not only did he give the first impetus to this important interest, but Mr. Palmer has kept well in the van of those who have made practical fruit-growing a study. He has given much attention and devoted much study also to the rural art. Nor has he confined his attention to the study of those subjects which relate more particularly to his chosen calling. His library, one of the best in the town, contains, besides works devoted to horticulture and agriculture, many works of standard literature which have been at leisure times carefully read and digested.

He was the founder many years since of the Modena Debating Club, which has been kept up, though the name is changed to the Modena Literary Society. He took great interest in and was one of the movers in building the Highland and Modena turnpike. He built the first Alden Fruit-Evaporating Factory in Plattekill.

In politics he is a Republican. Both himself and wife are members of the Clintondale Friends' Meeting.

JOHN J. HAIT

was born in the town of Plattekill, Ulster Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1834. Israel Hait, son of Daniel Hait, of Westchester Co., N. Y., was the first one of the family who settled in



John J. Hait

the town of Plattekill. He settled upon the farm still owned and occupied by his grandson Amos. He married Joanna Holmes, of Westchester Co., N. Y. By this union there were nine children, viz.: Thaddeus, John, Jemima, Joanna, Israel, Abijah, Amos, James, and Huldah. All of whom lived to adult age, and all were married and raised families, except James and Huldah.

Amos, grandfather to John J., married Hannah Gee,

daughter of John Gee, of Plattekill. Their children were Daniel, Rachel, Amos, and Joanna. All of whom were married and raised families. Daniel is deceased.

Amos Hait, father of John J., was born Aug. 11, 1805. Married Hannah Johnson, daughter of John and Jane Johnson, who were residents of the town of New Paltz (now Lloyd). Mrs. Hait was born Aug. 15, 1807. The children by this marriage were John J., Charles, and Jane E.

Charles was born Oct. 10, 1838; studied medicine and practiced his profession in the village of New Paltz for about one year and a half. He died Dec. 26, 1862.

Jane E. was born June 8, 1844, wife of David A. Seymour, Poughkeepsie. They have one child, Wilbur.

The father and mother are living at the homestead. The father for the past thirty years has been troubled with his eyesight, and is nearly or quite blind; otherwise, his health is good and his memory unimpaired. The mother, though in her seventy-third year, is active and smart, and takes pride in doing her own work. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of East Plattekill.

John J. Hait has always lived on the old homestead where he was born. His education was received in the common school and three terms' attendance at the America Seminary, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

He married Charlotte M., daughter of William and Susan Fowler, May 21, 1862. Mrs. Hait was born in Plattekill, June 17, 1836. She died March 3, 1867.

His second wife was Maria E., sister of his first, whom he married Jan. 4, 1871. She was born Nov. 24, 1840. By this marriage there are three children, viz.: Ida May, born Dec. 6, 1874; Susie J., born March 16, 1878; and Charles A., born March 16, 1880. With the exception of five winters of school-teaching Mr. Hait has been employed as a farmer. Like most farmers in this region he has devoted himself quite extensively to the raising of fruit.

In politics he has been identified with the Democratic party. He has served as supervisor of the town of Plattekill for the years 1874, 1877, and 1878. Both himself and Mrs. Hait are members of the East Plattekill Methodist Episcopal Church.

M A R B L E T O W N.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

MARBLETOWN may be said to be very nearly the central town of the county. It is bounded northeast by Hurley, southeast by Rosendale and New Paltz, southwest by Rochester, northwest by Olive. The area of the town is stated in the census of 1875 as 29,800 acres. Of this 20,538 acres were improved and 9262 acres unimproved. Of the unimproved 5902 acres were woodland, leaving 4260 acres classed as "other unimproved." The title to the soil of Marbletown is derived from the patent of Queen Anne, bearing date June 25, 1703, thus being of the same date as the Rochester patent, adjoining Marbletown on the south.

The original boundaries of the patent, as set forth in the royal letters, are of much historical interest, as well as of great practical importance in settling land-titles and the boundaries of towns. We give them from unquestionable original authority.

In the town clerk's office of Rochester is a handsome parchment in excellent preservation, upon which is engrossed at length an agreement entered into between the towns of Rochester and Marbletown respecting their boundary lines. This instrument bears date June 3d, in the year "of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight." In this agreement there is recited a statement of the original boundaries of the Marbletown patent, as follows:

"Granting unto Col. Henry Deekman, Capt. Thomas Garton, and Capt. Charles Brodhead, their heirs and assigns forever, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Ulster aforesaid, and beginning at the bounds established and laid out by the Commissioners appointed by Col. Lovelace, Late Governor of the said Province of New York, in the year of our Lord Christ 1669, between the

said town of Marbletown and the town of Hurley; thence running southeast to the northwest bounds of the New Paltz; thence along the northwest bounds of the New Paltz to Capt. John Evans his land till opposite the southwest side of John Van Kamp's Land; thence with a northwest line to the Great Mountains, commonly called the Blue Hills; thence northeast, something northerly, along the said hills so far as to run a southeast line to the place where first began, and then by said southeast line to the place where first began."

The trustees under this patent adopted a seal bearing the name Marbletown and the motto—

"Be just
To Trust."

It is still preserved at Stone Ridge.

We add from the statutes of the State the following description of the boundaries of Marbletown, but it must be compared with similar statements of surrounding towns to obtain a correct understanding of the matter at the present time:

"The town of Marbletown shall contain all that part of said county bounded as follows: Beginning in the west bounds of New Paltz, on the Shawangunk Mountain, at a high point called Magunck, and running thence north two degrees and thirty-six minutes east, two hundred and forty-seven chains, to the north side of the Rondout Kill; then north fifty degrees and four minutes west, to the corner of the town of Olive; then northeasterly and northerly along the bounds of Olive to the town of Hurley; then southeasterly and southerly along the bounds of Hurley to New Paltz; and then along the bounds of New Paltz southwesterly to the place of beginning."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i. page 219.

The above description was changed by the act erecting the town of Rosendale, as stated in the chapter upon that town.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this town is mostly an upland, broken by the valleys of the streams, and rising in some parts to hills

of four hundred feet elevation. The Esopus Creek makes its great southern bend in this town, forming almost a right angle in the change from a southeast to a northeast course. The Rondout Creek crosses the southeast part. The watershed between these two "river systems" constitutes the highest land of the town, and the symmetrically-formed hill, on a portion of which the village of Stone Ridge is situated, is said to be the most elevated summit in this section. In the north part of the town there are three tributaries of the Esopus. There are also two or more streams from the south uniting with the Esopus. In the southwest part of the town are several streams which, uniting, form a tributary of the Rondout.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This town was settled, as appears from evidence given in connection with the town of Hurley and in the general history, in 1669, thirty years before the patent for the lands was obtained from Queen Anne.* The date of the patent, June 25, 1703, is, however, the earliest point at which names and locations can be determined with exactness from the town records. The settlers who had already located within the limits of Marbletown, as well as those afterwards coming here, received from the trustees deeds. These are on record in the town clerk's office, except that one volume somewhat later is lost. The proceedings of the trustees are also recorded, and the annual election of officers in an unbroken series for one hundred and seventy-seven years. But the town clerk's office has no miscellaneous documents earlier than 1800. The large variety of loose papers that must have accumulated from 1703 to 1800 (such as now exist in the Rochester office) have been destroyed or scattered, sweeping out of existence much valuable historical material. As the most authentic and concise form of showing the names and locations of the early settlers, we give the following extracts from the first volume of town records:

"Att a meeting of Trustees of Marbletown, at said town, this 23d day of Sept., 1703, present, Coll. Henry Beckman, Capt. Thomas Garton, Capt. Charles Brodhead, Trustees, and John Coch, Senr, Esq., Capt. Richard Brodhead, Assistants, and the major part of the freeholders and inhabitants of st town, it is ordered and established that no land be given out, but wood and stone shall be reserved free for ye use of the town and freeholders and inhabitants thereof of any part of said land that shall not be fenced in; also sufficient ways over any of the said lands to be reserved; and if any take up land, are to pay for low land 12 pence, and up land sixpence per acre.

"Jau Van Campen makes pretense to a home lott now in possession of Isaac Davis; after both parties were heard, it's granted Isaac Davis.

"Jan Van Campen, desires a conveyance for the land he purchased of Tennisse Claes; granted.

"Moses D. du Puy desires a conveyance for the land he purchased of the Keyzers, called Keyser-ryck; granted.

"Thomas Vandermark desires a conveyance for his land now in his possession on both sides of the Esopus Kill to be measured with the full breadth of the Low land to make the complement of 169 acres; granted.

"Andries Dewitt desires a conveyance for the rest lowland at Cock-sink not patented by John Ward, who patented the land he has purchased; granted.

"Seemert Cool desires a conveyance for the land he purchased of Richard Willson; granted.

"Matys Blanshan desires a conveyance for the land he bought of William Schutt, and some land adjoining to the same; granted.

"Stephanus Gacherie desires by petition a conveyance for a certain parcell of land on the south side of the Rondout Creek or Kill over against Keyser-ryck and the land of Jan Van Campen.

"Coll. Rutzen, in behalf of the children of Nicolas Antony,† desires it may be referred until next meeting of Trustees; referred accordingly.

"Jeremy Kittell, Jun., desires a conveyance for one hundred acres of land above the land of Thomas Vandermark on both sides of the Esopus Creek or Kill; granted.

"Gysbert Rosa desires a conveyance for seventy-three acres of land between the hills to the North of Cocksineck falls; granted.

"Hendrick Boss desires a conveyance at the south west end of the fifth Binnewater; granted.

"Coll. Henry Beckman desires a conveyance for 300 acres of land about the Chestnut Bush, on both sides of the Esopus Creek or Kill, and on the Beaver Kill; granted.

"Thomas Garton desires a conveyance for — acres of upland adjoining to his low land; granted.

"Wm. Nottingham desires a conveyance for the burt orchard and pasturo land, and is to pay for 12 acres; granted.

"Att a meeting of Trustees of Marbletown of said town this 18th day of March, 1704, Hendrick Bogart desires a conveyance for 20 acres of land, adjoining to the Northwest end of the land he bought of Jan Middagh and the plato or old kill on the southeast end of said land; granted.

"William Ennis desires a conveyance for 200 acres of land lying near the Rost place, at the northeast end of Gysbert Cron's land; granted.

"Isaac Davis desires a conveyance for his pasture he bought of Jacob Decker, and took up of the town, and of his orchard he bought of Leendert Cool, and for 12 acres in hansas‡ bottom, adjoining to the land of Richard Brodhead and John Bigger; granted.

"In September last the petition of Stephanus Gacherie was referred until this meeting; the said Gacherie appears, and it was debated in behalfe of the children of Nicholas Antony, deceased; but is granted to the said S. Gacherie, 22 acres out of said tract of land.

"William Nottingham desires a conveyance for the rest of the bottom land between the land of John Cock and Isaac Davis, and that is not patented; granted.

"Frederick Mourits desires a conveyance for his pasture and home lott now in his possession; granted.

"Peter Van Leuven desires a conveyance for 20 acres of upland adjoining to his low land, in behalf of himself and his brothers and sisters; granted.

"Richard Brodhead desires a conveyance for six acres of woodland above the land granted to Peter Van Leuven; granted.

"Mrs. Ashfordby desires a conveyance for 80 acres of woodland adjoining to her other land; granted.

"Jan Mattysen desires a conveyance for 50 acres of fly and upland lying above his land bought of John Ward; granted.

"Class Slayter, senior, desires a conveyance for 456 acres of land between the Lands of Capt. Henry Pawling and Moses Du Puy, along the Rondout Creek; granted.

"Att a meeting of Trustees of the town of Marbletown, in said town, the 25 day of March, 1704, Hendrick Van Weys desires a conveyance for 21 acres of land at Northwest end of his lowland; granted.

"Huybert Lambertson desires a conveyance for his lowland he bought of —, and for some bush land thereunto adjoining; granted.

"Att a meeting of Trustees of ye town of Marbletown, in said town, this 18th of October, 1704, it is ordered that all grants made by the late Trustees, and the premises granted, not conveyed, are hereby confirmed unto the persons granted, and that conveyances be drawn for the same as by the entry of the meetings of said trustees may appear.

"Cornelius Tack desires a conveyance for 22 acres of land adjoining to the Northwest end of the lowland of Anna Van Etten; granted.

"Gysbert Cron desires a conveyance for 8 acres of fly and upland lying on the east side or end of the fifth Binnewater; granted.

"Charles Brodhead, Richard Brodhead, Joris Middagh, Thomas Jansen, and Cornelius Bogart desire each a hundred acres of land upon the Esopus Creek or Kill, on both sides of said Kill, about the Chestnut Bush, near a place called by the Indians Ashokar, and to have the same in five parcels and no more, and to divide the same among them; granted.

* The population is given in State documents as 227 in 1703.

† Name uncertain.

‡ Word uncertain.

"Hendrick Boss desires fifty acres of land adjoining the land already granted him; granted."

"Isaac Davis and William Nottingham desires each 200 acres of land, and John Beatty 100 acres, in the Yaugh Crepel Bush, and neare the same, and are to divide the same among them; granted."

"At a meeting of the Trustees of the town of Marblétown, at said town, on this 24th March, 1703, Coll. Jacob Rutsen and Mattys Blauihan produced an Indian purchase for all the land over the Rondout Creek or Kill, from the bounds of the New Paliz and Cock-sinck to the bounds of the land now in the possession of Major Jacob Aertson, and desire a conveyance for what is in said purchase and not patented by them; granted. And are to pay for the same eight pounds and each two shillings yearly for quit rent."

"Mary Vincent desires a conveyance for a home lot of ground where Antony Vossy formerly had a small house, and that the conveyance may be in her son Richard Vincent's name; granted."

"Gerritt Lamberson desires a conveyance for a piece of land behind Hendrick Classe's under the mountains; granted."

"John Cock desires a conveyance for two pieces of woodland and swamp, the one called Cool's fly and the other called barroch's Creplebush; granted."

"Isaac Kormer desires a conveyance for 100 acres of land on the south side of the greenbush, where Hendrick Boss formerly had a small house; granted."

"John Pawling desires a conveyance for the old Esopus Kill, where said Kill did formerly run, between Capt. Pawling's land and the land of Jan Mattyson, and also for 28 acres of woodland next their pasture, behind the house; granted."

"Cornelius Keyser desires a conveyance for 20 acres of land by the Rondout Kill and the south end of Jopsen Berrig; granted."

"Nicholas Sluyter, Jun., desires a conveyance for 40 acres of woodland by a certain place called the Bittenuts; granted."

"At a meeting of Trustees of the Town of Marblétown, at said town, this 2nd of May, 1705, Cornelius Tock desires a conveyance for the plate or bench where formerly the Esopus Creek did run, between the boundary of Hendrick Bogart and Thomas Hall, to be measured from the North side of the old creek where it now runs, between the said bounds, to the land of Anna Van Ulta; granted."

"Frederick Mowriss desires a conveyance for the old creek between the bounds of the land of ye heirs of John Beggs, deceased, and the bounds of the land of Wm. Nottingham, between Fisher's Hook, and the round piece to run with full breadth between said bounds Northwest something Northerly to a small Creek that runs between Fisher's Hook and Jan Mattyson's land; granted."

"Jan Mattyson desires a conveyance of 11½ acres of land in the valley adjoining to his land he bought of John Ward; granted."

"Agreed with Mr. Cornelius Cool, of Hurley, in the county of Ulster, that he, his heirs and assigns forever are to have free liberty in the Commons of said town of Marblétown, to cut all sorts of wood, and break stone and make use of the same for all his land whereof he is now the owner, and may make use of the woods and commons for said land in as full and ample manner as if the same lay within the bounds and limits of said town of Marblétown; in consideration whereof he, the said Cool, is to pay to the Trustees for the use of the town one hundred shepels of good winter wheat and two pounds lawful money of New York. This agreement is made and agreed upon by and with the advice and consent of the major part of the freeholders and inhabitants of said town."

"Peter Van Leuven desires a conveyance for 50 acres of woodland above that taken up by Richard Brodhead; granted."

"Jan Van Campen desires a conveyance for 20½ acres of land on the south side of the Rondout Kill, opposite his low land by the land of Hop Gacherie; granted."

Thus far we have given the complete records of the trustees. We add further extracts from various pages, showing matters of interest connected with the early settlement, with the location of farms, with mills, Indian names, and other like matters.

May 19, 1705, Charles Brodhead desires a conveyance for a certain piece of land at Stony-arabie adjoining to the upland patented, as broad southwesterly as the low land of the second piece to the bounds of the upland, taken up by

Peter Van Leuven, thence southeasterly into the woods; and the said Peter Van Leuven is to have the privilege to water his cattle in winter time at the great fountain in said bounds; granted."

June 12, 1705, Thomas Noxon desires a conveyance for 100 acres of marsh or fly and upland thereunto adjoining, commonly called Noxon Fly."

June 8, 1708, John Cock and William Nottingham desired 100 acres each behind Ashokan, and may take it up before any others in that place. Charles Brodhead, John Beatty, Peter Van Leuven desired conveyances for 100 acres each, "about Ashokan." Isaac Davis desired a conveyance for the "greenbush" fly or swamp that he hath drained near his land, in the Jaagh Creupel-bosh."

Feb. 8, 1709, John Beatty and Thomas Cock desire a conveyance for the land "that lyes to the northwest of the Stony Ridge from the bridge that is to the southwest of said Ridge, in length to the land." William West desires a conveyance for the marsh or fly and woodland that lyes in our town's line from Griebel Blmendorf's bounds to Major Aertsen's bounds, and from Hurley bounds to the southwest end of a certain valley called Honey Clove. Thomas Farris desires a conveyance for 100 acres of woodland, lying in and near the Greenbush by Rochester path on the southwest thereof, near the Stony Ridge; granted."

April 12, 1709, Gysbert Krom desired a conveyance for a fly on the end of the burt Creplebush, and a parcel of fly lying by the fourth Binnewater. Peter Van Leuven desired 100 acres of land "about Ashokan." John Beatty, Jeremiah Kettel, and Cornelius Tack desired 100 acres each between the foot of the Great Blue Hill and the Esopus Kill."

Feb. 11, 1712, Richard Brodhead asked for 200 acres of land called Hazelbut Vlackie."

Sept. 19, 1712, Hendrick Bogart asks for 100 acres of wood lying adjoining to the east of his land, called Ashokan."

Feb. 10, 1708, William Nottingham asks for meadow, marsh and swamp, and upland, 72 acres, adjoining the second and third Binnewater."

The first deed recorded is to Gysbert Roosa for 73 acres, in two parcels, the greatest by a small run of water under the northeast side of a mountain called Jobsenbright, lying on the northwest side of Roosendall, the smaller parcel on the northeast side of a run which runneth in the Rondout Kill or Creek, out the woods by the said land on the northeast end of the land of Capt. Henry Pawling, called Cock-sinck. Deed dated March 25, 1704."

William Cock was a brother-in-law of Egbert Brinck, and left town 1735 to 1740."

The following items show something of the settlement of Marblétown preceding the date of the patent, 1703. It will be noticed these dates commence the year after the settlement, in 1669. They are from the papers of the late Jonathan W. Hasbrouck."

MEMORANDUM OF LAND-PURCHASES.

Aug. 10, 1670, Christopher Bersford, a lot and a half in the new town laid out at Esopus, called Marblétown; Aug. 18, 1670, Richard Coge, a house lot; March 30, 1671, Jan Joosten, a lot; March 1, 1675, Jan Biggs, a small lot;

Aug. 4, 1676, William Ashfordly, 104 acres behind Radeburgh, called "fifth stuck," and 4 acres near "sixth stuck;" Oct. 1, 1676, Frederick Hussey to Tennis Claes, 50 acres; Oct. 2, 1676, Anthony Addison, a lot over against Brookboone Hooke, 20 acres; 1676, George Hall, 20 acres in Butterfield; Samuel Leetle, Thomas Barton, John Kerton, 28 acres; Sept. 25, 1677, Tennis Claes petitions for land; Henry Pawling for Fly land in Hurley, adjoining Marbletown; Anne Brodhead bought 100 acres in 1670; in 1676 purchases were made by Mand* Clinton, 10 acres, Lieut. George Wall, by John Keator, Lieut. William Nottingham, Lodewyk Hussey (at High Falls), William Ashfordby, 104 acres; 1686, Gysbert Crom, John Westbrook, Col. Henry Pawling, 144 acres (at Cossink); 1680, Ariaen Gerritse Fleet, 30 to 40 acres (at High Falls); 1694, Maj. John Ward (at Cossink).

For several years after the settlement of Marbletown the growth of the town was slow. The farmers confined their attention to the lowlands and the hills near Stone Ridge, known as Butterfield; the latter section, being upland, free of timber, and mostly a deep soil, had a famous reputation for grazing. "Mormel" butter and cheese were shipped to the old countries and to the West Indies, where they commanded the highest prices. The stock of superior blood raised here was not only in great demand at home, but in other sections of the colonies. To avoid the inconveniences of managing their cattle, which roamed over the commons free, and to be nearer their plow-land, Anthony Addison and John Garton obtained permission to leave the village (now North Marbletown) and settle on the other side of the Neopus Creek, near the residence in late years of the Montanye family. This departure from the early practice induced John Beatty to move to Stone Ridge, where he erected the first white man's dwelling-house.

About the same period Hendrick Cornelius Bogart purchased on the old creek above the Kalleburgh,† near the mill of William Elting. The latter had just constructed it on the picturesque fall owned in late years by Cornelius Bogart. William Nottingham purchased near the present paper-mill site. Thomas Brockway took up Brocksbeem Hook.

William Ashfordby, when not engaged in the duties of the office of sheriff, spent the most of his time upon his farm at Marbletown. He was a successful farmer. Like other public men of two hundred years later, he was subject to many charges, and was once suspended, but reinstated soon after. After he retired from office he spent the rest of his life on his farm, in Marbletown, and died February, 1698. His property passed to his wife, Mary Barton, and to his daughters,—Susan, Mary, Helen, Ann, Catherine, and Elinor. He died perhaps somewhat suddenly, as his will was a verbal one, made in the presence of Capt. Thomas Garton, John Cock, and John Beatty.

The grant of lands in Butterfield to Beatty and Ashfordby was followed by deeds for other portions of the same tract to George Hall, Thomas and John Kerton. Henry Pawling took up about 40 acres on the Rondout, opposite Cocksink. Arian Gerretseu Van Vliet, Tjerek Classen

Dewitt, Thomas Quick, Jan Oosterhoudt, ventured farther into the wilderness, and took grants in the vicinity of the Rochester church.

In July, 1684, Harmon Hekan, the Indian who took up civilized life, sold his farm at Mombaccus to Thomas Quick.

Richard Brodhead, of Marbletown, died somewhere about 1758 or 1759, and his children divided his estate among themselves at a conference for that purpose. His heirs were Daniel; Mandline, wife of Jacob Esselsteen, of Clava-rack; Ann, wife of Andrew Oliver; Neeltje, wife of Stephen Nottingham; Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Davis; John Brodhead; Mary, wife of Robert McGinnis; and Rachel, wife of Furman, of the city of New York.

An early quit-rent roll seems to give the names of the men generally mentioned in the above extracts and a few others: Jan Van Campen, Frederick Mourits, Arien Grietse, Elizabeth Bickerstaff, Jeremy Kettell, Gysbert Rosa, Andries De Witt, Gysbert Crom, Hendrick Bogart, Isaac Davis, John Beatty, Thomas Cock, Catherine Ashfordby, John Cock, Sr., Capt. Pawling's heirs, Charles Brodhead, Thomas Vandermark, Richard Vincent, Richard Brodhead, Jan Mattyson, Peter Van Leuven, William Enous, Cornelius Keyser, John Bigg's heirs, Nicolaas Dupuis, Haph Gacherie, Moses Depuy, John Collins, Hellegonda Van Slechtenhorst, Henry Beekman, Mattys Blanshan, Lammert Polderbrink, Nicolaus Sluyter.

The documentary history of the State gives the names of the freeholders of Marbletown, 1728, as follows: Cornelius Eltinge, Esq., Richard Brodhead, William Nottingham, Cornelius Cock, George Middagh, Jacobus De Lantre, Huybert Lambertse, Daniel Brodhead, Sr., Wessel Brodhead, Thomas Cock, William Cock, Samuel Cock, Jeremie Kitle, Nicolas Keator, Arie Van De Merkee, Jacob Van De Merkee, Thomas Jansen, Jacob Keyser, John Van Kempen, Nicolas De Puy, Esq., Gysbert Roosa, Jacobus Boss, Andries Van Leuven, Lambert Polderbrink, Martte Boogert, Hendrick Crum, Hartman Hyne, Roelef Polderbrink, Benjamin De Puy, Richard Pick, Cornelius Cortrecht, Tennis Clearwater, Robert Beatty, Matthew Aleger, Peter Contyne, Johannis Van Leuven, John Gysbertse Roosa, Fredrick Davis, John Beatty, Jury Best, Benjamin Aleger, James Aleger. We add also from the same source the following paper, which may have an interest to the present generation, but need make none of them blush for their ancestors, because slavery was universally regarded as right down to a much later period:

"MARCH ye 20th, 1755.

"A List of the Negro slaves Which Are Given up to me (Fredek Duois) as Capt'n of the town of Marbletown pursuant to An Act of General Assembly made for that Purpose:

"Masters, Levi Pawling, Esq., 8; Levis Bevier, 4; Johannes Dewitt, 5; Gerret Dubois, 4; Matthew Newkerk, 3; Johannes Jonson, Jr., 2; Margart Keator, 1; Nathan Smades, 5; Jacob Hasbrouck, 3; Isaac Hasbrouck, 4; John Newkerk, 1; Marten Delameter, 5; Marten Bogart, 2; Stephen Nottingham, 3; Elizabeth Mours, 1; Johannes Vanwagenen, 1; Samuel Morris, 1; Thomas Jonson, 5; Leonard Hardenburgh, 2; Daniel Brodhead, 2; John Crispell, Jr., 1; Willson Wood, 1; Thomas Vendemark, 1; Andrew Oliver, 1; Peter Cantine, 5; Ann Garton, 7; Frederick Davis, 1; Johannes Bogart, 1; Wessel Brodhead, 4; Cornelius Brink, 1; Hendrick Crum, 7; Thomas Vankeuran, 3; Solomon Vanwagenen, 2; William Nottingham, 1; Paulintine Smith, 1;

* Obscure.

† Naked hill, now the place of Lucase E. Schomaker.

Frederick Schoonmaker, 5; Johannes Keater, 2; Matthew Cantine, 1; Jannache Elting, 3."

Philip Hardenbergh married a Miss Elmendorph, and lived at Stone Ridge in a stone house on the west side of Main Street. It is now the property of Frederick A. Davis, and is very old. Philip Hardenbergh had two sons, Leonard and Jacobus, and several daughters, Rachel (Mrs. Jacob Dewitt), Polly (Mrs. Ebenezer Lounsbery), Sarah (Mrs. J. Brodhead), and Eliza (Mrs. — Dewitt).

In compiling this chapter upon Marbletown valuable assistance has been rendered by Mr. Louis Bevier. His ancestor, Louis Bevier, was one of the twelve patentees of New Paltz. His homestead in that town is said to have been opposite the present residence of Joseph Hasbrouck. He had five sons, John, Abram, Samuel, Andries, Louis, and one daughter, Esther, who married Jacob Hasbrouck and settled in New Paltz. Of the sons John and Abram settled in Wawarsing, Samuel in New Paltz, Andries died unmarried, and Louis settled at Marbletown, on the place now occupied by his descendant of the same name, the present supervisor of the town. He had one son of the same name, Louis, and the latter had a son David. David was the father of Louis Bevier, captain in the militia in 1812, and the present bearer of the ancestral name is a son of the captain. The old dwelling was rebuilt in 1800, the present substantial mansion dating from that year.

In the lists of trustees and other town officers many more of the names of prominent citizens appear during many years succeeding the above period.

We give the following complete jury list of 1803, the earliest preserved in the town clerk's office, and also a portion of several subsequent lists. They are valuable not only because they show the citizens deemed qualified for jury duty, but also because they show the merchants, physicians, and mechanics in the early part of this century, and upon a territory extending over the greatest portion of the three towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Rosendale:

JURY LIST OF 1803.

"A return of names of persons of the town of Marbletown whose real estate is worth sixty pounds and under the age of sixty years, and who are of sufficient ability and understanding to serve as jurors, taken Oct. 1, 1803:

"Jacob Ackert, Martinus Ackert, Jr., Jonathan Abby, John Eavery, Jacob Brink, Robert Footey, John Red, Jr., Stephen Bush, Henry Bogart, Abraham Bice, Cornelius Bogart, John Beatty, Farmers; Henry Brodhead, Miller; Cornelius Brink, David Bevier, Wessel Brodhead, Abraham H. Brodhead, Lewis Brodhead, Daniel Brodhead, Robert Brink, Farmers; Asa Bishop, Miller; Edmund Burke, Cordwainer; Benjamin Bully, Jacob Coons, Simon Coons, Johannis Coons, Farmers; Michael Coons, Merchant; George C. Christiana, Cordwainer; Jacob Chambers, Thomas Chambers, Farmers; John Conner, Blacksmith; Henry Conner, Jacobus Conner, John Cantine, Elias Countryman, Farmers; Joseph Clearwater, Blacksmith; Thomas Clearwater, Henry Coutant, Daniel Clearwater, Cornelius C. Cole, John N. Cantine, Abraham Coutong, Tobias Dubois, Jr., Jacob C. Dubois, Andrew Davis, Jr., Farmers; Jacobus S. Davis, Wheelwright; Frederick Davis, Farmer; Isaac I. Davis, Blacksmith; William Davis, Farmer; Lawrence Dirye, John B. Davis, Blacksmith; Thomas Dunn, Farmer; Jacob De Damstis, Physician; John A. Dewitt, Surveyor; Levi Dewitt, Farmer; Moses A. Depuy, Blacksmith; Van. Depuy, Farmer; Simon Depuy, Miller; George Davis, Blacksmith; Benjamin Davis, Carpenter; Tobias Dubois, Chas. Dewitt, Jr., Christian Deit, Farmers; Thomas Davis, Joiner;

Hubbert Elmendorf, Frederick S. Elmendorf, Farmers; Gershom Fairchild, Hatter; Hubbert Graves, Farmer; George Gross, Blacksmith; Isaac Hollister, Mason; Andrew Hill, Jr., Miller; Uriah Hill, Josiah Hollister, Philip Hardenbergh, Leonard Hardenbergh, Farmers; Grades Hardenbergh, Miller; Jacob I. Hasbrouck, Farmer; James I. Hasbrouck, Physician; Joseph Hasbrouck, Jr., Benjamin I. Hasbrouck, Farmers; Lewis Hasbrouck, Physician; Jacob B. Hasbrouck, Miller; Wm. Hume, Schoolmaster; Benjamin Ingraham, Orringe Ingraham, Peter Jansen, Thomas H. Jansen, Abraham Jansen, Thomas H. Jansen, Jr., Benjamin A. Krom, Matthew Keator, Henry Keator, Jacob Krom, Henry W. Krom, Benjamin G. Krom, Cornelius Krom, Peter T. Keator, Farmers; Peter Krom, Jacob N. Keator, Coopers; Wm. Lane, Joshua Lane, Jacob Lounsbery, Farmers; Richard Lounsbery, Cordwainer; John Middagh, Henry Middagh, Cornelius Markle, Peter Mowris, James Mills, Farmers; John S. North, Samuel North, Henry Oosterhoudt, Jr., Carpenters; Elias Oosterhoudt, Matthew Oliver, John Proper, Elisha Perry, Samuel Robins, John I. Roosa, Isaac Robison, Andrew I. Roosa, Jacobus Rosenkraus, Andries Roosa, Levi Roosa, Jacobus Schutt, Elisha Stephens, Jonathan Smith, Joseph Smith, John Stokes, Wm. Schoonmaker, Thomas F. Schoonmaker, Cornelius Sammons, Jacobus Smith, Christopher Snyder, Abraham Sahler, Jacob Snyder, Bowdewyne Terpenning, Farmers; Jacobus Van Wagener, Tailor; Elias Van Leuven, Farmer; John Van Leuven, Cordwainer; Garret Van Wagener, Jr., James Winchell, Peter Winchell, Farmers; Samuel Winchell, Merchant; Johannis Wager, Thomas Woodhuency, Frederick Wood, Farmers; Daniel Winfield, Mason.

"Taken this 1st day of October, 1803, by us

"ISAAC DAVIS,

"GRADES HARDENBERGH, Assessors.

"MOSES CANTINE, Jr., Supervisor.

"JOHN LOUNSBURY, Town Clerk."

From the jury list of 1806 we find Richard Envin, tailor; John Akerly, William Akerly, millwrights; Henry Bodley, mason; Henry Brodhead, miller; Isaac B. Bloom, merchant; George Bastar, millwright; Asa Bishop, miller; Edmund Burke, cordwainer; John Conner, blacksmith; John Cantine, Jr., tanner; Joseph Clearwater, blacksmith; Thomas Clearwater, carpenter; Andries Davis, Jr., cordwainer; Isaac Davis, Jr., blacksmith; Benjamin T. Davis, carpenter; John B. Davis, blacksmith; Jacob I. De Lamater, physician; John A. Dewitt, surveyor; Moses A. Depuy, blacksmith; Simeon Depuy, miller; George Davis, blacksmith; Lucas I. Elmendorf, joiner; Gershom Fairchild, hatter; George Grose, blacksmith; James J. Hasbrouck, physician; Isaac J. Hasbrouck, physician; Lewis Hasbrouck, physician; Jacobus B. Hasbrouck, physician; Peter Kroms, cooper; William Lane, miller; Richard Lounsbery, cordwainer; James Morris, miller; Jacobus Van Wagener, Johannis Van Leuven, cordwainers; Daniel Winfield, mason.

From the jury list of 1810 we have other names of mechanics and professional men: Sylvester Austen, tanner; Asa Buck, millwright; Conradt Dubois, tanner; Frederick A. Davis, millwright; Valentine Dudrey, cooper; Solomon Freer, wheelwright; Isaac McGinnis, tailor; Isaac D. La Montanye, tailor; Jacob Nottingham, merchant; George Pattison, carpenter; Jacobus Van Wagener, tailor.

From the jury list of 1814 we obtain the names of others: George Baster, millwright; Charles Cooper, nailer; Solomon Freer, wheelwright; John Lounsbery, blacksmith; George Murdock, mason; Isaiah Schutt, cordwainer; Jacob L. Snyder, miller.

From the jury list of 1816 we obtain the names of James Ennist, mason; Benjamin W. Roberts, tanner.

From the jury list of 1818 we obtain the names of Isaac S. Hasbrouck, merchant; Quartus Hubbard, cooper; James McGinnis, weaver; Jacob L. Snyder, miller; Benjamin Turner, batter.

From the jury list of 1819 we obtain the names of Gordon Craig, merchant; Frederick A. Davis, millwright; Matthew Dewitt, physician; Richard Lounsbery, miller; John McGinnis, weaver; Abraham Robison, clothier; Joel Turner, blacksmith.

ROAD DISTRICTS.

The records give the following road districts in 1809, with the names of the overseers: Bushkill Road, Elias Ostrander; Question Hook, Isaac Hollister; Rice Road, John Every; Mountain Road, Peter Yeaple; Yaagh Kripple Bush, Jacob S. Vandemark, Johannes G. Roosa; Suebeatty Road, Josiah Oakley, John Teas; Peek Road, Johannes W. Roosa; Lane Road, William Lane; Catskill Road, Jacob Snyder, Oswald Dewald; High Fall Road, Levi Roosa, Albert I. Roosa, Gerritt A. Van Wageningen, Jr., Joseph Clearwater; Forge Road, Anthony Winchell; Stone Kill, Thomas Jansen; Rosendale, Christopher Snyder.

TAVERNS.

License-fees paid in April and May, 1806, show the following public-houses in Marbletown at that time: Simeon Depuy kept tavern at High Falls. His large stone building is still standing near the canal. Garret A. Van Wagener had a public-house in the Clove, where John Sheely now lives. France Kelder kept a public-house at the old building now opposite the house of Cornelius Oliver. John Oakley kept tavern a mile and a half south of Stone Ridge, now the place of James Oakley, a grandson. The buildings are new. Some gold and silver was found in the old cellar. Asa Miller was also a tavern-keeper of Marbletown in 1806. Sarah Taek kept the old Taek tavern, now the house of Dr. John Vandemark, Stone Ridge. Lemuel Winchell was from Connecticut, and had a store and a tavern about eight miles from Marbletown, still known as Winchell Falls, town of Olive. Samuel Robbins lived at Brodhead's bridge, and was a shoemaker, as remembered by John Mowris, but must have had a license, according to the record. Anthony Hill lived not far from Shokan. George A. Midgah kept tavern where Abraham Snyder now lives. The old log house was taken down, and the timbers used to build the house where Andrew Vandemark recently died. Jacobus Rosekrans had a public-house in the Clove, on the road to High Falls, near the school-house. The old building is still there. Samuel Dewitt and Moses Crane were also licensed to sell liquors, and must have been tavern-keepers or merchants. John Midgah kept tavern where Widow Crawford now lives. Company trainings were often held there. Benjamin Smith kept a public-house at Yaagh Kripple Bush, where is now the store of James A. Wood. James Freer kept tavern on the Tongere road, not far from the present residence of James E. Van Steinburgh; buildings gone. Isaac B. Bloom kept about a mile north of Stone Ridge, elsewhere mentioned as the place of the town-meetings. Benjamin Burger was also licensed, and must have been a merchant

or a tavern-keeper. Christopher Deitz kept tavern in what is now Rosendale. James Morris had a public-house in Hurley, according to the recollection of John Mowris, but probably had one in Marbletown, according to the record of licenses. John Stokes probably had a tavern on the Shawangunk Mountains.

In 1807 other names appear. Lewis Gootehous kept a store, and had license to sell liquors, at the present place of George W. Bloom. William T. Wood probably kept tavern at the present place of Thomas W. Wood, in the Clove. He was well known as "Tryon" Wood. John Rosekrans, Jr., was licensed to sell liquors, and must, therefore, have been either a tavern-keeper or a merchant.

In 1808 new names are James Ferguson, kept the Kelder House, already mentioned; Justice Eastman and Jacob P. Markle were also licensed this year.

In 1809, Elihu Wright, Cornelius Vandenburg, Marcus Wakeman, and Samuel McArthur were licensed inn-holders or grocery dealers; the record does not show which. Henry Connor kept tavern in Kripple Bush. Richard Lane had a tavern near Shokan. George A. Drake was also a licensed dealer.

In 1810, Benjamin A. Krum kept tavern in Rosendale, where Benjamin Krum now lives. Jacobus L. Roosa kept tavern on the Shokan road, where Squire Jones now lives. Nottingham & Van Vleck had a store at Stone Ridge, where George A. Davis is now located.

The taverns of 1834 were kept by Joachim Schoonmaker, John P. Davis, Philip Van Keuren, Jacob Van Keuren, John W. Wood, John Thornton (grocery license), Anthony Clawson, James Wood, John B. Schoonmaker, and John T. Du Bois.

MERCHANTS.

Those in the early part of this century are fully mentioned in the jury lists already given. Moses Cantine was for a long time a merchant, and his store was where James Cantine now resides, opposite the hotel of William Savage.

The following millers of Marbletown recorded their "brand-marks" in 1751: Stephen Nottingham, Peter Cantine, Leonard Hardenbergh, Thomas Schoonmaker.

The mill of Peter Cantine was where the Cantine mill of late years stood. That of Leonard Hardenbergh was where the paper-mill now stands. That of Thomas Schoonmaker was on the present farm of Daniel Schoonmaker.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. James Oliver practiced for many years. The inscription in the old burial-place shows that he was born March 25, 1745, and died Dec. 13, 1826. He built the dwelling-house now occupied by Cornelius Oliver.

Dr. James I. Hasbrouck, who resided at the present place of Charles Bloom, and Dr. Lewis Hasbrouck, whose residence was the present place of Dr. George Chambers, and Dr. Isaac J. Hasbrouck were all practicing physicians in the early part of this century. Dr. Jacob I. Delemater resided where William P. Cole now lives, and did business for several years. Dr. Matthew Dewitt was also at Stone Ridge for some years. Dr. Lewis H. Wickes, from Greene County, was in company with Dr. Jacob L. Hasbrouck for a time. Dr. D. G. Perry was also a physician for some

years. Dr. Lounsbury and Dr. Oliver have been in practice for a long time, but are now retired from business. Dr. George Chambers, who has had an extensive ride for many years, still occasionally practices. His son, Dr. Jacob Chambers, who graduated a few years since, is now in practice in Marbletown. Dr. Vandemark and Dr. Crafts are also in active business at Stone Ridge and throughout the town,—the former for about nine years past, and the latter for fourteen years. Dr. Sears resided at North Marbletown, but removed from that place after a few years.

STATISTICS.

The total population of Marbletown, as determined by the census of 1875, was 3991. Of this number 3861 were native-born, and 130 foreign-born. In regard to race, 3807 were white and 184 colored. In regard to sex, 2002 were males and 1989 females. The males of voting age were 1015. The equalized assessed value of property in Marbletown for 1879-80 is \$1,144,989, and the total tax paid upon that basis \$17,952.21.

John Mowris, now living at an advanced age, states that there was a swinging gate on the King's Highway at the junction of the Shokan road. The post upon which it hung was very near the house where John Dewitt now lives. The old mile-stones along the King's Highway are said to have been set by John A. Dewitt and Jacob Chambers, who resurveyed the highway from Kingston to Ellen-ville, probably about 1800. The stones are venerable enough to be still older, and simply rearranged by them from new measurement.

SLAVES.

About the commencement of this century, the birth of slaves was required to be registered in the office of the town clerk. The Marbletown registry, in excellent preservation, was among the papers of the late Jonathan Hasbrouck, and from that record we take the first three entries:

"I do certify that my negro wench gave birth to a female child named Lane, on the 11th of September, 1799.

"THOMAS JANSEN (Farmer).

"Recorded by John N. Cantine, Town Clerk."

"I do hereby certify that I have a male child, named Pet, born of my slave April 14, 1800.

"LEWIS BRODHEAD.

"Recorded July 26, 1800.

"JOHN N. CANTINE, Town Clerk."

"I have a black female child, named Sarah, born the 3d of November, 1799.

"ADAM HOFFMAN.

"Recorded by me, 3d of November.

"JOHN N. CANTINE, Town Clerk."

The following is given on account of its value in showing residents in Marbletown, Olive, and Rosendale seventy years ago:

*Assessment roll of the real and personal estate in the town of Mar-
bletown, in the county of Ulster, made by Andries Davis, Christopher
Snijder, and Joseph Hasbrouck, assessors of said town (for the year
1811).*

Names of Possessors.	Amount of Prop- erty, Real and Pers.	Amount of Prop- erty, Real and Pers.
Abby, John.....	\$102	
Abby, David.....	850	
Adert, Jacob.....	800	
Avery, John.....	480	
Auchmoody, Abraham.....	\$500	
Austen, Sylvester.....	100	
Allen, Noah.....	122	
Benty, Robert.....	468	
Bezousias, Isaiah.....	11	
Byse, John, Jr.....	650	
Beaty, Charles.....	200	

Byse, Samuel.....	\$500	Contant, Abraham.....	\$702
Byse, Robert.....	200	Canada, Samuel.....	146
Bash, Peter.....	70	Constable, Jacob.....	95
Bush, Jacobus.....	32	Cure, Matthew.....	120
Bush, Stephen.....	700	Craigie, Gordon.....	425
Bush, Isaac.....	1,040	Cross, Noah.....	40
Brown, William.....	514	Cross, Benjamin N.....	40
Bush, Cornelius.....	560	Crispell, Samuel.....	200
Bogart, Henry.....	1,100	Cure, Philip.....	24
Byse, Abraham.....	505	Depuy, Levi.....	45
Bogart, Cornelius.....	420	Dubois, Tobias, Jr.....	350
Bogart, John.....	1,260	Davis, Andries.....	900
Bodley, Henry.....	420	Davis, Jacobus S.....	1,230
Beaty, John.....	400	Davis, James.....	150
Brodhead, Henry.....	2,450	Davis, Frederick.....	600
Bush, Frederick, Jr.....	50	Davis, Isaac L.....	600
Bush, Wilhelmus.....	184	Davis, William.....	500
Brink, Cornelius.....	2,432	Dubois, Conrad, Jr.....	50
Bevier, David.....	13,010	Dubois, Martin.....	1,000
Bloom, Isaac.....	1,200	Dinge, Lawrence.....	310
Bodley, John.....	420	Davis, Henry.....	850
Brodhead, Rebecca.....	4,100	Davis, Benjamin.....	1,123
Brodhead, Abraham.....	4,150	Davis, John B.....	1,100
Brink, Antje.....	800	Delamater, Jacob.....	1,845
Baster, George.....	350	Davis, Jacob.....	100
Brodhead, Daniel.....	2,300	Delamater, John A.....	1,022
Bush, Perriek.....	1,000	Delamater, Gerrit.....	1,120
Bishop, Asa.....	600	Dunlap, William.....	22
Burke, Edmund.....	502	Dewitt, John A.....	4,275
Buly, Benjamin.....	427	Dewitt, Andries L, Jr.....	250
Bishop, Asa, Jr.....	1,071	Dewitt, Abraham W.....	700
Brink, Peter.....	4,365	Dewitt, Samuel.....	310
Brodhead, Wessel.....	2,460	Depuy, William and Moses.....	1,000
Brodhead, Richard J.....	450	Depuy, Simon.....	4,550
Besemer, Daniel.....	30	Davis, George.....	437
Buck, Asa.....	450	Dewall, Oswald.....	320
Brink, Robert, and son- in-law.....	450	Dubois, Gerrit.....	1,252
Brink, Cornelius E. and John.....	1,000	Davis, Benjamin T.....	820
Bush, John.....	500	Dubois, Tobias.....	1,000
Bell, Joseph.....	25	Dubois, Andrew L.....	585
Bishop, Tuns.....	627	Delamater, William B.....	90
Buly, Jacobus.....	20	Depuy, Levi.....	50
Brodhead, David.....	600	Deits, Abraham.....	80
Brink, Christopher.....	630	Dewitt, Andries L.....	6,814
Brugar, Jonas.....	50	Dewitt, Charles.....	2,131
Burr, Charles.....	75	Davis, Isaac.....	75
Bush, Joseph.....	35	Davis, Andries B.....	200
Churchwell, John.....	600	Davis, Frederick A.....	100
Cooper, Charles.....	125	Davis, Thomas.....	488
Coons, Michael.....	2,100	De Lamontanye, Isaac.....	130
Crispell, Thomas.....	730	Depuy, Aaron.....	885
Crispell, Solomon.....	760	Delamater, Cornelius A.....	550
Crispell, John.....	800	Davis, John A.....	50
Crispell, Henry.....	1,510	Davis, Henry A.....	100
Crans, John, and father.....	450	Dubois, William.....	152
Crispell, Martin.....	500	Dewall, Philips.....	29
Christiana, George.....	360	Davenport, Cornelius.....	710
Christiana, Michael.....	60	Deits, Christian.....	650
Cantine, Abraham.....	4,577	Drew, William.....	110
Cantine, Peter A.....	200	Ennist, James.....	270
Cushneyham, Charles.....	700	Ennist, William.....	955
Chambers, Jacob.....	1,300	Ennist, George.....	455
Chambers, Jacob, Jr.....	1,775	Ennist, Henry.....	65
Chambers, Joseph.....	1,560	Elmendorf, Jacobus, Jr.....	40
Coons, Jacob.....	993	Ennist, John.....	400
Coons, Simon.....	700	Emery, John.....	418
Conner, John.....	700	Emery, Joseph.....	300
Chambers, Thomas, Heirs of.....	563	Emery, Rowland.....	120
Conner, Jacobus.....	250	Elmendorf, Hut bard.....	1,934
Coons, John.....	312	Elmendorf, Frederick L.....	1,550
Conner, Rebecca.....	400	Elmendorf, Lucas.....	200
Conner, Henry.....	460	Elmendorf, Lucas L.....	400
Cantine, John.....	1,206	Elkins, Margaret, and son Frederick.....	40
Cantine, Moses.....	1,724	Ennist, William, Jr.....	242
Cantine, Charles.....	4,650	Eals, Lantile.....	800
Carney, Daniel.....	450	Frame, Samuel.....	1,047
Countryman, Elias.....	460	Freer, Solomon.....	400
Clearwater, Thomas.....	515	Freer, Cornelius.....	200
Clearwater, Joseph.....	400	Fairechild, Simon.....	400
Contant, Jacob.....	200	Freer, Hugo.....	200
Cantine, John N.....	1,900	Ferguson, James.....	120
Cole, Cornelius C.....	6,000	Freer, Jacob, Jr.....	50
Clearwater, Abraham.....	400	Fero, Andries.....	60
Cox, Rachel.....	280	Graham, Andrew.....	25
Christiana, Daniel.....	180	Graham, Katie.....	500
Christiana, Solomon.....	84	Grose, George.....	1,543
Chambers, John.....	1,000	Gibbers, Thomas.....	600
Chambers, Henry P.....	800	Gosline, Richard.....	75
Clearwater, Nathaniel.....	470	Guthrie, Lewis.....	425
Cred, John.....	65	Hollister, Isaac.....	650
		Hollister, Josiah.....	466

* Non-resident.

Hollister, Isaac, Jr.....	\$280	Markle, Cornelius.....	\$383	Schutt, Uriah and William	\$220	Vandemark, John H.....	\$60
Hill, Andrew.....	1,250	Markle, William.....	401	Schoonmaker, Michael.....	120	Van Leuven, Gilbert.....	800
Hill, Uriah.....	855	Mowris, Henry.....	2,528	Schoonmaker, Simon.....	7,690	Vandemark, William.....	210
Hovenbeck, Gideon.....	901	Mowris, Peter.....	2,497	Shaw, John.....	70	Vandemark, Sylvester.....	430
Hardenbergh, Philip.....	1,000	Moul, Philip.....	35	Stokes, Richard L.....	150	Van Leuven, Elias.....	610
Hardenbergh, Leonard.....	1,536	McGinnis, William.....	428	Stout, Andrew.....	600	Van Leuven, Johannes.....	800
Hardenbergh, Catherine.....	216	Markle, Frederick P.....	203	Sammons, John.....	30	Vandemark, Cornelius.....	254
Hardenbergh, Gradus.....	2,453	McGinnis, Isaac.....	200	Sammons, Abraham.....	100	Vandemark, George.....	232
Hasbrouck, Jacob.....	5,509	McDaniel, John.....	100	Sluyter, Cornelius D.....	60	Vandemark, Jacob N.....	60
Hasbrouck, Lewis, Jr.....	120	Mowris, James.....	14	Smith, Isaac.....	65	Van Wageningen, Gerrit A.	
Hasbrouck, Josiah, Jr.....	924	Morris, John.....	40	Steen, Abraham.....	150	Jr.....	1,812
Hasbrouck, Joseph.....	7,620	North, John S.....	435	Smedes, Charles.....	1,084	Van Wageningen, Ezekiel.....	700
Hasbrouck, Benjamin L.....	4,160	Nottingham, Stephen.....	120	Traphagen, Jonathan.....	2,002	Van Wageningen, James.....	250
Hasbrouck, Isaac L.....	1,350	North, Robert.....	640	Trowbridge, Ralph.....	122	Van Wageningen, Josiah.....	700
Hasbrouck, Mary.....	90	North, Catherine.....	590	Turner, Samuel, estate of.....	750	Vandeburgh, Jacobus.....	50
Hasbrouck, Lewis.....	2,963	Newkirk, Gerrit and Oli-		Turner, Joel.....	130	Vandemark, John.....	492
Hasbrouck, Henry, and		ver Matthew.....	4,995	Turner, Daniel.....	50	Vandemark, John S.....	29
mother.....	1,700	North, Orasmus.....	264	Turner, John.....	100	Vandemark, Samuel.....	45
Hoffman, Peter.....	1,480	Nottingham, Thomas.....	170	Travis, Isaac.....	70	Van Vliet, Joseph.....	50
Hasbrouck, Jacobus B.....	6,687	North, Benjamin.....	450	Turner, Benjamin.....	105	Vandemark, Benjamin.....	30
Hasbrouck, David A.....	603	Nottingham & Van Vleck.....	1,337	Tack, Sarah, and son John	1,188	Van Vliet, John.....	35
Hume, William, and son		Nottingham, John.....	150	Terwilliger, Helena.....	2,406	Vosburgh, Martin.....	900
John.....	610	Newkirk, Cornelius C.....	4,927	Traver, Peter P.....	650	Winchell, James.....	900
Hyne, Joel.....	908	North, Samuel.....	65	Trustees of Marbletown.....	1,250	Winchell, Henry.....	300
Hill, John.....	75	Oosterhoudt, Peter F.....	400	Thompson, Isaac.....	50	Winchell, Peter.....	583
Hogans, David.....	145	Oosterhoudt, Henry P.....	1,550	Tuse, John, and mother-in-		Winchell, Anthony.....	850
Hardenbergh, Benjamin.....	2,500	Oakley, Isaiah.....	314	law.....	874	Winchell, Jacob.....	112
Hasbrouck, Isaac S.....	115	Oakley, John.....	410	Terpenning, Bondewyn.....	359	Winchell, Samuel.....	5,121
Hardenbergh, Tryntje.....	1,209	Oliver, Jane.....	200	Terbush, Elias.....	650	Wager, Johannes.....	544
Hubbard, Quartus.....	80	Oliver, James.....	6,054	Terwilliger, Johannes S.....	800	Winfield, Peter.....	40
Ingram, Benjamin.....	430	Peck, Benjamin.....	40	Vandemark, Sylvester, Jr.....	203	Wood, Frederick, and son.....	3,950
Ingram, Orange.....	200	Perry, Eliza.....	350	Vandemark, Isaac.....	119	Wood, William T.....	1,250
Jansen, Thomas.....	5,205	Perry, Eliza, Jr.....	50	Van Vleck, Sarah.....	500	Wyndfield, Daniel.....	525
Jansen, Peter.....	4,760	Patterson, George.....	160	Van Leuven, Christopher.....	300	Wynkoop, Cornelia.....	160
Jansen, Abraham.....	1,812	Perzonius, David.....	15	Vandemark, Solomon.....	32	Wynkoop, Cornelius.....	4,127
Jansen, Thomas H.....	2,400	Palen, George.....	200	Vandemark, David.....	195	Williams, John M.....	30
Jansen, Henry F.....	50	Plough, Tunis.....	50	Vandemark, Levi.....	1,282	Williams, Heber.....	40
Jackson, Martin.....	80	Robison, Isaac, Jr.....	50	Vandemark, Eliza.....	600	Wells, Isaac.....	660
Keyser, Cornelius.....	1,013	Rubison, Isaac.....	2,498	Van Wageningen, Jacobus.....	1,200	Westbrook, Jonathan, Jr.....	1,330
Keyser, Cornelius C.....	230	Robison, David.....	30	Vandemark, John A.....	400	Yeaple, Philip.....	505
Krom, Benjamin A.....	493	Robison, Abraham.....	400	Vandemark, Jacob S.....	2,572	Yeaple, Arceantie.....	685
Keator, Matthew.....	314	Roberts, Benjamin N.....	450	Vandemark, John I., Jr.....	45	Yeaple, Peter.....	250
Keator, Henry.....	310	Roosa, John I.....	1,240				
Keator, George.....	250	Roosa, Johannes G.....	1,040				
Krom, Jacob.....	1,703	Rapleyea, Jacob, and son.....	1,110				
Krom, Henry W.....	900	Roosa, Jacob I., Jr.....	60				
Krom, William P.....	100	Roosa, Zacharias.....	1,164				
Krom, William H.....	100	Roosa, Andries G.....	1,314				
Keator, Jonathan.....	407	Robbins, Samuel.....	580				
Krom, Simon.....	1,010	Robison, Annatie.....	150				
Krom, Johannes.....	350	Roosa, Andries and Levi.....	5,100				
Krom, Benjamin.....	1,198	Robbins, Benjamin.....	125				
Keator, Peter.....	1,053	Roosa, Albert I.....	900				
Keator, Peter, Jr.....	359	Robison, Cornelius.....	131				
Keator, Mrs.....	650	Roosa, Jacobus L.....	141				
Keator, Jacobus.....	1,254	Roosa, Bill.....	30				
Keator, Benjamin.....	110	Roosa, Luke.....	120				
Krom, Peter.....	370	Rosekrans, Harmanus.....	520				
Keator, John N.....	100	Rumsey, Nathaniel.....	40				
Keator, Jacob N.....	660	Sluyter, Abraham.....	40				
Keator, Abraham W.....	80	Steward, Colonel.....	1,100				
Krom, Jacobus L.....	100	Smith, Abraham, Jr.....	610				
Kelder, Francis.....	70	Schutt, James.....	880				
Krom, John I.....	40	Steenbergh, Jacob.....	180				
Krom, John C.....	180	Smith, Jonathan.....	1,910				
Krom, James.....	20	Smith, John P.....	237				
Lane, William.....	950	Smith, Peter P.....	300				
Lane, Richard.....	950	Smith, John F.....	400				
Lane, John.....	125	Smith, Thomas.....	190				
Lockwood, Samuel.....	200	Sharter, James.....	77				
Lockwood, Gilbert.....	604	Smith, Joseph.....	1,769				
Lockwood, Dan.....	60	Sluyter, John.....	226				
Lane, Joshua.....	584	Stokes, Edward.....	45				
Lounsbery, Richard, Jr.....	800	Stokes, John.....	1,050				
Lounsbery, Jacob.....	800	Schoonmaker, William.....	1,126				
Lounsbery, Richard.....	1,000	Smith, Felton, Jr.....	358				
Lounsbery, John.....	950	Shurtis, Meraba, and son.....	250				
Leongdyck, John.....	1,089	Schoonmaker, Thomas F.....	450				
Lyons, Michael.....	604	Schoonmaker, Jacobus F.....	340				
Lockwood, Jesse.....	30	Schoonmaker, Egbert D.....	450				
Lee, Samuel.....	60	Smith, Eliphas.....	95				
Markle, Jacob.....	15	Sammons, Cornelius.....	250				
Merrihew, Peter.....	220	Smith, Jacobus.....	600				
Merrihew, David.....	400	Styhen, Peter.....	310				
Merrihew, Samuel.....	173	Snyder, Henry.....	1,300				
Merrihew, John and Ste-		Smith, Abraham.....	60				
phen.....	1,275	Snyder, Christopher.....	4,700				
Merrihew, John, Jr.....	240	Sohler, Solomon.....	150				
McMarter, James.....	605	Snyder, Jacob.....	3,619				
Murdagh, George and Wil-		Snyder, Abraham.....	842				
liam.....	1,600	Snyder, Jacob A.....	140				
Middagh, John.....	850	Smith, Henry, Jr.....	1,320				
Middagh, Henry.....	950	Siely, Thomas.....	900				

* Non-resident.

* Non-resident.

The total amount of tax collected was \$409.72. The comparison between that sum and those raised at the present time from the same territory of Marbletown, Olive, and Rosendale, is fruitful of suggestions,—some perhaps indicating progress, activity, enterprise; others extravagance, recklessness, and an utter disregard of the first principles of economy in public affairs.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The patent for the territory of Marbletown was granted June 25, 1703. The trustees in charge of the lands seem to have been the only civil authorities at first, and for several years later. They had authority to regulate public matters to the extent of protecting the settlers in the enjoyment of the titles granted them. A distinct civil organization was evidently somewhat the result of the necessities of the case, and a matter of growth instead of legislative enactment. This was the case in Rochester. The boundaries of the town were those of the patent. Subsequent to the Revolution, Marbletown was incorporated by the general act of March 7, 1788, which provided for a large number of civil divisions. A part of the territory of Olive was taken from this town in 1823, and a part of Rosendale in 1844.

The trustees chosen from time to time must have been men who had the confidence of the people, as very important duties were intrusted to them, often requiring much judgment and discretion.

The following were the trustees for the period of one hundred years,—1703 to 1803.

TRUSTEES.

- 1703.—Col. Henry Beekman, Capt. Thomas Garton, Capt. Charles Brodhead; assistants, John Cock, Sr., Capt. Richard Brodhead.
- 1704.—John Cock, Sr., Capt. Joris Middagh, Lieut. Thomas Hall; assistants, Henry Bogart, William Nottingham.
- 1705.—John Cock, Sr., Lieut. Thomas Hall, Lieut. Gysbert Crom; assistants, Frederiek Mourits, Isaac Davis.
- 1706.—Capt. Thomas Garton, Capt. Richard Brodhead, William Nottingham; assistants, Isaac Davis, Thomas Jansen.
- 1707.—John Cock, Sr., John Beatty, Peter Van Leuven; assistants, Capt. Charles Brodhead, Lieut. Gysbert Crom.
- 1708-10.—John Cock, Sr., John Beatty, Peter Van Leuven; assistants, Lieut. Gysbert Crom, Capt. Joris Middagh.
- 1711.—Hendr. Bogart, Isaac Davis, Thomas Jansen; assistants, Capt. Joris Middagh, Cornelius Tack.
- 1712.—Capt. John Pawling, Lieut. Thomas Cock, Cornelius Eltinge; assistants, Capt. Joris Middagh, Thomas Jansen.
- 1713.—Capt. Richard Brodhead, Capt. Joris Middagh, Pieter Van Leuven; assistants, Lieut. Thomas Cock, Cornelius Eltinge.
- 1714.—Capt. Richard Brodhead, Capt. Joris Middagh, Peter Van Leuven; assistants, Cornelius Eltinge, Nicolaus Dupuis.
- 1715.—John Cock, Sr., Nicolaus Dupuis, Cornelius Tack; assistants, Lieut. Jan Van Kampen, Lambert Doldorbrink.
- 1716-17.—Lieut. Thomas Cock, Cornelius Eltinge, Albert Pawling; assistants, Thomas Jansen, Henry Pawling.
- 1718.—Capt. Charles Brodhead, Lieut. Jansen, John H. Pawling; assistants, Lieut. Cock, Ensign Pawling.
- 1719.—Capt. Charles Brodhead, John Beatty, Cornelius Eltinge; assistants, Thomas Cock, Nicolaus Dupuis.
- 1720-21.—Capt. Nottingham, Lieut. Thomas Cock, Lieut. Thomas Jansen; assistants, Capt. C. Brodhead, William C. Eltinge.
- 1722-24.—Cornelius Eltinge, Albert Pawling, Hendrick Krom; assistants, Thomas Cock, Thomas Jansen.
- 1725-29.—Capt. Richard Brodhead, Louis Bevier, Daniel Brodhead, Sr.; assistants, Cornelius Eltinge, Cornelius Dupuis.
- 1730.—Capt. Richard Brodhead, Louis Bevier, Daniel Brodhead; assistants, William Nottingham, Andries Van Leuven.
- 1731.—The same, except Joris Middagh in place of William Nottingham.
- 1732-36.—Thomas Jansen, Martin Bogart, Lieut. William Cock; assistants, Hendrick Krom, John Newkirk.
- 1737.—Cornelius Dupuy, Martin Middagh, Arie Oosterhout.
- 1738.—Cornelius Dupuy, Martin Middagh, Arie Oosterhout; assistants, Egbert Brinck, Louis Bevier.
- 1739.—Cornelius Dupuy, Martin Middagh, Arie Oosterhout; assistants, Melgart Keator, Thomas Vandermark.
- 1740-42.—Cornelius Dupuy, Martin Middagh, Wessel Brodhead.
- 1743-45.—Wessel Brodhead, Albert Pawling, Stephen Nottingham.
- 1746-49.—Wessel Brodhead, Stephen Nottingham, Levi Pawling.
- 1750-56.—Leonard Hardenbergh, Frederick Davis, Peter Cantine.
- 1757.—Peter Cantine, Levi Pawling, Nathan Smedes.
- 1758-60.—Peter Cantine, Nathan Smedes, Martin Delameter.
- 1761.—Peter Cantine, Martin Delameter, Stephen Nottingham.
- 1762-72.—Levi Pawling, Louis Bevier, Jacob Hasbrouck.
- 1773-77.—Levi Pawling, Jacob Hasbrouck, Matthew Cantine.
- 1778-87.—David Bevier, Jacob De Lamater, Charles W. Brodhead.
- 1788-90.—Cornelius E. Wyntkoop, Thomas Schoonmaker, Jr., Abraham Cantine.
- 1791-92.—Cornelius E. Wyntkoop, Abraham Cantine, William Pick.
- 1793-97.—Jacob I. Hasbrouck, Abraham Sahler, Daniel Brodhead.
- 1798-1802.—Jacob Chambers, Daniel Brodhead, John A. Dewitt.
- 1803.—Peter Jansen, Wessel Brodhead, John N. Cantine.

The town continued to choose trustees for many years, but the office in this century was of much less importance than formerly. The common lands of the town became continually less, and the duties of trustees diminished in the same proportion. The common lands were disposed of by authority of an act of the Legislature passed in 1802. The commissioners in charge of their sale were John A. Dewitt and Jacob Chambers. As already remarked, the town organization developed gradually.

In 1711, Capt. Charles Brodhead was chosen Supervisor, Pieter Mowrits,* Constable and Collector; Capt. Joseph Middagh, Capt. Richard Brodhead, Assessors; Lieut. Thomas Cock, Surveyor of Highways.

At the annual meeting of 1712, Capt. John Pawling was chosen Supervisor; Pieter Mowrits, Constable and Collector; Capt. Richard Brodhead, Capt. Joris Middagh, Assessors; Arien Vandemark, Surveyor of Highways.

In the year 1713 there were chosen Capt. Thomas Garton, Supervisor; Pieter Mowrits, Constable and Collector; Capt. Richard Brodhead, Pieter Van Leuven, Assessors; Cornelius Tack, Surveyor of Highways; Capt. Joris Middagh, John Beatty, Overseers of the Poor.

In the year 1714 the town officers comprised Capt. Thomas Garton, Supervisor; Pieter Van Leuven, N. Dupuis, Assessors; Pieter Mourits, Constable and Collector; Johannes Cool, Surveyor of Highways; Capt. Joris Middagh, John Beatty, Overseers of the Poor.

In the year 1715 Capt. Charles Brodhead was chosen Supervisor; Johannes Cool, Constable and Collector; Lieut. Thomas Cock, Nicolaus Dupuis, Assessors; Charles Brodhead, Thomas Jansen, Overseers of the Poor.

In 1716 the same Supervisor; Thomas Cock, Nicolaus Dupuis, Assessors; Johannes Cool, Constable and Collector; Capt. Charles Brodhead, Thomas Jansen, Overseers of the Poor.

At the town-meeting of 1717 the officers chosen were Charles Brodhead, Supervisor; Henricus Krom, Constable and Collector; Nicolaus Dupuis, Thomas Cock, Assessors; Huysbert Lambertson, Nicolas Blanshau, Surveyors of Highways; Jacob De Lamater, Peter Mourits, Overseers of the Poor; Albert Pawling, Martin Bogart, Fence-Viewers.

In the year 1718 Charles Brodhead was Supervisor; Lieut. Thomas Cock, Nicolaus Dupuis, Assessors; Surveyors of Highways, Rosendale path, Gysbert Roosa; Marbletown path, Albert Pawling; Lambert Doldorbrinck, Constable and Collector; William Cock, N. Dupuis, Fence-Viewers; Jacobus De Lamater, Peter Mourits, Overseers of the Poor.

In 1719 the officers were Charles Brodhead, Supervisor; Martin Bogart, Constable and Collector; Capt. William Nottingham, Nicolaus Dupuis, Assessors; Louis Bevier, Jan Van Campen, Fence-Viewers; Andries Van Leuven, Surveyor of Highways; Jacobus De Lamater, Peter Mourits, Overseers of the Poor; William Cock, Viewer of Stallions.

In 1720 the officers were Charles Brodhead, Supervisor; Gysbert Roosa, Constable and Collector; Capt. Nottingham, Nicolaus Dupuis, Assessors; Louis Bevier, James Robson, Fence-Viewers; Jacobus De Lamater, Surveyor of Highways; Capt. Nottingham, Lieut. Cock, Overseers of the Poor; William Cock, Viewer of Stallions.

In 1721 the officers were William Cock, Constable and Collector; Charles Brodhead, Supervisor; William Nottingham, Nicolaus Dupuis, Robert Beatty, Louis Bevier, Fence-Viewers; Louis Bevier, Surveyor of Highways;

* The name appears in this form in all the early records, but in later years *Mowris*.

William Nottingham, Thomas Cook, Overseers of the Poor; Capt. Richard Brodhead, Stallion-Viewer.

And thus, step by step, the offices were increased and the number of persons required to administer public trusts increased until a full town organization was developed very similar to those of the present time.

We give still further the names of the full list of town officers at the end of each decade down to the time of the Revolution.

In 1730 the officers chosen were Richard Pick, Supervisor; Martin Bogart, Benjamin Dupuis, Assessors; Martin Middagh, Johannes Thomas, Collectors; Jury Beam, Constable; Jury Beam, Surveyor of Highways; Richard Pick, Daniel Brodhead, John Dewitt, Overseers of the Poor; Andries Van Leuven, Peter Cantine, Johannes Dewitt, Fence-Viewers.

In 1740 the officers chosen were Capt. Daniel Brodhead, Supervisor; Samuel Davis, Valentine Smith, Constables; Jacob Keyser, Frederick Davis, Surveyors of Highways; Capt. Albert Pawling, Frederick Schoonmaker, Assessors; Robert Naeginnis, Richard Lounsbury, Collectors; Louis Bevier, Hendrickus Krom, Aldert Kiersteden, Overseers of the Poor; Egbert Brink, Thomas Keator, Fence-Viewers; Johannes Eltinge, Edward Whittaker, Stallion-Viewers.

The officers chosen in 1750 were Peter Cantine, Supervisor; Christopher Davis, Matthew Cantine, Constables and Collectors; Johannes Dewitt, Nicholas Louw, Joris Middagh, Assessors; Isaac Hasbrouck, Jr., Surveyor of the Highways; Samuel Mourits, Daniel Brodhead, Martin Middagh, Overseers of the Poor; Louis Bevier, Jr., Town Clerk; Matthew Newkirk, Martin De Lamater, Fence-Viewers; John Van Leuven, Daniel Brodhead, Stallion-Viewers.

The officers chosen in 1760 were Wessel Brodhead, Supervisor; Isaac Davis, Abraham Cantine, Constables and Collectors; Cornelius Tack, Thomas Vandemark, Surveyors of Highways; Louis Bevier, Isaac Hasbrouck, Assessors; Cornelius Brink, Hendrick Roosa, Johannes Keator, Overseers of the Poor; Matthew Cantine, Town Clerk; Christopher Davis, Melgart Keator, Fence-Viewers; Andries Dewitt, Martin De Lamater, Stallion-Viewers; Capt. Frederick Davis, Pound-Keeper.

The officers of 1770 were Levi Pawling, Supervisor; Cotton Smith, Edward Lounsbury, Constables and Collectors; Andries J. Dewitt, Johannes Tack, Conrad Du Bois (for Shokan), Surveyors of Highways; Hendrick Smith, Cornelius Tack, Assessors; Abraham Cantine, Solomon Van Wagener, Overseers of the Poor; John Cantine, Town Clerk; Isaac Davis, Solomon Terwilliger, Fence-Viewers; Charles W. Brodhead, Alexander Ennist, Hendrickus Johnson, John Cushneham, Firemen; Parish Davis, Pound-Keeper.

We add the officers at the close of one more decade, that of 1780, three years after the organization of the State government: Matthew Cantine, Supervisor; Adam Hoofman, Thomas D. Schoonmaker, Jacob Snyder, Benjamin Ackerly, Cornelius Keator, Assessors; Abraham Stratton, Philip Hardenbergh, Constables and Collectors; Felton Smith, Jacob I. Hasbrouck, Overseers of the Poor; Cornelius E. Wynkoop, Ephraim Chambers, Aldert Snyder, Cornelius

Brink, Cornelius Keator, Gardon Hardenbergh, Surveyors of the Highways, for Shokan road Andries J. Dewitt, Jan Crispell, Surveyors of Highways; David Bevier, Johannes Tack, Solomon Van Wagener, Commissioners of Highways; Nicholas Keator, Henry Inerich, Fence-Viewers; John Cantine, Town Clerk.

The town clerk was at first simply clerk of the trustees; or, as he is sometimes termed, "bookkeeper to the trustees." Their names are not regularly given in the reports of the annual elections until 1742, but they are easily obtained from the books of deeds, the records of which are attested by the clerks. William Nottingham, the first clerk, was evidently employed for this work by the trustees, both of Rochester and of Marletown. He is said to have come from England with Col. Nicolls at the time of the surrender of New Netherlands to the British crown in 1664.

Col. Henry Beekman, who was a trustee of both towns, resided in Kingston, and gave his assistance to the local trustees. The similarity in the early records, the forms and wording of the entries, and the handwriting, all indicate that Col. Beekman and William Nottingham brought to the discharge of their duties in both towns a degree of clerical and professional ability not perhaps so fully possessed by the sturdy men associated with them, and who were engaged in the actual work of subduing the forests and securing homes for themselves and their children in these towns.

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS, 1703 TO 1850.

SUPERVISORS.

1703-1710 (no supervisors appear to have been elected until 1710); 1711, Capt. Charles Brodhead; 1712, Capt. John Pawling; 1713-14, Capt. Thomas Garton; 1715-22, Capt. Charles Brodhead; 1723-26, Albert Pawling; 1727, Cornelius Elting; 1728, Thomas Jansen; 1729-32, Richard Pick; 1733-40, Capt. Daniel Brodhead; 1741-45, Lieut. Johannes Dewitt; 1746-48, Wessel Brodhead; 1749-50, Peter Cantine; 1751-58, Levi Pawling; 1759-64, Wessel Brodhead; 1765-71, Levi Pawling; 1772, Louis Bevier; 1773-76, Levi Pawling; 1777-78, Cornelius B. Wynkoop; 1779-82, Matthew Cantine; 1783-87, James Oliver; 1788-89, Cornelius E. Wynkoop; 1790-96, James Oliver; 1797-98, John A. Dewitt; 1799-1800, Joseph Hasbrouck; 1801, Jacob I. Delamater; 1802-10, Moses Cantine, Jr.; 1811-14, Jacob Delamater; 1815-21, Abraham G. Hardenbergh; 1822-26, Charles Cushney; 1827-28, Isaac S. Hasbrouck; 1829-37, Matthew Oliver; 1838, Charles Cushney; 1839-40, James Oliver; 1841-42, Jacob L. Hasbrouck; 1843, Matthew Dewitt; 1844, John Chambers; 1845-47, Cornelius M. Van Buren; 1848, George Chambers; 1849-51, Cornelius M. Van Buren; 1852-53, Thomas D. W. Robinson; 1854, George Chambers; 1855-57, Cornelius Hardenbergh; 1858-59, James M. Cooper; 1860, Daniel S. Vandemark; 1861-65, George Chambers; 1866-67, Levi Lounsbury; 1868, Daniel S. Vandemark; 1869-70, Gross Hasbrouck; 1871-73, John D. Mowris; 1874, Louis Bevier; 1875, Cornelius Hardenbergh; 1876-77, Louis Bevier; 1878, Silas Snyder; 1879-80, Louis Bevier.

TOWN CLERKS.

1703-27, William Nottingham; 1728-32, Thomas Nottingham; 1733-35, Richard Pick; 1736, Johannes Elting; 1737-44, Richard Pick; 1745-58, Louis Bevier, Jr.; 1759-61, Matthew Cantine; 1762, Isaac Davis; 1763-81, John Cantine; 1782-92, Jacob I. Hasbrouck; 1793-97, John A. Dewitt; 1798-1801, John N. Cantine; 1802-24, John Lounsbury; 1822-23, Matthew Dewitt; 1829-33, Ebenezer Lounsbury; 1834-39, Samuel Stilwell; 1840-41, Egbert Schoonmaker; 1842, Samuel Stilwell; 1843-44, William Depew; 1845, George Davis; 1846-47, Frederick H. Davis; 1848, George Davis; 1849-51, William Depew; 1852-53, Rad-

cliff De Lamater; 1861-65; Thomas P. Ostrander; 1866-80, Rad-cliff De Lamater.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830, Cornelius Dewitt; 1831, Charles Cushney, Ebenezer Lounsbury; 1832, Isaac L. Hasbrouck; 1833, Ebenezer Lounsbury, Cornelius E. Wynkoop; 1834, Abraham G. Hardenbergh; 1835, Charles Cushney; 1836, Isaac L. Hasbrouck; 1837, Ebenezer Lounsbury; 1838, Cornelius E. Wynkoop; 1839, Abraham G. Hardenbergh; 1840, James H. Elmendorph; 1841, Charles Cushney; 1842, Cornelius E. Wynkoop; 1843, Abraham G. Hardenbergh; 1844, Daniel Merritt, Jacob A. Snyder; 1845, Isaac L. Hasbrouck, Charles Cushney; 1846, Daniel Merritt; 1847, Abraham G. Hardenbergh; 1848, Hiram F. Gray; 1849, Teneyck D. W. Veeder; 1850, Anthony Benson; 1851, Abraham G. Hardenbergh; 1852, Beverly R. Hasbrouck; 1853, Teneyck D. W. Veeder, Daniel Bodley; 1854, Anthony Benson, Hector Abeel; 1855, Hector Abeel; 1856, Matthew Winchell; 1857, Teneyck D. W. Veeder; 1858, Howard Hasbrouck; 1859, Hector Abeel; 1860, Daniel Bodley; 1861, Thomas Everett; 1862, Franklin D. L. Montanye (same to fill vacancy); 1863, Hector Abeel; 1864, Daniel Bodley; 1865, Thomas Everett; 1866, Franklin D. L. Montanye; 1867, Lewis S. Markle; 1868, John Brodhead; 1869, Thomas Everett, Hector Abeel; 1870, Franklin D. L. Montanye; 1871, Hector Abeel; 1872, John Brodhead; 1873, Thomas Everett; 1874, George Raymond; 1875, Hector Abeel; 1876, John Brodhead; 1877, Simon P. Lyons; 1878, George Raymond; 1879, Hector Abeel; 1880, Lucas W. Krom.

PLACES OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The first entry in the records showing the exact place of trustee meetings occurs June 19, 1733, when they met "at the house of Janitie Davis." Not long after that there is mentioned "the house of Widow Davis." This was the place until 1741. June 8, 1742, the trustees met "at the now dwelling-house of Frederick Davis."

This continues for twenty years or more, and then all mention of the house is omitted from the records. The first Tuesday of April, 1813, the town-meeting was held "at the house of Isaac Bloom." This was about one mile north of Stony Ridge, and was an old tavern for a long series of years. House taken down about twenty-five years ago. Property now owned by George W. Bloom, son of the Isaac Bloom mentioned above. The meetings continued to be held at the house of Isaac Bloom. The same house was afterwards kept by John W. Wood. An owner earlier than Bloom is said to have been Conway. Pursuant to a vote in 1852, the next meeting—1853—was held at the house of James D. Gillespie, the present Freer House, at Stone Ridge, and the town-meetings have been continued at that house to the present time.

V.—VILLAGES.

STONE RIDGE

is the largest village in the town. It is about equally distant from the Esopus Creek and the Rondout. The present business may be summed up as follows: The hotel of William Savage; the harness-shop and town clerk's office, by Radcliff De Lamater; Dr. J. Vandemark's office; Dr. Herman Craft's office; the store and post-office, by Frederick S. Van Wageningen; wagonmaker and wheelwright, by Benjamin Batty; store, by John G. Kimball; tailor-shop, by James J. Decker; hardware- and tin-shop, George H. Davis; store, by George Reynar; meat-market, by Milton Elmendorf; silversmith, S. J. Bond, and doing a variety of other business in the same building; drug-store, by S. H.

Lounsbury; shoe-shop, by B. I. Rider; blacksmith, Daniel C. Schoonmaker; blacksmith-shop, Alexander H. Davis; marble-yard, by Wands & Davis; justice office of Hector Abeel; Excelsior Hotel, by Chester Freer; blacksmith- and wagon-shop, by George Burnett and Joseph Conner, the latter the wagonmaker; undertaker, Joshua C. Schoonmaker; undertaker, De Witt C. Winchell; and a short distance from the village James K. Ten Eyck, also an undertaker.

MARBLETOWN

is a post-office, retaining the old name of the town. It is in the valley of the Esopus, not far from the eastern angle of the town. At this point there is the wagon-shop of Martin E. Markle, and another by John Murdock; hotel, by C. D. O. Burr; and a blacksmith-shop, by Leonard Adams.

LYONSVILLE

is a neighborhood near the Rochester line, in the vicinity of which are several quarries. The place takes its name from the Lyons family, who have been located there for many years. At Lyonsville there are three stores,—one by John W. Wager, another by John F. Delamater, and a third by Simon P. Lyons.

KRIPPLE BUSH

is a hamlet near the southwest boundary. The present business consists of one store by Isaac Wilklow, and another by James A. Wood; and a hotel near, by John Acker; a blacksmith-shop, by Henry Ten Hagen.

HIGH FALLS

is situated on the Rondout Creek, near the line of Rosendale. The present business consists of several stores, by John Brodhead, Israel H. Snyder, Paris Gray, and Charles L. Hardenbergh; two hotels, one by Widow Julia Donovan, and another by L. Depuy Davis; two bakeries, one by William P. De Lamater, and the other by Anthony Daym; two meat-shops, one by John F. Church, and another by Luke B. Krum; blacksmith-shop, by John H. Van Hagen; wagon-shop, by Martin Van Hagen.

VILLAGE ON THE LAPLAIN ROAD.

This is a thickly-settled neighborhood, in the vicinity of a large number of quarries.

RED SCHOOL-HOUSE DISTRICT.

This is a thickly-settled neighborhood,—with a school-house, church, and several dwellings,—with several quarries near there.

GLADT KLIPT.

This is a thickly-settled neighborhood, near the Esopus Creek, having a church and a school-house, a store by Edward Bush, a store by Peter Johnson, a blacksmith-shop by Jacob S. Krum, a carpenter-shop by Simon Bush.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

There are but few reminiscences of the schools during the first century after settlement. The influence of the learned ministry of the Reformed Church was always for education, and no doubt much was accomplished. Under the earlier school laws school commissioners were appointed

for a few years, the first in 1796, as follows: Lemuel Wenshal, Jacobus Keator, Samuel Frame, Christopher Snyder, Jacob I. Hasbrouck, Abraham Sahler, Daniel Brodhead. After that other names of commissioners appear: Moses Cantine, Jr., Simeon Depuy, Daniel North, John N. Cantine, Simon I. Van Wagener, John A. Dewitt, Frederick Wood. After 1799 no further action appears with reference to schools for fourteen years.

At the annual town-meeting of 1813 it was voted to comply with the requirements of the act for the establishment of common schools, passed June 19, 1812. Commissioners and inspectors were chosen, and this system was continued until 1843. During this period the following persons served one or more years each as commissioners of common schools: Joseph Hasbrouck, John A. Dewitt, Josiah Hollister, Lemuel Winchell, Andrew Hill, Lewis I. Hasbrouck, Isaac De La Montanye, Matthew Dewitt, Martin Crispell, Jonathan Westbrook, Jr., Isaac S. Hasbrouck, Abraham G. Hardenbergh, John Lounsbery, Jacob Chambers, Peter Crispell, Jr., Charles Cushiney, Cornelius H. Depuy, John Teas, James Oliver, John Chambers, Abram I. Vandemark, Peter Ladenbergh, James H. Elmendorph, Abraham L. Sahler, Orr Frame, Abraham Robinson, Martin Cantine, Garret De Lamater, Isaac S. Hasbrouck, Jacob H. Davis, Andries Schoonmaker, William L. Merritt. Many of these citizens served for a long series of years.

During the same period, 1813-43, the following persons served as inspectors of common schools one or more years each: Charles Cantine, Benjamin Hardenbergh, Christopher Snyder, David Abbey, Jacob Chambers, Jr., Abraham G. Hardenbergh, Isaac S. Hasbrouck, Charles Cantine, Gordon Craig, Isaac De Lamontanye, David Abbey, John Lounsbery, Wessel Brodhead, Gordon Craig, John H. Carl, George Keator, Conrad Brodhead, William Schutt, Abraham I. Hasbrouck, Lewis I. Hasbrouck, John H. Carle, Abraham Robinson, Peter Crispell, Jr., Abraham G. Hardenbergh, Christiana T. Paulison, Matthew Dewitt, Samuel Stillwell, Cornelius E. Wynkoop, Cornelius L. Vandyke, Ebenezer Lounsbery, Stephen N. Ostrander, William A. Landou, Jacob I. Hasbrouck, James Cantine, John Bogart, Jr., John Lounsbery.

The system of supervision by town superintendents of common schools commenced in 1844, and continued until 1856, when district commissioners were chosen, and all control of the schools by town authority ceased.

The town superintendents elected in Marbletown were the following, viz.:

Elected Annually.—1844, George Chambers; 1845, Edward Lounsbery; 1846, Malcolm W. Mead; 1847, Edward Lounsbery.

Elected Biennially.—1848, Charles H. Clearwater; 1850, Abraham G. Hardenbergh; 1852, Lewis H. Wickes; 1854 (none recorded); 1855, Franklin D. L. Montanye.

The following report is interesting as showing the state of the schools fifty years ago:

SCHOOL REPORT, MARBLETOWN, 1829.

Districts.	No. of Children.	Money Granted.
No. 1.....	67	\$29.18
No. 2.....	63	.....

Districts.	No. of Children.	Money Granted.
No. 3.....	64	\$27.87
No. 4.....	56	24.39
No. 5.....	88	38.32
No. 6.....	75	32.66
No. 7.....	45	19.60
No. 8.....	52	22.65
No. 9.....	95	41.37
No. 10.....	38	16.55
No. 11.....	32	13.94
No. 12.....	70	30.48
No. 13.....	59	25.77
No. 1, Joint Olive.....	31	13.50
No. 2, ".....	13	5.66
No. 3, ".....	42	18.29
No. 2, Hurley and New Paltz..	24	10.45

From an old Kingston paper we clip the following advertisement:

"SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

"Wanted, a schoolmaster in District No. 6, Marbltown, about seven miles from the village of Kingston, on the main post-road. The situation of the school-house is pleasant, and every facility will be given to provide comfortably for the teacher.

"CORNELIUS E. WYNKOOP,
"MATTHEW OLIVER,
"JOHN A. DEWITT,

} Trustees.

"MARBLETOWN, March 29, 1818."

The present condition of the schools with reference to the number of children, the attendance, and the amount of money disbursed is concisely shown in the annexed latest report. It forms a strong contrast with that of 1829, given above:

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, MARCH, 1880.

Number of districts.....	11
Number of children of school age.....	1199
Average attendance previous year.....	404.119
Public money on the basis of the number of children.....	\$890.56
Public money on the basis of attendance.....	\$790.49
Equal district quota.....	\$809.20
Library money.....	\$46.01

VII.—CHURCHES.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH AT MARBLETOWN.

This body was incorporated Feb. 7, 1789. The certificate was signed by Andrew J. De Witt, David Bevier, Isaac Davis, Thomas Schoonmaker, Henry Mowris, Andrew Snyder, Simeon Depuy, and Isaac Robinson, constituting the board of elders and deacons. The paper was verified before Judge Wynkoop, witnessed by Abraham Cantine and Cornelius E. Wynkoop. Under the colonial government the church had no doubt been incorporated in pursuance of the request embodied in the petition, which we give in full, as of interest to several towns in this part of the county:

"PETITION FOR A CHARTER FOR CERTAIN DUTCH CHURCHES IN ULSTER COUNTY.

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY MOORE, *Baronet, Captain-General, and Governor-in-chief of the Province of New York and the territories thereon depending in America, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.*

"In Council.

"The petition of Dirk Romeyn, Minister of the Churches of Marbletown, Rochester, and Wawarsink, in Ulster County; Jacob Hasbrouck, Solomon Van Wagener, and Levi Pauling, Elders of Marbletown; Abraham Konstable, Hendrick Smith, Frederick Shorter, and Cornelius Tack, Jun'r, Deacons of Marbletown; Nicolas Keter, Jacob Hoornbeek, Dirk Hoornbeek, and Elias Depuy, Elders of Rochester;

* The average daily attendance is given in decimals.

Frederick Shenigh, Isaiah Robinson, Cornelius Oosterhoudt, and Benjamin Merckell, Deacons of Rochester; Lodewyk Schoonmaker, and Jacobus Bush, Junr, Kirk-Masters of Rochester; Johannes Gerardus Hardenbergh and Johannes Bevier, Elders of Wawarsink; Stephen Dewitt and John Egbertse Dewitt, Deacons of Wawarsink; and Andries Bevier and Benjamin Bevier, Kirk-Masters of Wawarsink,—

"Humbly Sheweth, That this Province was originally settled by emigrants from the United Provinces, subject to the States-General in Europe, many of whom set themselves down in the said County of Ulster, and their descendants have long since planted the churches above named, and have decent edifices in which the worship of God is carried on according to the usages of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Churches of the United Provinces in Europe; that the said churches of Marblétown, Rochester, and Wawarsink each enjoy small real-estates given by well-disposed persons for the Maintenance of the worship of God, and the members of the same, being unable at present to support more than one minister through the discouragement to farther benefactions, for want of corporate powers to hold Estates to pious uses, and preserve and hand them down to posterity secure against any secular Applications of the same, and being very desirous of the Privilege of an Incorporation so often granted to Episcopal Churches and other Dutch Churches of their Persuasion, both in this and the Province of New Jersey,—

"Your petitioners, who appeal with the utmost confidence to the whole Government for the Fidelity and Loyalty of the People of their Persuasion, most humbly pray your Excellency to grant them his Majesty's Letters Patent, under the great seal of this Province, creating them a body politic and corporate in Deed and Name, by the Name and Style of the Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant United Dutch Churches of Marblétown, Rochester, and Wawarsink, and that they and their successors may thereby be enabled to acquire and hold a competent Real Estate, and enjoy such other Power and Privileges as may be necessary for the pious purposes aforesaid, nearly similar to those granted to the Low Dutch Protestants of the Cities of New York and Albany, and Townships of Kingston and Schenectady, and other places to be specified in a draft of a Charter which they beg leave hereafter to present, or that your Excellency would be pleased to grant them such other aid in the Prosecution of the laudable design above mentioned, as to your Excellency shall seem meet. And your petitioners, presuming upon the Wisdom, Generosity, and Impartiality of the Government under which they live, will ever pray, &c."

"D. ROMEYS, Minister,	} on behalf of	
"LEVI PAWLING,		themselves
"JACOB HOERNBECK,		and the rest of
"JOHANNIS BEVIER,		the Petitioners.

"NEW YORK, 1766."

The date of the organization of this church is given in the "Manual" as 1737. Previous to this time the people of Marblétown were in connection with the church of Kingston. Fifty-eight years earlier the pastor at Kingston, in reporting concerning his charge, speaks of having twenty members at Marblétown. This was in 1679, ten years after the settlement. The date 1737 is not shown by the records now in possession of the church. They date only from 1743, at the time when the building of a house of worship was under consideration. A building committee was appointed Dec. 1, 1743, consisting of Albert Pawling, Hendrick Krom, Louis Bevier, Johannes Dewitt, Peter Cantine, Wessel Brodhead, Benjamin Depuy. Six members executed a contract with the other member—Peter Cantine—that he should act as superintendent of the work. We give the contract below as a specimen of the number of words used in old times to express a few simple statements. In that respect the document is a decided curiosity:

"Whereas, the inhabitants of Marblétown on the 1st day of December, 1743, did assemble within said town, and then and there amicably did agree to build a church for Divine worship at Marblétown, and made prudential orders concerning the method that they should

proceed in erecting said church, reference being had unto said orders that the regulations may more fully and at large appear; and whereas, on the 17th day of December, 1743, the inhabitants of Marblétown met and assembled together, and in pursuance of the before-recited order elected and appointed by plurality of voices seven managers—Capt. Albert Pawling, Mr. Hendrick Krom, Mr. Louis Bevier, Mr. Johannes Dewitt, Mr. Peter Cantine, Mr. Wessel Brodhead, and Mr. Benjamin Depuy—to build and erect a church at Marblétown for Divine service, as aforesaid, according to the prudential orders before recited, as by relation thereunto being had may more and at large appear; and whereas, on the 21th day of December, 1743, the seven managers did meet and assemble together, and by the power and authority to them given by virtue of the before-recited order did agree with Mr. Peter Cantine, one of the said seven managers, to be the Inspector of all the work that shall be done, and providing of materials and workmen for erecting said church, for the sum of £13 lawful money of this province; and the said Mr. Peter Cantine shall from time to time, and at all times, take and receive orders and advice from Capt. A. Pawling, Mr. H. Krom, Mr. L. Bevier, Mr. J. Dewitt, Mr. W. Brodhead, and Mr. B. Depuy, or the major part of them, what work he shall do first, and so for the second and third, and until the church be finished; and the said Mr. Peter Cantine shall keep a just and fair book of accounts for that purpose, of what money he hath applied, and to what purpose, and what work accounts he hath received, and from whom, and is to be all conformable to the above orders before recited, and the said Mr. Peter Cantine or his heirs, executors, and administrators shall be accountable to the said Albert Pawling, Hendrick Krom, Louis Bevier, Johannes Dewitt, Wessel Brodhead, and Benjamin Depuy, to them, or the major part of them, and their receipts for so much in part or in full shall be to the said Peter Cantine a good voucher and discharge, and the said Peter Cantine doth bind himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators to fulfill and keep every article and clause contained in this condition, and in conformity to the before-recited orders; then this present obligation to be utterly void and of none effect, or else to stand and remain in full force, power, and virtue in the law."

The founders of the church are shown by the subscriptions for erecting the house of worship: Aldert Kiersteden, Abram Kiersteden, Ann Garton, Augustinus Vander Merken, Andrew Oliver, Andris Van Leuven, Jr., Amatie Smith, Benjamin Davis, Benjamin De Puy, Christopher Davis, Charles Brodhead, Jr., Catherine Nottingham, Cornelius Brink, Dyrek Keyser, Dyrek Bos, Daniel Brodhead, Egbert Brink, Alexander Ennist, Elsie Hasbrouck, Valentine Smith, Gysbert Krom, Gerret Du Bois, Hendrick Krom, Hendricus Nieuwkerk, Johannes De Witr, Jan Roberson, John Brodhead, Jacob Kelder, Jan Elting, Jacobus Tack, Isaac Van Kempen, Jan Roosa, Jr., Albert Pawling, Augustinus Keator, Abram Constatle, Andris Sprinsteen, Abraham Klaarwater, Alida Okely, Alida Tack, Barent Merkle, Cornelius Tack, Charles Bingham, Cornelius De Puy, Cornelius Hine, Catherina Du Bois, Daniel Brodhead, Jr., Dinah Hoffman, Elizabeth Mourits, Alexander Tomson, Elizabeth Sheers, Frederick Davis, Frederick Schoonmaker, Gradus Nieuwkerk, Geertie Oosterhoudt, Hendrick Krom, Jr., Hendrick Roosa, Jacob Keyser, Jacob Middagh, Johannes Vandermerken, Jan Nieuwkerk, Johannes Krom, Johannes Van Leuven, Johannes De Puy, Jr., Johannes Keator, Johannes De Puy, Jan Van Leuven, Jwyan Tappen, James Elm, Jacobus Bush, Jr., Jacob Hasbrouck, Johannes Hardenbergh, Isaac Hasbrouck, Jr., Isaac Hasbrouck, Louis Bevier, Jr., Lambert Brink, Martin Boogaert, Melgart Keator, Matthewes Cantine, Martin Middagh, Margaret Nottingham, Matthew Algar, Maria Hasbrouck, Nicholas Robartus, Nicholas Vandemerken, Peter Cantine, Richard Lounsbery, Richard Stokes, Stephen Nottingham, Samuel Davis, Solomon

Pawling, Marblertown, Rochester, Wawarsing; Jacob Du Bois, Fishkill; Peter Van Kleek, Poughkeepsie. The proceedings were opened by religious exercises, conducted by Dominic Leyd and Dominie Verbrÿk.

There were three sessions held: "First session, Post Meridian; second session, Ante Meridian; third session, Post Meridian." The minutes of preceding meeting of the ordinary and of the extraordinary "Cœtus," held at Ackquecknonk, April 6, 1763, were read and approved. A letter was read from Dominie Jackson Vrooman. Some one from Gravesend addressed the assembly, and received a vote of thanks. There was also a letter from the Classis of Amsterdam read and referred to Elder Heer Hardenbergh, and various items of business were attended to. Petrus Smedes laid before the body certain matters relating to the church at Kingston. Candidates for the ministry were examined in Hebrew upon the 23d Psalm and upon the 14th Psalm, and in Greek upon the 1st chapter of Luke. To Martinus Schoonmaker was assigned 1 Timothy iv. 6, to Henricus Schoonmaker 1 John iii. 4 (perhaps), to Benjamin Du-Bois, 1 Timothy i. 5, for, it is presumed, exegesis or trial sermons.

Mr. Louis Bevier also has a copy of a letter from the Classis of Amsterdam, in reply to communications from the Cœtus, answering among others one from the above "Cœtus" held at Marblertown. Our limits will not permit copying this and other papers at length, but they are evidently of much historic value, and these notes upon them may show the propriety of their future publication in full.

Louis Bevier also translates and kindly furnishes the following letter of commendation written from the church to Holland with reference to their first candidate for the ministry, the lamented young Frelinghuysen. It is believed that it has never before been published:

"To the Very Reverend Classis, to which this our Petition shall be shown, the Consistories of the three Reformed Low Dutch Churches of Marblertown, Rochester, and Wawarsing send Greeting:

"Very Reverend and Learned Sirs:—How great and expressive are the promises of the spread of God's kingdom in the days of the New Testament, which abound in God's Holy Word: As that from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, His name shall be great among the Gentiles, and in every place incense shall be offered unto his name, and a pure offering; and that the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.

"And it has come to pass that the Vine of the Reformed Lowdutch Church of Jesus Christ has sent out of Europe, from the sun's uprising, to America, of the sun's setting, one branch and shoot which has filled the land in many places; and also to us who dwell at Marblertown, Rochester, and Wawarsing have its roots extended.

"We have, in past times, been served by the Reverend ministers who have been settled at Kingston in Esopus; and in later years by the Reverend G. W. Mancius, Ruler, Overseer, Shepherd, and Teacher in the church of Jesus Christ, at Kingston.

"But that our more scattered neighbors might enjoy the preaching of God's word and the administration of the holy sacraments by his Reverend servant, our churches being increased in number of members, and being able through the blessing of God to support a Ruler, Overseer, Shepherd, and Teacher of their own, we have sought and obtained our dismission from the church of Kingston, and have with a loud voice called for our Ruler, Overseer, Shepherd, and Teacher Jacobus Frelinghuysen, a young disciple of very good hopes and expectations, as our call under our hands and seals will show. Therefore our humble request to the very Reverend Classis, to which this petition shall, in our behalf, introduce the Reverend Gentleman, is that you will be pleased to ordain him to the Holy Ministry in

accordance with the usages of the Reformed Low Dutch Church, so that he may speedily come to us, for we shall during the time of his absence be without a Ruler and Shepherd.

We humbly ask that his studying in America, and yet more, his being called whilst a student, may be overlooked, if his abilities, general knowledge, and theology shall be found sufficient by the very Reverend Classis.

"And whilst some young men who have studied in this land under the E. Cœtus have been hurried into the Holy Ministry in the name and as if by the authority of your Very Reverend Classis, which way they were thrust in), this Reverend Gentleman takes the journey to Europe, and is willing to receive a careful examination by your Reverend Classis. Since your Reverend Classis has no proponent in this land, we hope and trust that he will be received with favor and forwarded to the Holy ministry.

"This will to the aforewritten churches such great satisfaction and heartfelt joy in such measure that they will be bound to reverently pray God to hasten this end.

"And we shall at all times with thankful hearts acknowledge the favor of the Very Reverend Classis shown in the assistance to us who respectfully sign ourselves:

"U. Zeer Erwardigen en Hoog Geleerdens, Onderdanige en Zeer ootmoedige Dienaren, De Kerkenraden der drieveereghde Nederdutsche Gereformeerde Gemeeyntens te Mormertown, Rochester en Wawarsing in de County van Ulster, de provintia of Niew York, in Noord America.

"MORMERTOWN, February 6, 1763, O. S."

CONFERENTIE CHURCH OF MARBLETOWN.

The Dutch Reformed Church here, as elsewhere, was agitated by the discussions between Cœtus and Conferentie. The former desired to ordain their ministers in this country and establish an "assembly" for that purpose. The latter held that the ministers should be ordained in Holland, that the church authorities of the old country should "confer" together over that and other questions of church order. The church of Marblertown, as an ecclesiastical organization, adhered to the Cœtus. Perhaps there was something of worldly wisdom mingled in this decision, even though they also kept in mind great principles of church government. In calling young Frelinghuysen, they had borne his expenses and given him a salary while absent in Holland for study and ordination. As he perished at sea, they had not only lost their minister, but their money. In calling his brother the majority were unwilling to incur both these risks a second time. The discussions, however, continued. Leading members, of piety and influence, differed over this question, and found themselves upon opposite sides. The difficulty culminated in an actual division soon after the settlement of Mr. Romeyn, in 1766. The "Conferentie" left, and the Cœtus held the old organization. It is evident, however, that nearly half the membership went with the new church. They erected a house of worship, at the present place of James Young, in 1770, and in the rear of his dwelling-house. Their pulpit was filled by stated or temporary supplies, and they did not settle a pastor. Their organization continued until 1786, when a basis of union was devised, and the old church was again united. Their house of worship cost £548 13s. 4d. After the union it was taken down, and the materials used to build a house upon the same site for the united church—in other words, the second house of the old first church.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF THE CLOVE.

The title-page of the old book of records belonging to this church has the following inscription:

"Omnia cum Deo et nihil sine eo
Omnia cum Christo et nihil sine eo.

"In the name of God. Amen.

"Blessed are they who do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life and that they may enter through the gates into the city."

The signers to the petition requesting the Classis to organize this church were Edward Wood, Frederick Elmhendorph, Jacob Rosekrans, Hubert Elmhendorph, Joseph Clearwater, Daniel Carney, Josiah Thompson, Martin Clearwater, James Gosline, Tjerck Morris, Benjamin Thompson, John D. Bunton, Tennis Johnson, Peter Wood, John Wate, Elias Countryman, Cornelius L. Delamater, John Bodley, David Atkins, James O'Neil, Joseph Hunter, William Schoonmaker, Thomas F. Schoonmaker.

The following notes are furnished by the Rev. Mr. Vroom, and are from a historical address recently delivered by him:

In the end of the last century, about the year 1798, the movement began which resulted in the organization of this church, called the Reformed (Dutch) Church of the Clove. The Rev. Garret Mandeville was called to the churches of Rochester and Wawarsing, and added the Clove to his already extensive parish as a preaching station. His ministry lasted four years. In 1807 steps were taken to form an independent organization. A petition was drawn up, signed by 23 men, praying the Classis of Ulster to form them into a church unconnected with any. They stated that "their object was to promote our holy religion and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom agreeably to the constitution of the Reformed Dutch Church, and that they were actuated by pure principles, without designing to injure any of their neighboring churches." They assigned as a special reason "that they had a bad mountainous road and a creek to cross, so that they, and especially their families, could seldom attend divine worship." The Classis appointed a committee to investigate the case, of which the Rev. Stephen Goetschius was chairman. On the 25th of January, 1807, the organization was effected by the election and ordination of a Consistory, consisting of Elders Henry Rosekrans and Henry R. Osterhout; Deacons James Gasline and Frederick S. Elmhendorff. For two years they enjoyed the pastoral services of Rev. Ralph Westervelt, who was pastor also of Rochester and Wawarsing.

In 1814 the Rev. James Murphy was called to fill his place, and continued his labors till 1825, a period of eleven years. In 1828, Rev. Benjamin B. Westfall became pastor, and remained in charge seven years, till 1835. During his ministry the church enjoyed much spiritual prosperity and gained an independent position. In 1837, Rev. R. W. Knight, an Englishman, who came from the Congregational body, was installed pastor, and continued nearly three years. He died at Pultneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1873. In 1840 the Rev. J. B. Alliger, who was a son of this church, accepted a call as his first charge, and remained three years. He was succeeded by Rev. James Lillie, who served two years. In 1846 the Rev. Ephraim De Puy was called, and continued to labor till 1853, a period of seven years. His successor was Rev. Charles Evens, who remained three years, till 1856. In 1857 the Rev.

Jacob N. Voorhis came into the pastorate, and labored faithfully for nine years.

A succession of brief pastorates had been unfavorable to the spiritual enlargement of the congregation. But the time of larger ingatherings had come again. In 1866, Mr. Voorhis removed to Esopus, and the Rev. N. H. Van Arsdale was called in 1867, and held the position for seven years. Upon his removal to Chatham village the Rev. William H. Vroom was called, in 1874, and still remains in charge.

The congregation consists of about 150 families, having about 235 members in full communion. The first church edifice was erected between High Falls and Alligerville, on the hill near the residence of John Sheeley, Esq. When the second edifice was built the site was changed to a point near the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about one and a half miles above High Falls. In 1858-59 a brick chapel was built at Alligerville, in which a service has been held every Sabbath afternoon since that time. In 1867 a handsome brick church was erected in High Falls, and soon after the old parsonage property was disposed of, and a property secured for that purpose in the same village. The church has a union interest with the Methodists also in the Clove chapel, built at the foot of the mountain in 1876, and supported largely by the Lake Mohonk Mountain House.

The present officers are William H. Krom, Paris Gray, William H. Harnden, Thomas C. Harnden, Elders; Thomas Schoonmaker, Festus Stokes, John H. Ten Hagen, Simon R. Keater, Deacons.

Additional items are as follows:

The first baptisms recorded were Nov. 3, 1803, Sarah, daughter of David Burhans and his wife, Phebe Shaw; Rosa, daughter of Jacobus Schoonmaker and his wife, Polly Davis; Richard, son of Thomas Sheely and his wife, Ann Davis.

The elders chosen in 1813 were Henry Brodhead and Wessel Brodhead, in place of Edward Wood and Simon Depuy; the deacons, James Gaston, Daniel Carney, in place of Tennis Johnson, Wessel Brodhead.

This church executed a certificate of incorporation Sept. 29, 1832. The Consistory then comprised Jacob Hasbrouck, Abraham Robison, William M. Depuy, John N. Davis, Andries R. Van Wagener, Calvin Hasbrouck, Jacobus A. Roosa.

REFORMED CHURCH OF NORTH MARBLETOWN.

This society is an off-shoot of the old Reformed Church of Marbletown, which is now located at Stone Ridge. At the erection of the last house of worship by the latter body they placed it so far to the south that the northern portion of the congregation decided to organize for themselves. The consent of Classis was obtained, and the formation of the new church took place June 18, 1851, at the school-house. The present house of worship was built during the year following, and dedicated Aug. 25, 1852. It cost about \$3000. The records say: "The church is built by the side of the spot where the first Reformed Church of Marbletown was founded in 1743, and here is the burial-place of the fathers."

The church at its formation consisted of 28 members

from the old church of Marbletown. The first Consistory comprised the following names: Elders, Jonathan Brodhead, Daniel Du Bois; Deacons, John C. Markle, William W. Latting.

Pastors.—Rev. B. C. Lippincott, Nov. 1, 1851, to 1866; Rev. John F. Harris (in union with Hurley), 1867 to 1876; Rev. V. M. Hulbert (in union with the old church at Stone Ridge), 1876 to the present time.

The present officers are: Elders, John Dewitt, James Oliver, M.D., Daniel Brodhead, John M. Myer; Deacons, Abraham Keator, Stephen Schoonmaker, Cornelius Oliver, Titus Myer. The Sunday-school superintendent is John Dewitt.

The society executed a certificate of incorporation under date of April 21, 1866, and the Consistory then comprised the names of John C. Markle, Andrew Crawford, Gilbert T. Craig, Frederick Basen, Constantine Dewitt, Stephen N. Schoonmaker, Matthew N. Oliver, James R. Ten Eyck.

REFORMED CHURCH OF LYONVILLE.

This society was incorporated Nov. 27, 1876. The elders signing the certificate were Henry Kelder, Luke P. Roosa, Henry C. Beatty, John Lyons; the deacons, Moses Van Leuven, James Markle, William T. Roosa, John W. Wager. The certificate was verified before Simon P. Lyons, justice of the peace, and recorded Dec. 1, 1876.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, STONE RIDGE.

This society is the regular successor of the early organization known as Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, which is stated in the gazetteers to have been organized in 1800 by Messrs. McGinnis, William Peck, and Peter D. Brink, with about 12 members. About the same time the first house of worship is said to have been built. It stood a mile or more north of Stone Ridge, opposite Widow Brink's place and the parsonage of those early times, now owned by Wilson Brink. Of the early labors by the Methodist Church there is but little account to be obtained. The class-papers are not preserved. The few who met in private houses at first and laid in faith and prayer the foundations of the Methodist Church were not conscious of the important work they were doing, and left no records to herald their own names or deeds.

This body was incorporated by a certificate executed April 23, 1832. The inspectors of election were John W. Lefever and Levi Benson. The trustees chosen were Cornelius C. Cole, Isaac B. Bloom, Abraham G. Hardenbergh, Levi Benson, Samuel Stillwell, Peter Van Vleck, Jacob Nottingham. The certificate was sworn to before Edward Oniel, commissioner of deeds.

They appear to have filed a new certificate Oct. 16, 1848. Rev. William Bloomer and George W. Bloom presided as inspectors of election, and the trustees chosen were Isaac N. Bloom, George W. Bloom, Peter D. Brink, Cornelius Bogart, Samuel Stillwell. The name of A. G. Hardenbergh appears as witness, and the instrument was recorded April 11, 1849.

The present house of worship at Stone Ridge was built in 1840. In 1868-69 it was enlarged and improved at a cost of \$4000. It now has a seating capacity of 400.

The present parsonage was built in 1859-60, at an expense of \$2000.

The pastors of this church for twenty years past have been as follows: 1858, Rev. D. D. Lindsley, two years; 1860, Rev. Uriah Messiter, two years; 1862, Rev. Ananias Ackerly, two years; 1864, Rev. William Hall, three years; 1867, Rev. Charles Palmer, three years; 1870, Rev. Charles Gorse, three years; 1872, Rev. H. C. Earl, three years; 1875, Rev. J. J. Rowe, three years; 1878, Rev. W. W. Taylor, who is the present pastor (March, 1880).

The present officers are: Stewards, C. P. Bloom, Green Lockwood, J. J. Woolsey, F. D. L. Montanye, James Oakley, Zachariah Roosa, and E. Myer; Leaders, C. P. Bloom, Green Lockwood, J. J. Woolsey, F. D. L. Montanye, Dorr Monroe, J. S. Beach, and John Van Leuven. Sunday-school superintendent is Ezra Palen. The membership numbers about 185. The trustees are J. S. Beach, C. P. Bloom, Zachariah Roosa, J. H. Palen, Cornelius Bogart, Calvin Palen, and Daniel Rider.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HIGH FALLS.

The present organization of this church consists of the following: Pastor, Rev. Mr. Ashton; Stewards, William P. Delamater, William Curry; Leader, John Dunn; Trustees, John White, Luther Turner. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is William Curry. This church is united with that at Alligerville in one charge. They also have an out-appointment at the "Rock school-house." The pastor of this church alternates with the pastor of the Reformed Church; also supplies the new chapel in the Clove, below Lake Mohonk. This is a union house, and in the season of summer tourists has a congregation of considerable numbers.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF KRIPPLE BUSH.

This society was organized in 1855 by Rev. Ananias Ackerly, the first pastor, and consisted at that time of about 20 members. The next year a neat house of worship, small but convenient, was erected at an expense of \$1500. The society is attached to the Stone Ridge charge, and supplied by the same pastors. The present organization consists of Siah Smith and Henry Ten Hagen, Stewards; Peter S. Streets, Reuben K. Smith, John A. Prindle, Leaders; and in the Board of Trustees are Josiah Smith, Thomas Oosterhoudt, Peter S. Streets, James Smith, and Siah Smith.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GLADT KLIPT.

This society was incorporated by a certificate bearing date April 2, 1861. Edward Bush and Simon Bush were the inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Frederick I. Markle, Edward Bush, Cornelius C. Crum, David Vandemark, James Johnson. The proceedings were verified before Hector Abeel, justice of the peace, and recorded April 18, 1861. This church belongs to the Stone Ridge charge, and is supplied by the same pastors. The present organization consists of John Markle, Steward; James E. Van Steensburgh, Leader. The society has a plain rural chapel, built about the time of organization.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, STONE RIDGE.

This society have a small and plain but convenient house of worship, built some years since, and services have been maintained regularly to the present time. A sketch of this church expected from a prominent citizen of Stone Ridge has not been received at the time of going to press.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest burial-ground is the one at North Marbletown. This was used long before the first Reformed church, that stood near it, was built. It is now within the grounds of the organized cemetery association mentioned below. There are some very early dates in this ground,—as 1692, 1693, 1699. Many stones bear the same names as the ancestors of the family a hundred years ago, for example,—

"Louis Bevier, Esq., died Sept. 29th. 1772, aged 55 years."

In connection with each of the two old houses of worship belonging to the church of the Clove was a burial-place. One of them is near the present residence of J. Westbrook, the other near the village of High Falls. These are still used for burial to some extent.

At Stone Ridge or not far from that village there are two burial-places. One of them is known as Pine Bush. Some of the stones bear very old dates. There is another, known as the McGinnis ground. This is very full; its long close rows of graves showing how many of the pioneers and their descendants are buried within its limits. The burial-place at Kripple Bush dates back to the early settlement of the country. Besides these public burial-places there are also many private ones, where families have buried the dead upon their own farms.

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This was incorporated by a certificate bearing date Aug. 5, 1876. The officers of the meeting were D. S. Vandemark, Chairman; John H. Palen, Secretary. The trustees chosen were John P. Roesa, James H. Vandemark, James K. Ten Eyck, John H. Palen, Charles P. Bloom, Josiah Hasbrouck, George W. Baker, James Sahler, Jr., Cornelius Hardenbergh, John G. Keable, Isaac H. Cantine, Isaac E. Hasbrouck. The proceedings were verified before Hector Abel, justice of the peace, and recorded Aug. 8, 1876.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

Organizations to promote temperance have been numerous. They each survived for only a short period, but doubtless they all had an influence in developing that sound public sentiment which secures to Marbletown its present high standard of morals. Odd-Fellows and Masons in this town belong to lodges existing in other places. Various societies for promoting religious, missionary, or benevolent work or for literary improvement have been formed from time to time, but these and those above mentioned have left few or no records for the historian.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

At Stone Ridge is a large and venerable building in which Gen. Washington was entertained overnight during his trip through the eastern portions of this State in 1783.

It is a large two-story gambrel-roofed dwelling, now very much out of repair, but evidently a mansion of considerable magnificence at the time of the Revolution. The southwest corner room on the second floor was Washington's sleeping apartment, and has been known as the "Blue Room" in the subsequent history of the house. It is often visited by strangers who come to Marbletown. The place is the property of Hon. William Lounsbery, member of Congress from this district, and was the residence of his ancestors for many years. Major Cornelius Wynkoop was the proprietor whose hospitality Gen. Washington enjoyed. The property passed to the Lounsbery family about 1800. In the house are fine specimens of the Dutch tiles in blue and pink that in the old days adorned the dwellings of the wealthier classes. The house is now occupied by Mr. Thomas Ostrander.

After the burning of Kingston, in 1777, the courts were held for a time at Marbletown in the house of Johannes Tack. This building is still standing, and has been kept in good repair. It is nearly opposite the old Wynkoop mansion, mentioned above. In the days of the Revolution it was a public-house. It was continued as such for many years, being kept within memory of many now living by Sarah Tack and by John Tack. It was closed as a tavern shortly before the removal of the latter to the West. The house became the property of Peter Van Vleck, and was sold by him to Thomas Vandemark. He was succeeded by his son, Elijah, and the latter by his son, Dr. John Vandemark, the present owner. It is said that when the courts were held there the prisoners to be tried were kept in the old school-house that stood on or near the site of Dr. Craft's present residence.

MARBLETOWN THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE.

The organization of the State government had been commenced at Kingston by the inauguration of George Clinton as Governor, July 30, 1777. The first legislature, with Col. Levi Pawling, of Marbletown, as one of the senators, had met at Kingston, September 9th, and remained in session until October 7th, when they appointed a new Council of Safety and adjourned, the British having been successful at Fort Montgomery and an invasion of Kingston being deemed probable.

The Council of Safety were thus, *ad interim*, the real executive authority of the State, Governor Clinton being in the field with the Continental forces. At the burning of Kingston the Council of Safety fled to Marbletown, and on the 19th of October, three days after the invasion, they commenced their sessions at the house of Andrew Oliver. Here they remained for one month, issuing orders and providing for all the exigencies of public affairs. November 18th they removed to Hurley, and met at the house of Captain Jan Van Deusen until December 17th, when they adjourned to Poughkeepsie.

It remains to identify "the house of Andrew Oliver's" and determine its site. He was from Ireland, and settled in Marbletown perhaps as early as 1740. His homestead was the present place of Cornelius Oliver, a great-grandson, and the house in which the Committee of Safety met stood between the present dwelling and the barns belonging to the

place. There is no evidence that Andrew Oliver kept a tavern, and the committee may have boarded at the old Davis tavern, nearly opposite. The house of Andrew Oliver was taken down some years later than 1800 and the present spacious mansion erected.

On a map of the Oliver farm drawn in 1793 and in possession of Cornelius Oliver there is a rough drawing of the old house where the committee met. It was a two-story stone building. In the front the upper row of windows consisted of six, and in the lower row five, with the door, made a corresponding number, and this was the capitol *pro tem.* of the Empire State.

Andrew Oliver had two sons, Richard and James. Richard settled in Hurley, on the place lately owned by Wm. P. Cole, deceased. James remained in Marbletown on the old homestead, and was a well-known physician for many years. He left one son, Matthew. The sons of Matthew were James, a physician, and Cornelius, both residing in Marbletown (the latter upon the old homestead of Revolutionary times); another son was Richard, who resides in Sullivan County. The daughters of Andrew Oliver were Mrs. Stephen Nottingham, Mrs. Brodhead, and a third, who remained unmarried. Matthew had one sister, who married John Miller, and settled in Montgomery, Orange Co.

The place where the public business of the Marbletown patent was transacted, and the annual meetings of the inhabitants held, for thirty or forty years before the Revolution, is another point of considerable interest. The records show these meetings to have been "at the house of Janitie Davis," "at the house of Widow Davis," and at "the house of Frederick Davis." These different expressions undoubtedly refer to the same house, and extend over the period 1739 to 1770. It is probable the meetings during the Revolution were held at the same point, and continued to be, until some time later than 1800, when they were removed to the house of Isaac Bloom. The traditions among the Davis families of the present time, corroborated by those of the Oliver families, appear to settle the location of this house beyond a doubt. It was on the other side of the road, nearly opposite the house of Andrew Oliver. The Davis house is still standing, and occupied by Leonard Adams. It is evidently a building of great age. Its crumbling walls, low doorways, and general antique appearance all point back to the days of early settlement. We have no means of determining when it was built; but this immediate neighborhood is the Marbletown of early colonial days. The commissioner who reported in 1669 that he had named the "new village" Hurley also stated that he had assisted in forming another settlement beyond.

Not far away, too, is the old burial-place, where very early dates are found, 1692, 1693, 1699, and numerous enough to indicate quite a population. It is not too much to suppose that the public business of the town was transacted at this house for one hundred years or more; that the house was standing at least seventy-five years before the Revolution, thirty years before George Washington was born.

XL.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Marbletown is well adapted to agricultural pursuits. A large portion of its territory is arable land, and many fine

farms are found within its limits. The statistics given below from the census of 1875 furnish a concise view of the annual production. Quarrying is also an important industry of the town, furnishing employment to many laborers. The valuable bluestone belonging to the lower range of the Catskills is easily obtained in Marbletown, and is shipped in considerable quantities. At High Falls the cement business is of much importance, and has caused the growth of that thriving village. An extensive quarry of the cement rock is opened near the iron bridge over the Rondout. A horse railroad in the old bed of the canal furnishes a convenient method of transportation between the mills and the point of shipment.

By the reports of the census of 1875 it appears that in Marbletown the value of the farms was \$1,397,935; buildings other than dwellings, \$232,115; stock, \$169,737; tools and implements, \$72,227; cost of fertilizers bought, \$3138; amount of gross sales, \$96,896; acres plowed, 4704; acres pastured, 5405; acres mown, 6284; hay produced, 7587 tons; grass seed, 65 bushels; buckwheat, 16,283 bushels; corn, 39,320 bushels; oats, 39,761 bushels; rye, 18,863 bushels; spring wheat, 14 bushels; winter wheat, 4992 bushels; corn fodder, 30 acres; potatoes, 30,646 bushels; apples, 57,460 bushels; cider made, 1529 barrels; grapes, 430 pounds; wine, 7 gallons; maple-sugar, 805 pounds; maple-syrup, 239 gallons; honey collected, 3006 pounds; horses on farms, 865; mules, 13; value of poultry owned, \$6840; value sold, \$3059; value of eggs sold, \$6889; neat cattle on farms, 973; milk cows, 1251; beeves slaughtered, 160; butter made, 111,357 pounds; milk sold, 1394 gallons; sheep shorn, 659; weight of clip, 2457 pounds; lambs raised, 575; sheep slaughtered, 63; killed by dogs, 43; hogs kept on farms, 3224; pork made, 241,619 pounds.

MILLS.

On a branch of the Esopus, in the northwest part of the town, there is a mill for cutting out heading, operated by William Stewart, and established a few years ago. On the same stream, below, there is a saw-mill by Gregor McGregor. On another branch of the Esopus, farther east, was formerly a saw-mill by C. Pratt; business now given up. On Stony Creek, another branch of the Esopus, there is a saw-mill, and also a heading-mill, by Cornelius Markle. On a small stream in the eastern part of the town is the saw-mill of Peter E. Jansen. Taking the southern branches of the Esopus, upon the one farthest west there is a saw-mill by John Du Bois. Above, on the same stream, are the saw-mill and heading-mill of Abraham Vandemark; still farther above is the saw-mill of Simon Van Leuven. On another branch farther east are the saw-mill and heading-mill of Cornelius Bogart. Upon the next branch east, and not far from Stone Ridge, is the paper-mill of Newcomb & Buddington, and in connection with it a grist-mill. The grist-mill is very old. It was run for many years by Abraham Hardenbergh, and is still popularly known as the Hardenbergh mill.

Upon the Esopus Creek there was formerly a saw-mill, and also a grist-mill at the same place,—the old Cantine Mills. These were burned a few years since, and have not

been rebuilt. They were owned by G. W. Basten. On a branch of the Peters Kill, above Lyonsville Pond, is the saw-mill of the late John F. Baker, deceased. The Lyonsville Pond is partly natural and partly artificial. Below the pond are the saw-mill and grist-mill of Luke B. Roosa. These were established about thirty years ago, by Isaac Lyons. There was also a tannery at this point, abandoned some years ago. Just below, and near the Rochester line, is the saw-mill of Lucas Barley. This mill-privilege was improved at an early day. On the streams in the vicinity of Kripple Bush there are no mills. At their junction farther east there was a saw-mill by Daniel S. Schoonmaker, now abandoned. This water-power was improved, it is presumed, a hundred years ago. Below, on this same stream, is the grist-mill of Cyrus Depuy. This dates back many years, perhaps to the early settlement. It has been repaired within a few years, and is now in operation.

On the Rondout Creek, at High Falls, are the cement-mills of F. O. Norton. They were established by Isaac L. Hasbrouck. Just below is the grist-mill of Henry Rowe. This was built by Simeon Depuy. The ownership passed to Hiram Schoonmaker, and then to Mr. Rowe. Farther down, near the canal aqueduct, was a grist-mill built by Jacob H. Depuy. It became the property of the canal company; afterwards of Delafield & Baxter. It is now owned by Widow Delafield, and is changed to a cement-mill and operated by Sherman Brothers. In former years there was a foundry at High Falls, given up some time ago. From a newspaper advertisement of 1818, it appears that cloth-dressing was carried on in Marblatown, "one mile from the Rosendale Bridge," at the mills of Jacob L. Snyder.

XII.—MILITARY.

As in the case of other frontier places, the citizens of Marblatown were very early armed for defense. They responded to the calls of the Colonial Government in the wars which finally secured to England the dominion of Canada. Those capable of bearing arms were nearly all enrolled in the militia.

The following list of a company under Capt. Daniel Brodhead is interesting as showing the names of nearly all the prominent families at that date residing in the town, which then included a large part of the present territory of Olive and Rosendale. Compared with the list of those who went into the army during the late Rebellion, it will be seen that the same family names occur; that the heroic blood of their ancestors flows in the veins of the children; that these are prepared at any time to defend with their lives the goodly heritage their fathers won in these valleys, and transmit to succeeding ages the institutions of civil and religious liberty that are so richly freighted with the memories and sacrifices of their Huguenot ancestry.

"MUSTER-ROLL OF A COMPANY OF MILITIA OF THE TOWN OF MARBLATOWN IN THE YEAR 1788.

"Captain, Daniel Brodhead; Lieut., John Dewitt; Ensign, John Brodhead; Sergeants, Martin Bogart, Jacobus Bush, Thomas Keator; Corps., Cornelius Van Campen, Christopher Davis, Jacob Keator; Drummer, Peter Vandenberg; Clerk, Richard Pick; Lantbert Brinck, Johannes Van Leuven, Andries Van Leuven, Frederick Davis, Gysbert Roosa, Jan Roosa, Jacob Keyser, Valentine Smith, Tenuis Clearwater, Johannes Bush, James Robinson,

Matthew Algar, James Algar, Hartman Hine, Arien Vandemark, Jacob Vandemark, Jacob Middagh, Jacobus Tack, Isaac Tack, Johannes Jansen, Dirk Bush, Melgert Keator, Thomas Vandemark, Augustinus Keator, Hendrick Roosa, Hendrick Vandemark, Dirk Keyser, Samuel Davis, Samuel Cook, Benjamin Davis, Alexander Ennis, Andrew Kernits, Isaac Van Kampe, Samuel Mourits,* Johans Thomas, Moses Cantine, Nicholas Keyser, William Hine, John Wood, Johannes Elting, Anthony Gerrits, Cornelius Tack, Jr., Henry Jansen, Thomas Bush, Freir Keator, Hendrick Bush, John Price, Lantbert Bush, Moses Depuy, Johannes Vandemark, Thomas Vandemark, Nicholas Vandemark, Arie Keator, Thomas More."

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The names of soldiers of the Revolution who resided in Marblatown either then or subsequently are not preserved in any complete form. It is presumed that many of their names occur in other places in this volume.

Under the act of the Council of Safety passed Nov. 11, 1777, at the house of Andrew Oliver, the export of flour, meal, and grain to any part of the country in possession of the enemy was strictly forbidden. A license to make a single sale was necessary. David Bevier was a commissioner for this section, and several oaths on procuring such licenses are among the papers of his grandson, Louis Bevier. Leonard Hardenbergh had license Feb. 10, 1778, to export not more than four barrels of flour on condition that he brought into the country an equal value of salt, either for the use of his family or to retail to others. Others licensed were Johannes Roosa, Jacobus Morris, Daniel Johnson, Christopher Snyder, Roeloff Eltinge, and Abraham Terpenning.

WAR OF 1812.

The following persons, either then or since residing in Marblatown, served in that war:

Edmund Burke, Abraham Bush, Joseph Bush, Ephraim Chambers, Henry Chambers, Solomon Christiana, Anthony Clausen, William Crispell, Andries I. Dewitt, Orr Fraum, Joel Green, Charles Harkness, James Harkness, Frederick Haver, Tenuis C. Hough-taling, Gideon L. Keator, John S. Krum, Peter P. Krum, Henry Lyons, Frederick C. Markle, James O. Markle, W^m F. Markle, John J. Oakley, William Patterson, Egbert D. Schoonmaker, Henry Shuster, John Shuster, Isaac Shute, Albert Smith, Benjamin Smith, Isaac Smith, William Teas, Henry Terwilliger, Abraham Vandemark, Andrew Vandemark, Isaac Vandemark, John I. Vandemark, Jr., John V. Vanheyser, Thomas A. Vanwagener, Peter Wager, Frederick Wood, John Yapple.

The following other military rolls relating to the war of 1812 are furnished by Hon. Hector Abeel, of Stone Ridge, Marblatown. It is presumed they include names from other towns in this section of the county:

"A Company Book of Capt. John Bogart, made the fifth day of Sept., 1814. On that day rendezvoused at Kingston, ten o'clock in the morning, at the house of Levi Jansen, Ulster County, State of New York, and discharged on the 11th day of December, on Staten Island, in the year 1814.

"This company, and others given below, belonged to the 131st Regiment, commanded by Col. Benjamin Bevier:

* Samuel Mourits was mustered in in 1783. He came from France with his mother some years before. He married a Miss Vandemark. His children were four sons—Samuel, Henry, Peter, Daniel—and one daughter (Mrs. McIntee). Peter had a son John, who is now living at Stone Ridge, born Sept. 11, 1794. The old name Mourits was changed about 1795 to Morris, as appears from church records. There seem to have been other families of the same name here, as Peter Mourits was a constable in 1711.

"Capt., John Bogart; Lieutenants, Abraham W. Dewitt, Charles Cushman; Ensign, Elijah Alliger; 1st Sergt., Simon Rosa; 2d Sergt., James Lawrence; 3d Sergt., Jacob I. Freer; 4th Sergt., Wm. H. Krum; 1st Corp., Garret T. Van Wagener; 2d Corp., Abraham Vandemark; 3d Corp., Zachariah Vanwagener; 4th Corp., James Schoonmaker; Musicians, Peter L. Delamater, Solomon S. Vandemark; Privates, Jacob Clearwater, John J. Vandemark, Jr., William Schutt, John D. Chambers, John V. Van Leuven, Henry T. Krom, David Peresonius, Andrew I. Dewitt, Jacob H. B. Schoonmaker, George Davis, Samuel Bice, James Harkness, Robert Vanleuven, Isaac Vandemark, Peter P. Bush, John Ennist, Andrew Lane, John S. Krom, Andrew Vandemark, Isaac H. Davis, John Van Steenberg, Henry Terwilliger, Conrad G. Dubois, Cornelius Van Wagener, Joshua Robison, John I. Depuy, Zachariah Rosekrans, Cornelius Ennist, John A. Davis, John Mowris, Ephraim Peresonius, Abraham W. Keator, Thomas I. Crispell, Michael Christian, Alexander Latimer, John Shurter, Frederick C. Markle, John D. Gillespie, Titus Bishop, James Schutt, Francis Lawrence, John Harp, Jr., Henry M. Schoonmaker, Ephraim Schoonmaker, Joachim Schoonmaker, John M. Depuy, John M. Schoonmaker, Peter Quick, David Rosa, Felton Kelder, Jacob L. Schoonmaker, Charles Burr, Joseph Wood, Charles B. Cross, Aurt I. Van Wagener, Jacob Harp, Jr., John Yeaple, Benjamin Cross, John S. Vandemark, Daniel North, Isidiah Quick, Sampson Jansen, Joshua Van Wagener, Aurt P. Van Wagener, Johannes Hendrickson, David Hoornbeek, Michael Schoonmaker, Samuel North, Stephen Schutt, substitute for James Schutt.

"Remarks.—Men joined to the company since the 5th of September, 1814: Aurt Van Wagener joined Sept. 15th, 1814, at the Quarantine. Michael Schoonmaker, substitute for Charles Burr, entered Sept. 23d, 1814. Sampson Jansen joined the company Sept. 13th, 1814, at the Quarantine ground. Joshua Van Wagener joined the company of Capt. Bogart the 19th day of September, 1814, at the Quarantine ground. Samuel North joined the company of Capt. John Bogart on the 4th of October, 1814. Quarantine Ground, Staten Island. Isaac I. Roosa was discharged from this tour of duty by Lieut. Col. Benjamin Bevier, on the 11th of Sept., 1814. Sylvester Vandemark also discharged the same day.

"Furloughs granted.—Oct. 5, Titus Bishop, 12 days; Oct. 9, John I. Vanwagener, 14 days; Oct. 9, John S. Vanwagener, 14 days; Oct. 9, Aurt I. Vanwagener, 12 days; Oct. 10, John M. Depuy, 12 days; Oct. 10, Samuel Bice, 12 days.

"Equipment.—Sept. the 12th, thirteen common Tents, Eleven Camp Kettles, fourteen iron pans, Two axes, Two Spades, one wall tent, one quire of paper, one quill of wafers."

"Muster-roll of a company of Infantry under the command of Captain Louis Bevier, in the Regiment of Detached Militia, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Benjamin Bevier, from the 6th of Sept., 1814, when first mustered, to the 30th day of Oct., 1814, in the service of the United States:

"Capt., Louis Bevier; Lieuts., John Chambers, Wm. I. Davis; Ensign, Henry C. Hasbrouck; Sergeants, John Benson, Jacob Brodhead, Jacobus A. Roosa, Egbert D. Schoonmaker; Corps., Edmund Burke, Jacob I. Coons, Jacobus Elting, Jun., Orr Fraue, James Gildersleeve, George F. Hume, Drummer, Richard O. Erwin; Infer, George H. Midlagh; Privates, D. W. Frederic Atkins, John W. Altheiser, Abraham Aughtmoody, Isaac Dush, Abraham Dush, Jacobus Dush, Jr., Christian Brink, Matthew Bush, John Beatty, Jr., Thomas Brasset, Henry Brown, William Bush, Jr., Daniel S. Brodhead, Bardin Brown, Jacob Bogart, Jeremiah Bevier, William Crispell, Peter Christiana, Reuben C. Craig, Henry V. Chambers, Abraham Clearwater, Henry Chambers, Solomon Christiana, John C. Connor, Cornelius T. Carney, John T. Carney, Peter Clearwater, Jobi Cranse, James Davis, Jr., Abraham Deits, Henry A. Davis, Cornelius Davis, Isaac Eckert, Thomas Elmendorf, Vine Foot, Lodewyck Griffin, Samuel Gibbons, Andrew U. Hol, William Hollister, Orange Ingraham, Benjamin Ingraham, Peter P. Keator, Gilbert Krom, George Keator, Francis Kelder, John C. Krum, William Keator, Henry Krows, Peter Low, Henry Lyons, Gilbert W. Lockwood, Richard Lane, George Mardagh, James O. Markle, Jacob H. Midlagh, Wm. F. Markle, William Morrey, John North, Benjamin North, John J. Oakley, Henry H. Oosterhondt, John Oakley, Jr., William Pattison, Ammi Perry,

Zachariah Palen, Isaac Post, Jacobus L. Roosa, Peter I. Roosa, John I. Schoonmaker, Jr., Wilhelmus Smith, William Schoonmaker, Henry Shurter, Charles Suedes, Peter T. Smith, Felton Smith, Daniel Slayter, Richard C. Stokes, Peter K. Smith, Charles Smith, William Smith, Uriah Schmitts (probably), John Stokes, Jr., Solomon D. Terwilliger, William Teas, John Teas, Daniel Turner, Benjamin Turner, Abraham Vandemark, Simon Vanleuven, Levi Vanwagener, William Van Idenstine, Stephen Vandemark, Stephen Winchell, Gaasbeek Winchell, William F. Wood, Frederick Wood, Jun., Christian Winner, Jun., John Winfield, William F. Wood, Eliezer Willey, Jun., Henry Yeaple, John Shurter, Sergeant; Isaac F. Davis, Sergeant; Cornelius Davis, Sergeant; Simon Krom, Sergeant."

"Roll of Capt. Martin Elmendorf's Company of Detached Light Infantry:

"Capt., Martin Elmendorf; Lieuts., Peter P. Post, Charles Cushman; Ensigns, John I. Dumond, Peter Schoonmaker; Sergeants, Henry Wynkoop, Jun., Benjamin Elmendorf, Samuel Myer, John M. Elmendorf; Corporals, Elisha Snyder, Peter H. Aekert, Cornelius Pierce, John T. Houghtaling; Musicians, Stephen Vankeuren, Henry S. Terpenning; Privates, Thomas Wells, Henry Ellsworth, Samuel Van Wagener, John C. Elmendorf, James Patterson, John Bodine, Charles B. Van Wager, Henry Degraff, Isaac France, John L. Pangh, Theophilus Ellsworth, Mahlen Thorp, John Deyoe, Martin Gutheek, Benjamin Heermance, James Ross, Solomon Dubois, John Herrington, Tjerek Beekman, Zachariah Brink, Peter Crispell, Jonathan Schoonmaker, Samuel Ostrander, Benjamin Hartwell, Peter C. Fiero, James Brink, Jonas Snyder, William Ostrander, Peter P. Fiero, John Dubois, Jacob Mauterstock, Martin Jack, Martin Snyder, Abraham Brink, Adam Decker, Abraham Oosterhondt, Adam Mauterstock, Christopher McDonald, Peter Miller, Jun., Solomon Parcel, Peter J. Brink, Sylvanus B. Day, John Briggs, Tunis Briggs, John W. Houghtaling, Hugh Briggs, Peter Briggs, John Smith, John E. Brink, John H. Davis, Jacob Robison, Jacob T. Freer, Sylvester Vandemark, Jr., John D. Chambers, John I. Vandemark, Jun., Peter J. Delamater, Gilbert Van Keuren, Benjamin Bush, Henry S. Krom, William Schutt, David Vanwagener, Jr., Abraham Vandemark, Noah Allen, Sampson Jansen, Jacob Van Steenberg, John Turner, Jun., David Shuster, Robert Vankeuren, James Terbush, Andrew A. Davis, Levi Christian, Robert Bice, Garret I. Van Wagener, William H. Krom, Andrew Lane, Andrew Vandemark, Isaac H. Davis, Peter P. Keator, John Vansteenberg, John Peet, Henry Terwilliger, Jacob Clearwater, Cornelius Van Wagener, Jr., John Carver, Richard C. Lane, Solomon S. Vandemark, Ephraim Peresonius, James Harkness, Benjamin Keur, Richard I. Davis, Jacobus Quick, Jun."

WAR OF 1861-63.

Men and money were promptly furnished at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and during the long and bloody struggle, 250 or more of the sons of Marbletown gave themselves to the cause, and 40 or more lost their lives in the service.

ARMY LIST.

Benjamin S. Oosterhondt, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; taken prisoner Oct. 10, 1863, and died at Andersonville, July 1, 1864.
Simon P. Oosterhondt, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded in the Wilderness; killed before Petersburg, Nov. 6, 1864.
John H. Oosterhondt, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
Henry Quick, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
Isidiah Ross, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
Matthew Stokes, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.; died near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 21, 1862.
James M. Stokes, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
Jeremiah Wager, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.
John W. Embree, enl. March 16, 1864, 20th Regt.
Jacob Christiana, enl. January, 1864, 120th Regt.
Andrew H. Purdy, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 20th Regt.
George C. Freer, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.
William H. Van Leuven, enl. Oct. 30, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Abraham A. Markle, enl. October, 1864, 20th Regt.
Hiram H. Davis, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to corp. and sergt.; wounded at Winchester.
James A. Degraff, enl. April 1, 1863, 96th Regt.
Conn. D. W. Keator, enl. Oct. 17, 1863, 11st Regt.

- Jacob Vandermark, enl. Oct. 17, 1863, 11st Regt.
- Wilson Ennist, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 4th Cav.
- John J. Degraff, enl. Sept. 11, 1864, 91st Regt.
- William H. Ennist, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 4th Cav.
- Jacob J. Roosa, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.; taken prisoner and never heard from.
- John Roosa, enl. Dec. 1, 1861, 156th Regt.; pro. to sergt. and 2d lieutenant; severely wounded at Charleston.
- George M. Roosa, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to corp.; died at Falmouth, Va.
- Hiram Tappan, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to 1st sergt.
- Green L. Davis, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.
- Luther Trowbridge, enl. October, 1864, Eng. Corps.
- Noah Sampson, enl. April, 1865.
- Harry Keator, enl. January, 1864, 20th U. S. C. T.
- Simon Roosa, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt.; taken prisoner at Cedar Creek.
- Samuel Palen, enl. November, 1862, 156th Regt.
- Daniel D. Smith, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; severely wounded.
- George Kendrick, enl. Oct. 3, 1864, 120th Regt.
- Martin E. Markle, enl. Dec. 31, 1861, 102d Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1862; pro. to sergt.
- Spencer Jones, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt.
- George W. Ennist, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 12, 1864, 22d Cav.; pro. to sergt.
- Anthony W. Ennist, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 20th Regt.
- Christopher Krause, enl. Nov. 1, 1862, 156th Regt.; trans. to 1st La. Cav.
- Samuel Warren, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
- William Dubois, enl. March 24, 1865, 121st Regt.
- Jacob M. Depny, enl. Feb. 10, 1864, 31st U. S. C. T.; wounded in the foot; disch. December, 1865.
- Albion S. Milhaugh, enl. Feb. 19, 1864, 15th Eng.
- Eugene Hasbrouck, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Mathew Hasbrouck, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; pro. to 1st and 2d lieutenant; severely wounded.
- Colvin H. Robinson, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; died Aug. 10, 1863, of disease contracted in the army.
- William Webster, ass't surg., com. November, 1861, 156th Regt.; pro. to 1st surg.; trans. to 87th Regt.
- Warren Trimball, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to corp., sergt., and 1st lieutenant.
- Abram Schoonmaker, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Petersburg.
- Nicholas Flough, enl. Feb. 17, 1864, 20th Regt.; severely wounded.
- William B. Ostrander, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 15th Engineers.
- Charles Ternal, enl. Nov. 1864, 20th Regt.
- Angevine C. Davis, corp., enl. Nov. 1862, 156th Regt.
- Onigen Davis, enl. Feb. 1864, 21st Art.
- James Oakley, enl. Oct. 13, 1864, 15th Engineers.
- Peter P. Winchell, enl. March 20, 1864, 20th Regt.
- James Bush, enl. in U. S. A.
- Peter Bush, enl. 156th Regt.
- George W. Charles, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
- William H. Chase, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
- John J. Davenport, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
- Abram E. Durham, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; taken prisoner Oct. 19, 1863, and died in rebel hands.
- Matthias Embree, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; disch. Jan. 6, 1865, ill of consumption, and died soon after.
- Isaac J. Garrison, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
- Herr Monroe, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 120th Regt.; disch. May 15, 1863.
- Coradell C. Turner, enl. June 11, 1861, 2d Regt.
- James Brink, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 20th Regt.
- Benjamin L. H. Shrock, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 20th Regt.
- Jacob A. Vanwagener, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; a prisoner at Andersonville.
- Mathew Vanwagener, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; severely wounded.
- Edgar Blinhardt, enl. April, 1865, 20th Regt.
- Lewis B. Vanwagener, 2d lieutenant, com. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to 1st lieutenant; a prisoner of war twelve months.
- Lewis S. Markle, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; pro. to sergt.; wounded at Spottsylvania.
- Charles Delemater, sergt., enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt.
- Jacob H. Winfield, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to 1st and 2d lieutenant.
- Casper H. Conrad, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 120th Regt.
- George Christian, enl. Feb. 25, 1865, 112th Regt.
- Hasbrouck Vandermark.
- John H. Fitch, enl. September, 1861, 48th Regt.
- Philip Depny.
- Abram Kelley, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 20th Regt.
- Jeremiah Young, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 120th Regt.; lost left leg in the Wilderness.
- John Charles, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
- Charles H. Brodhead, enl. April 15, 1865, 31st Regt., U. S. Colored Troops.
- John Hoffman, enl. Feb. 22, 1862, 156th Regt.
- Richard S. Carney, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
- Francis Joseph, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; severely wounded at Gettysburg.
- Levi K. Brodhead, enl. April 15, 1865, 31st U. S. Colored Troops; disch. December, 1865.
- George H. Pierce, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; a prisoner twelve months.
- Eli Depny, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to 2d lieutenant.
- John B. Shaw, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt.
- Joseph Wilkinson, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to 2d lieutenant; severely wounded.
- Henry C. Carney, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; disch. from hospital, May, 1865.
- Jacob L. Snyder, capt., com. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; severely wounded.
- James W. McGinnis, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
- Charles McGinnis, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
- Sylvanus V. Quick, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.
- Tra Thompson, enl. April 14, 1865, 20th Regt.
- Lauring Terwilliger, enl. Feb. 6, 1864, 15th Engineers; disch. July 1, 1865.
- John C. Carney, enl. March 3, 1865, 112th Regt.
- William H. Hendricks, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.
- Isaac B. Krom, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Jan. 10, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
- Abraham Osterhoudt, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; died Sept. 23, 1862, at Stone Ridge.
- Peter Garrison, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Jan. 7, 1863, at Washington, D. C.
- James Irwin, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.; died Feb. 13, 1865, at Salisbury prison.
- George W. Christiana, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died September, 1864, at Washington.
- Jacob D. Constable, enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 175th Regt., Co. I; name also appears in the 156th Regt.
- Peter Cox, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
- John J. Krum, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt.
- William P. Delamater, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt., corp.; died Jan. 20, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
- Jeremiah Lewis, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Feb. 6, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.
- Mathew Christian, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt.; died summer, 1863, at Miss Run, Va.
- Martin E. Markle, enl. April 28, 1861, 20th Regt.; died July 28, 1862, at Baltimore, Md.
- Jacob Yaple, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; died March 6, 1864, at Richmond, Va.
- Edward O. Brink, enl. Dec. 29, 1864, 120th Regt.; died June 17, 1864, before Petersburg.
- Rufus Thompson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; died July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.
- Isaac L. Thompson, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; died July 20, 1863, at Baltimore, Md., of wounds received at Gettysburg.
- James Krom, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C, sergt.; died May 5, 1864, in battle of the Wilderness.
- Peter Spurling, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; died Oct. 4, 1862, at Georgetown.
- Jacob P. Latimer, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 20th Regt.; died Aug. 10, 1863, at Fort Barnard, Va.
- Moses N. Brissett, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.; died Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek.
- John Jackson, enl. March, 1861, 31st U. S. C. T.; died March 30, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.
- John J. Moon, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt.; died April 20, 1864, in the service.
- Peter W. Ostrander, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 102d Regt.; died in service at City Point, Va.
- Mathew V. Beatty, enl. March 1, 1864, 20th Regt.; died Sept. 7, 1864, at City Point, Va.
- George B. Baker, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Jan. 1, 1863, at Washington, D. C.
- Serenus Depny, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 20th Regt.; died May 30, 1863, at Washington, D. C.
- James Redpath, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 136th Regt., Co. D.
- George Connor, enl. June 1, 1864, 124th Regt.
- Hiram Spaulding, enl. Sept. 1, 1861.
- George C. Davis, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Gettysburg.
- John W. Vandermark, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
- Andrew B. Hayes, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to corp.
- Andrew Ackert, enl. Sept. 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. February, 1864.
- Andrew V. Ackert, enl. September, 1862, 20th Regt.
- Thomas B. Wynncoo, enl. February, 1864, 31st U. S. C. T.
- John Newkirk, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
- William H. Keator, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.
- Christopher M. Baxter, capt., com. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
- Alexander Vanwagner, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, musician, 156th Regt., Co. F.
- Levi F. Lowe, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
- Peter Markle, enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
- Randolph Marshall, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
- Irish Markle, enl. Jan. 20, 1861, 20th Regt.
- Isaiah Roosa, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt.



J. E. Shoemaker

Edward Jansen, enl. April 14, 1865.
 Warren C. Tamany, enl. April 11, 1865, 20th Regt.
 Isaac L. Signor, enl. Nov. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., lieut.; pro. to capt. of Co. A.
 Clark Reinhart, enl. Aug. 23, 1864, 5th Cav.
 Edward Vaughn, enl. January, 1865, 2d N. Y. Regt.
 Joseph D. C. Hill, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Gettysburg.
 William H. Hill, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt., corp.; pro. to sergt.
 Thomas Meehan, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; taken prisoner and died at Andersonville, July 7, 1864.
 William H. Bush, enl. January, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Andries Vandermark, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 120th Regt.; wounded at Gettysburg.
 George Raymer, enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Edward Raymer, enl. March 29, 1865, 20th Regt.
 Cornelius Keator, enl. Sept. 6, 1864, 20th Regt.
 William Scott, enl. March 21, 1865, 121st Regt.
 Abram A. Vandermark, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, 20th Regt.
 George W. Vandermark, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Andrew Dubois, enl. March 21, 1865, 20th Regt.
 Benjamin D. McKimney, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Andrew Saylor, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., corp.; pro. to 1st sergt.; severely wounded at Gettysburg.
 John D. Vawagenen, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 John B. Krom, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., 1st lieut.; pro. to capt.; severely wounded.
 Lambert Dubois, sergt., enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to corp. and sergt.; re-enl.
 Lewis A. Dubois, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., sergt.; pro. to 1st and 2d lieut.; severely wounded.
 George W. Dubois, sergt., 6th Cav.; re-enlisted; taken prisoner; paroled; discharged.
 William A. Norton, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st lieut.
 Lorenzo Krum, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 William H. Krum, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; disch. for disability, Sept. 21, 1863.
 Abram J. Stokes, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; died March 3, 1865.
 Daniel D. Smith, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Gettysburg and Petersburg.
 William Smith, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 John W. Smith, enl. Aug. 8, 1861, 120th Regt., Co. C; died March 18, 1865.
 Nelson Terwilliger, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; a prisoner of war eighteen months.
 Andries Vandermark, enl. Aug. 18, 1861, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Daniel Sullivan, 3d sergt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Egbert Stalls, 1st corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; severely wounded at Chancellorsville; twice a prisoner of war.
 John Devos, 2d corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Henry G. Wager, 4th corp.; enl. July 24, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Wm. H. Hill, 5th corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; pro. to sergt.; wounded at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness.
 James M. Van Wageningen, 7th corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; severely wounded.
 Peter Latimer, 8th corp.; enl. July 24, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 John S. Avery, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Gettysburg.
 George B. Baker, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; died July 1, 1863.
 John Brodhead, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; pro. to corp.; wounded at Gettysburg and in Virginia.
 Hiram Dudley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 John A. Benjamin, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Gettysburg and Petersburg.
 Cornelius B. Constable, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Jacob Countryman, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Gettysburg; died after the war, Oct. 17, 1865.
 Eugene Hasbrouck, 20th Regt.
 Leonard Midgagh, 20th Regt.
 Henry Wells, 20th Regt.
 Benjamin L. Hasbrouck, 20th Regt.
 John Dunn.
 Warren Kimball, 120th Regt.
 John Brown, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 James Vandermark, Simon Peterson.
 Daniel North, 120th Regt.
 J. W. More, 156th Regt.
 James McManus, 102d Regt.
 Stephen C. Hodges, William Krom, William H. Keator, Christian Kraus, John Kenoe, Alexander Keator, Jacob Knist, James Fleming, Peter Hogan.
 John J. Countryman, 102d Regt.
 John Bush, 20th Regt., Co. I.
 John Avery.
 Samuel Patton, 102d Regt.
 M. Shaw V. Bontly, 20th Regt.; died at City Point, Va., Sept. 7, 1864.
 De Witt Dubois, Washington C. De Witt, Eliza Depuy, John Depuy, Moses Depuy, Jeremiah Depuy, Harry Cole, Ephraim Cole, William Cole.
 James Smith, 20th Regt.

Linus Solomon, 56th Regt.
 Wm. H. Schoonmaker, Wm. Terwilliger, Edward Rhinshart, Wm. H. Bush, Gilbert Winchell.
 Simon B. Washburn, 156th Regt.
 John Washburn, 20th Regt.
 Hiram Vandemark, Reuben Vanlerven, Martin Vandemark, Arsios Smith, John Stewart, James Sutton, Calvin H. Robinson, David Russel.
 Elias D. Quick, 56th Regt., Co. E.
 Luman Osterhoudt.
 Benjamin Van Steenberg, lieut., 59th Regt., Co. K; killed at Antietam.
 Peter Van Steenberg, 91st Regt., Co. K.
 Martin Smith, 12th Regt., Co. K.
 Will. H. Winchell, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 R. E. Jansen.
 Andrew Smith, 20th Regt.
 Andrew Smith, Jr., 120th Regt.; died at Falmouth, Va.
 Lewis Smith, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 James Mack, 1st lieut.; enl. 1863, 156th Regt., Co. B; wounded at Winchester.
 Charles W. Rhinshart, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 George W. Lefevre, 10th Regt., Co. K; died at Petersburg.
 Wm. De Witt, 10th Regt., Co. K.
 Samuel Samsen, 10th Regt., Co. K.
 John Samsen, 10th Regt., Co. K.
 Superfine Cole, 10th Regt., Co. K; died at Petersburg.
 Joseph Vandemark, 10th Regt., Co. K; died in the service.
 Thomas Samsen, 10th Regt., Co. K.
 Peter Vandemark, 10th Regt., Co. K.
 William Henry Stalls.
 Aaron Du Bois, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. C.
 Johnson Rhinshart, enl. April 23, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. C.
 Jasper Tamany, enl. April 26, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. C; re-enlisted and served through.
 Ira Thompson, enl. April 26, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. C.
 Edgar L. Rhinshart, enl. April 13, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. C.
 John Shaw, hospital steward.
 Abram Stokes, enl. 1861, 56th Regt.
 Hiram Brodhead, enl. April 14, 1865, 31st U. S. Colored Regt.; disch. Dec. 1865.
 Hiram Dudley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; taken prisoner Oct. 10, 1863, and died at Richmond.
 George W. Charles, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Gettysburg.
 George Brockwell, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; disch. July 20, 1863, and died soon after.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LUCAS E. SCHOONMAKER,

son of Egbert Dumond and Hannah (Anderson) Schoonmaker, and grandson of Frederick Schoonmaker, was born in Marbletown, Ulster Co., June 21, 1831. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Holland to the American colonies, and settled in Ulster County prior to the Revolution, his grandfather, Frederick, taking an active part in the struggle for independence. His father, Egbert D., imitating the worthy example of his patriotic sire, actively participated in the war of 1812. His grandmother, Elizabeth Schoonmaker, was born in the town of Rochester, Ulster Co., and was a sister of the Rev. Martinus Schoonmaker,—licensed in 1765, Gravesend and Harlem, 1765 to 1784, and Flatbush, Brooklyn, New Utrecht, Flatland, Bushwick, and Gravesend, 1784-1824, died in 1824, aged eighty-seven years,—of Rev. Hénricus Schoonmaker, whose first charge was Fishkill and Poughkeepsie, 1763-74, Aquackanonk (now Passaic, N. J.), 1774-79, Bellville, 1784-94, Aquackanonk and Totoway, 1794-1816, died in 1820, aged eighty-one years. "These brothers were the two last of the old school of Dutch dominies that ministered in Dutch to the end of their days; they were ardent Whigs in the Revolution, and in their time the most eloquent and impressive speakers in the Dutch language in this country, and were efficient organizers in the formative period of the Church."

Frederick Schoonmaker, by a long course of industry and economy, accumulated a large property, and prior to the Revolution was the owner of at least forty improved farms in the towns of Marbletown and Rochester. In June, 1775, he, together with his fellow-patriots in the town of Marbletown, signed a declaration solemnly resolving never to become slaves, and pledging their sacred honors to carry out the measures of the Continental Congress. He raised a company of mounted volunteers, and was appointed captain Oct. 25, 1775. On Feb. 25, 1778, he was appointed a captain in the Revolutionary war by the council at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., Governor Clinton presiding, and from the commencement of the war until our independence was acknowledged he was engaged in the service of his country, devoting his whole time and means to the struggle for freedom. On several tours of service with his company he bore the expenses and paid large amounts towards the services of his men, and never received any pay from the government. During the whole war he supplied in various ways the Continental army with provisions and other necessaries, and, after having exhausted his large personal estate in order to obtain money for the cause, he mortgaged and otherwise encumbered his real estate to a large amount.

He was at Fort Montgomery at the time the chain was extended across the Hudson to prevent the British from going up the river. He was also present at the taking of Burgoyne. At this time Marbletown was much exposed to alarms and depredations from the Tories and Indians, and he was frequently engaged on duty against them. For the security of the neighborhood as a place of refuge against the Indians and their allies, his residence, a large stone house, was extended and fortified, and in times of alarms and danger the women and children fled to this fort for safety, and while there they were maintained and supported by Capt. Schoonmaker. After the village of Kingston was burned a great number of the inhabitants of that place resorted to his house, and were supported for several months by him. His children—four daughters and three sons—were noted for their longevity, averaging nearly ninety-two years. Wytje married — Dewitt; Eva married — Blumendorf; Lydia married Dr. Andrew Snyder; Sarah married William Schoonmaker; Thomas married — Decker; Jacobus married Maria Davis.

Egbert D. Schoonmaker was born in Marbletown, July 8, 1788, and died Sept. 7, 1879. To the day of his death he retained all of his mental faculties in a remarkable degree, and was free from most of the infirmities that beset old age. He was a farmer by occupation, and was in service on Staten Island in the war of 1812. He was twice married, first to Ann Benson, by whom he had five children, viz.: John B., Elizabeth (deceased), Hiram (deceased), William F., and Ann (deceased). For his second wife he married Mrs. Hannah Anderson. The result of this union was Lucas E. and Mary Ann. Lucas E. married Aurelia, daughter of Dr. Wm. B. Davis and Maria D. Van Kenren (the latter a descendant of the De Pay family, of the town of Rochester, Ulster Co.). Their children are Ella, William D., Katie M., Chester B., and Mary De Pay.

Lucas E. Schoonmaker spent his early youth at home and

in the district school of his native town until he was eleven years of age, when he embarked in mercantile life as clerk in a store at High Falls, Ulster Co., where, by integrity in all his business relations and an increasing business ability, he won the confidence of his employers, and remained six years. The following three years he served in the same capacity in Rondout and Kingston. In the spring of 1832, before he had attained his majority, he became associated with Rodney N. Baldwin and William M. Hayes in the wholesale boot and shoe trade in Kingston, which partnership continued successfully for two years. The ten subsequent years he was engaged in the same trade with Henry T. McCorm, five years of which the business was carried on in Newburgh, N. Y., and five in New York.

For the past sixteen years the business has been conducted in New York, under the firm-name of L. E. Schoonmaker & Co., his partners being Hiram Schoonmaker, Jr., and Chester H. Davis. As a business man Mr. Schoonmaker is not only well but favorably known. He is well versed in every detail of his business. Largely engaged in manufacturing in connection with his other business, he has by prudent management conducted all through periods of great commercial distress successfully. Combined with enterprise and perseverance he has all the sterling qualities so notable in the early settlers of Ulster County.

JACOB H. DAVIS,

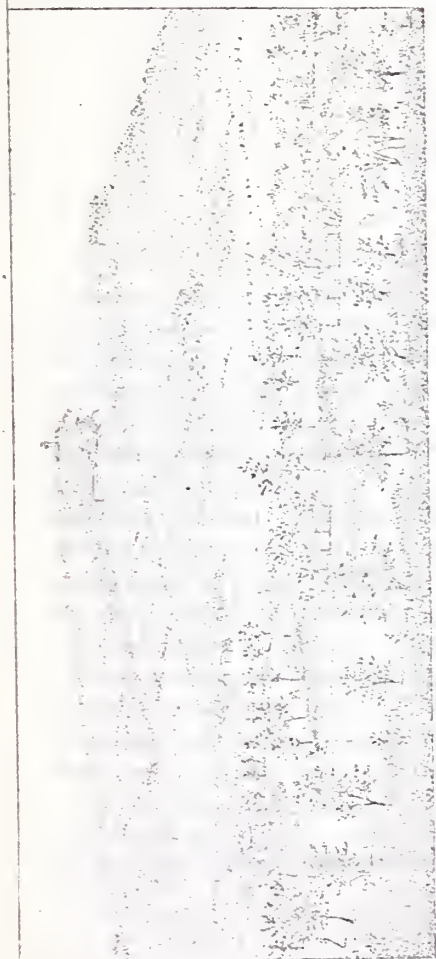
son of Henry A. and Elizabeth (Keator) Davis, was born in Marbletown, now Rosendale, Oct. 2, 1802. He is the eldest of eleven children, only seven of whom are now living, namely: Frederick, Alexander, Hiram, George H., Jacob H., Anna Maria, and Cornelia. His father and mother were natives of Ulster County, the former born in 1780 and died in 1828, the latter born in 1787, who died in 1864, aged seventy-seven years. Andrew Davis, great-grandfather of Jacob H., was a Revolutionary soldier, and was in active service. Henry A., a farmer by occupation, was also in active service in the war of 1812. Jacob H. spent his boyhood at home till twelve years of age. His education was limited to the common schools of his native town. In the spring of 1815 he commenced life for himself by hiring out to work on a farm, to Christopher Snyder, with whom he remained seven years, receiving for his first year's salary thirty-five dollars.

For the three following years he was engaged by different parties as a farm laborer, when he purchased a pair of oxen and engaged in hauling timber till 1831, when he purchased the farm now owned by George S. Coutant, where he resided for nearly forty years, when he sold out and removed to Marbletown, where he now resides. He has followed the business of farming since his first purchase, and by industry, frugality, and economy has increased his worldly possessions so that now he is the owner of nearly two thousand one hundred acres of land, nearly all of which is located in Ulster County. Mr. Davis is considered one of the largest farmers in the county. He has been thrice married: first to Rachel, daughter of Jacob



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

Jacob H. Davis



RESIDENCE OF P. KORT RIGHT, KYSERIKE, ULSTER CO., N.Y.

Snyder, of Marbletown, with whom he lived but fourteen months. For his second wife he married Amelia, daughter of Dr. Andrew Snyder. The result of this union was as follows: Harriet (wife of Abram Du Bois), Christina (wife of Simon Van Wageningen, of Rosendale), Rachel Ann (wife of Jacob S. Wood, of Rosendale), and Melissa, who died when sixteen years of age. After the death of his second wife he married Maria Susan, daughter of Andrew Smith, of Marbletown. She was born May 9, 1815. In politics Mr. Davis was originally a Whig, and is now a staunch Republican. Although he never sought political preferment he has been supervisor, commissioner, collector, and constable of his town.

He has been for several years a director of the Rondout

National Bank, also of the State of New York Bank, of Kingston.

Though not a member of the church, he is a liberal supporter of the same, and was one of the founders of the Dutch Reformed Church of Rosendale.

Mr. Davis is familiarly known as Captain Davis, from the fact that he was captain of a cavalry company of the old State militia.

He is at present a member of the Agricultural Society of Ulster County, and was one of the organizers of the same. Mr. Davis has ever been a hard-working, calculating, prudent farmer, whose many years' toil has yielded him a competence for his declining years. He is a self-made man, a kind neighbor, sympathetic friend, and generally esteemed.

ROCHESTER.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

ROCHESTER is one of the interior towns of the county, lying just south of the centre. Like many other towns in this section, its lines of survey are neither parallel to the meridian nor at right angles to it. The boundaries of Rochester may be stated as follows: Northwest by Wawarsing and Denning; northeast by Olive and Marbletown; southeast by Marbletown, New Paltz, and Gardiner; southwest by Wawarsing. The area is stated in the census of 1875 as 43,982 acres. Of this area 20,645 acres are classed as improved land, and 23,337 acres as unimproved. Of the unimproved 17,303 acres are woodland, leaving 6034 acres described as "other" unimproved.

The title to the soil is derived from the crown of England through the Rochester patent. The boundaries and description of this patent as originally recited in the royal letters, bearing date June 25, 1703, are as follows:

"All that Tract or Parcel of Land lying and being in the county of Ulster aforesaid, and beginning at the South bound of the land of Jan Van Camp, now in his possession: from thence running with a South east line to the land of Capt. John Evans, and so along the South west bounds of the said Capt. John Evans his land till you come over against the said hills; from thence with a North west line to the Great Mountains, commonly called the Blue Hills; thence North east something Northerly along the said hills to the bounds of Marbletown; and thence along the bounds of Marbletown to the place where first begun."

This included the present towns of Rochester and Wawarsing; also a portion of Sullivan County. The title was vested in trustees, who conveyed to settlers. Capt. Joachim Schoonmaker, Moses De Puy, and Col. Henry Beckman were the first trustees. The latter seems to have never resided here, and was also a trustee of Marbletown.

For convenience of reference we add here the legal statement of the boundaries of the town:

"The town of Rochester shall contain all that part of said county bounded southeasterly by the towns of Shawangunk and New Paltz; westerly by the town of Wawarsing; northwesterly by the agreement line between the patents of Rochester and Hardenburgh; north-

easterly by the south bounds of Marbletown, and the same continued northwesterly to the aforesaid agreement line."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i, page 220.

This description was modified by the act erecting the town of Gardiner, as stated in the chapter upon that town.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The east and west borders of this town are traversed by ranges of mountains, and the central portions are a rolling upland. The surface is varied, and there are many charming landscapes, though the elevations are not as lofty as in the towns farther west. The Rondout Creek flows across the south part of the town in a northeast direction. It has numerous branches, the principal ones from the south being Sanders' and Peters', and from the north Mill Brook and Rochester Creek. In the southwest part is Vernoy Creek, which flows southward. The valley of the Rondout Creek is traversed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The rocks of this town are of a valuable quality, and Esopus millstones are manufactured here to a considerable extent. Most of the town is adapted to settlement and cultivation, though there are still wild and unsettled portions in the north and northwest.

The stream called Rochester Creek upon the maps is known locally as the Mombarens, and is described by that name in the old deeds recorded in the office of the town clerk. It has several branches, the principal one from the southwest being Mill Brook.

The geological formation of this town is of an interesting character, but can only be incidentally mentioned here. For a full discussion of this subject reference is made to the chapter upon the geology of the county. The lower slopes of the Catskills, in the west, furnish inexhaustible quantities of bluestone for flagging or for building purposes. From the Shawangunk range, in the southeast, are obtained a splendid quality of Esopus millstones, known far and wide throughout the country. According to the geological survey of this State, some traces of gold appear in the

rocks of the Shawangunk range, and other valuable metals exist to a greater or less extent. D. D. Bell, Esq., of Rochester, has given long and patient study to this subject, and is enthusiastic in its pursuit. He is at present experimenting in the sands of the Rondout Creek, and is confident of obtaining gold in paying quantities. His belief is, however, not shared by the community around here, nor is it generally regarded as sustained by geological science.

The Coxing Creek, in the southeast, is the outlet of Lake Minnewaski. Near this lake is a mountain-house for summer boarders, established by the Messrs. Smiley in 1879. The place is an easy drive from Accord, in the Rondout Valley, but is more generally reached from the New Paltz station, on the Wallkill Valley Railroad.

Lake Mohonk,* on the line between Rochester and Marbletown, is one of the finest mountain-ponds in the State.

A boarding-house was opened there about twenty years ago by John F. Stokes. The Messrs. Smiley now own the place, and have connected it with the Minnewaski House, above mentioned. One creek known upon the maps by a modern term has a musical Indian name that ought not to be lost sight of. It is said to be named for an Indian princess,—Mettaeahonts.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The time of the settlement of Rochester is usually given as 1703,—the year when the patent was obtained from the English crown,—but the first location here by white men was at an earlier date.

In the conveyances by the trustees, in 1703, a "saw-mill" and "corn-mill" are spoken of as already built. In the same or other deeds there are given names in describing boundaries, as if farms were already laid out, and some of these names do not appear in later lists of patentees.

It is known that the Joachim Staats patent to the Sandburg Valley of Wawarsing bears date 1688, as shown in the chapter upon that town. It is also known that the Anna Beek patent, north of Napanoch, is still older, for the Staats patent is bounded upon that of Anna Beek. In the documentary history of the State the population of Rochester is given as 334 in 1703. This would imply from forty to fifty families, and the deeds recorded in the town clerk's office at that time do not show more than six or eight. Besides, the pastor of the Reformed Church has been able to show in recent historical discourses, with reasonable certainty, that public worship took place in the vicinity of what is now Accord before 1700, and that even a log meeting-house had been erected. Taking all these indications,—and there are doubtless others that might be adduced,—it seems tolerably clear that Capt. Joachim Schoonmaker and his associates had located here, perhaps by treaty with the Indians, perhaps as squatters without any title, from ten to twenty years before 1700; that after a settlement had been made steps were taken to secure the patent, which was finally granted in 1703.

From and after that year the documents bearing upon the subject of settlement are very full and clear. The town clerk's office of Rochester is rich in historical material.

Its old time-stained volumes furnish an unbroken series of records down to the present time, a period of one hundred and seventy-seven years. Among the miscellaneous papers in excellent preservation are some that date back to 1725 or earlier; others more numerous at a later period, 1750 to 1770; and others still (road lists, road surveys, and school reports) are abundant between the Revolution and 1800. There are field-notes of early surveys, particularly a fluently-written field-book of the Cockburn survey in 1776, between Rochester and the "Great Patent." A map of the Lackawack Valley above Honek Falls, executed in 1785, and many others make this a valuable collection. The volumes of records, too, contain the deeds from the trustees to individuals, so that to some extent every man's title to his farm and his home depends on the preservation of these invaluable papers; or at least his title is rendered historically clear by means of them. The inhabitants of the town may well feel a pride in this collection, and may well appropriate a sufficient sum of money to rebind the earlier volumes and collect the more valuable loose papers into a permanent form between the leaves of large blank-books, as such papers are arranged in the archives of the State. None of them should be allowed to crumble into fragments or be carried off by those seeking for historical relics.

There is perhaps no better way of showing the settlement under the patent of 1703 than by copious extracts from the records, as follows:

"At a meeting of the Trustees of Rochester held in the said (town) the 14th of September, 1703. Present Coll. Henry Beckman, Capt. Jochem Schoonmaker, Mr. Moses De Puy, trustees, and Cornelius Swits, Tenuis Oosterhoudt, assistants, and the major part of the freeholders and inhabitants,—

"It is ordered and established that no land be given out, but (except) wood and stone shall be reserved free for the use of the freeholders and inhabitants of said town; any part of said land that shall not be fenced nor also sufficient ways over any of said lands to be reserved, and if any take up land are to pay for each \$4, and for upland 6¢ per acre.

"Lodewick Hoornbeek produces a survey of ———,† by him purchased for a certain parcel of land on both sides of the Mombacous Kill, and desires a conveyance for the same; granted.

"Capt. Jochem Schoonmaker desires a conveyance for one hundred acres of land to the south side of his land, and also for half of the stream of the Mombacous Kill, where now the saw-mill stands, for himself and ———‡ Quick in company, it being the south side of said kill; granted.

"Tenuis Oosterhoudt desires a conveyance for the other half of the stream of said Mombacous kill, being the north side, where now corn-mill stands; granted.

"Leendert Cool delivered in a survey of two parcels of land now in his possession att Rochester, and desires a conveyance for the same; granted.

"Henrick Rosenkrans desires a conveyance for one hundred and fifty acres of land, fifty acres on the north side of the Rondout Creek next to Peter Lamberton, and one hundred acres on the south side of the creek opposite the fifty acres; granted.

"Antony Hoornbeek brings in a warrant to the Surveyor-General to survey for Humphrey Davenport (whose right he hath bought) two hundred acres of land on both sides of the Mombacous Kill, and to the north of the land of Frederick Phillips, and desires a conveyance for the same; granted.

"Jan Cartrecht desires a conveyance for five and twenty acres of land lying on the north side of the great Crepleburgh; granted.

"Gysbert Van Gardo brings in a survey for one hundred acres of land, and desires a conveyance for the same, as also for one hundred

* An Indian name, interpreted by Rev. N. W. Jones as "Great Hill."

† Manuscript obscure; perhaps the name of a surveyor is intended.

‡ Given name appears to be Roymorig.

and fifty acres of land to the east of the land of the heirs of Harmon Hendrickx; granted.

"Moses De Puy desires a conveyance for one hundred and fifty acres of land to the east and south of his land. Referred to the 21st instant, that the heirs of Harmon Hendrickx bring in their title to the land above desired.

"Hendrick Jansen Cartrecht desires a conveyance for two parcels of land now in his possession; granted.

"John Gerritse Decker desires a conveyance for two hundred acres of land; granted.

"Harmannus Decker desires a conveyance of thirty acres of land for the heirs of William D. Lamontag; granted."

"At a meeting of trustees of Rochester at said town this 21st day of September, 1793, Present, Coll. Henry Beekman, Capt. Jo. Schoonmaker, Mr. Moses Du Puy, Trustees, and Cornelius Swits, Tenuis Osterhoudt, Assistants, and the Major part of the freeholders and inhabitants of said town,—

"Mr. Moses Du Puy and the heirs of Harmon Hendrickx agreed before this day so that the one hundred and fifty acres of land are granted to said Du Puy."

"Trustee meeting, Feb. 1793,* ordered that a conveyance be drawn for the town house and a lot of seventy yards square in order Jan Gerritse Decker sign over the same to the town, it being formerly given by him to the town."

"Trustee meeting, March 29, 1794.—Leendert Cool, surveyor, desires a conveyance for a certain tract of land lying on the north side of the town, and will have it measured by the first opportunity; granted.

"Andries Davis desires a conveyance for his land he bought of Illigont van Slechtenhorst now in his possession, which is two hundred acres."

"At a meeting of the Freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Rochester the 6th day of June, 1794, being the first Tuesday in said month according to the direction of the trustees of said town, by virtue of the power to them given by Her Majesty's Royal letters Patent bearing date the 25th day of June, 1793,—upon examination of the voices then taken from the freeholders and inhabitants aforesaid it appears that Coll. Henry Beekman, Capt. Joachim Schoonmaker, and Mr. Moses De Puy were duly elected Trustees for this following year, and likewise Cornelius Swits and Tenuis Osterhoudt Assistants, according to the directions of said Letters Patent."

"At a Trustee meeting, Oct. 5th, 1794, it is ordered and resolved that no freeholders and inhabitants of said town of Rochester which have not nor will not pay towards the obtaining of the Letters Patent for said town shall have no liberty to cut any sort of wood whatsoever on the town lands, and who does shall be prosecuted for said trespass."

"Coll. Henry Beekman desires that a certain tract of Land Called by the Indians wawesink may be granted him if it lyes within the limits of this town; granted."

"Aug. 30th, 1796, memorandum.—That Coll. Henry Beekman is agreed with the trustees of Rochester that they must convey unto him all the land in his Indian purchase of the land called Wawesink and thereunto belonging, provided that what lyes beneath a fall in the creek called Hoonck shall not be reckoned in said purchase, but shall remain unto the town, but upon this condition that so many of the town as will may come in for a part of said land as great as they will provided they clear according to what land they take the charges of the Letters Patent that is behind unpaid, the money to said town first being deducted, and their part of the Indian purchase according to the quantity of the land they take as above said, which Indian purchase is to be reckoned one hundred and fifty pounds current money of New York, for which said land he is to clear all the charges of the said letters Patent in arrearage, the money due said town first being deducted."

This grant seems to have been finally confirmed by the trustees Dec. 17, 1796, with this proviso:

* These double dates for January and February appear at this period of history. To those who began the year with January 1st it was the year 1794; to those who began it March 1st it was still 1793. The lower figure must in every case be used to obtain a correct statement according to our present method of recording time.

"It is ordered that if any of the land this day conveyed unto Coll. Henry Beekman, lying upon the wagnehkemeek Creek, might not be in the line or bounds of said town, that is, that lyes above a great fall in said creek, called Hoonck, shall be allowed him according to proportion of what he gives for the whole for what shall be without said town bounds."

"At a trustee meeting, Oct. 28, 1796, Jan Cortrecht desires 100 acres of land between the Panaceeks Kill and the Stony Kill, on the Northwest side of Rochester highway; granted.

"Moses De Puy desires 50 acres of land on the south of his land where he now lives on, and 100 acres near the land above granted to Jan Cortrecht.

"Gysbert Van Gorden desires 150 acres of Land to the Northwest of his land already taken up; granted.

"Johannis Ver Nooy moves, in behalfe of his father, Cornelius Ver Nooy, Senior, for the stream, or Rivelett, that runs through his Land.

"Lodewyk Hoonbeck desires 50 acres of Land neare the Moehler Kill and the clay-pitt, to the northwest of his land he now lives upon, and five acres of marsh, or flye, by or neare the path that leads from his house to Ashokan; granted.

"Tenuis Osterhoudt desires 5 acres of marsh, or flye, being part of the same above granted to Lodewyk Hoonbeck; granted.

"David Du Bois desires fifty acres of land on the south side of the Rondout Kill, between the said Rondout Kill and the Stony Kill."

"At a Trustee meeting, June 22, 1798, it is ordered that all the grants made by the former Trustees shall be and are hereby confirmed for good and valid."

"At a trustee meeting, Feb. 23, 1799, Alexander Rosekrans desires a conveyance for fifty acres of marsh, or flye, and woodland thereunto adjoining, lying on both sides of the mill-creek, of him and Gysbert Van Gorden; granted.

"Alexander Rosekrans desires a conveyance, for and in behalf of himself and the rest of the heirs of the deceased Harmon Hendrix Rosekrans, for the upland lying adjoining their low land; granted.

"Marynus Van Aken desires a conveyance of about one hundred acres of land lying over against the land of Coll. Jacob Rutsen, called Kaharekandek, known by the name of Naasceck; the trustees refer it to the next meeting, and if Coll. Rutsen brings no sufficient pretence to said land next meeting, then it shall be granted unto said Marynus Van Aken.

"Capt. Thomas Garton desires a conveyance for his wife for 200 acres of land lying on the Rest Place bottom, called Mrs. Garton's land; granted.

"Lodewyk Hoonbeck desires a conveyance for a certain tract of land lying behind his land, to run along Dirk Westbroeck's land and north line next said Lodewyk's land, on the North side of Mombaccus Kill, to Mettekehons Kill, and farther as he shall measure; granted.

"Dirk Westbrook desires a conveyance of all the land that lyes between his land and the Mettekehons Kill behind his land; granted.

"Gerrit Decker desires a conveyance for all the land on the south side of the Mombaccus Kill now in his possession that is not in his father's Patent; granted.

"Tenuis Osterhoudt desires a conveyance for a Crenyswl Bush lying behind the land taken up by Jan Cortrecht, called groote Crenyswl Bush, and that to the quantity of fifty acres, and twenty-five acres to the North of his land bought of Jan Gerritse Decker; granted."

Thus far we have transcribed the records in full, except the opening of the meetings, showing the trustees who were present. We add still other miscellaneous extracts as showing many old names of mountains, meadows, and streams, or as possessing some other special interest:

"Sept. 6th, 1769.—At a court of sessions held in Kingston, present the following gentlemen, esquires: Mr. William Legg, Captain Dirk Schepmoes, Major Johannis Wynkoop, Captain Charles Brodhead, Mr. Moses Depuy, Mr. Edward Whittaker, Mr. Evert Wynkoop, —an order of the town of Rochester submitted to the court was duly approved, viz.: 'That after what summer grains that are sowed before the 15th day of May, yearly, shall be gott in, in harvest, that then Hogg's have free range untill people begin to sow again in the

Spring, and be that begins to sow is to acquaint his neighbors for to keep up their hogs."

"Sept. 4, 1711, the following order received a similar approval: 'That all the freeholders that have lands lying within the king's fences shall be obliged to make a sufficient fence to turn horses, cattle, and sheep, and that sheep may run free in the commons, and that the last orders made about hogs shall stand and be in force.'"

"April 15, 1718, John Fortune desires a conveyance for one hundred acres lying under the strawberry hill, otherwise called the Dheynsbergh, beginning at a fountain comes out of said hill, and waters that run into Mattecokunks Kill; granted."

"May 31, 1718, Jacobus Wynkoop desires a conveyance for three hundred acres of woodland lying on the east and the west side of the Cobuncksink Kill if it doth not belong to Peter Louw; granted."

As a specimen of the proof of prior settlement we add the following. In the first deed recorded conveying land to Jan Gerritsz Decker, in describing the boundaries of his land,—other residents are spoken of as already settled here, —Decker's land is described as

"All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being at Rochester, aforesaid, on the North side of the Rondout Kill, beginning at the Northeast bounds of the land of Thomas Quick, thence with a northeast line to opposite the bounds of Gysbert Van Gorder, thence with a south southeast line to the highway, thence along the said highway to opposite the Northwest corner of the bounds of the land of the heirs of Wm. De La Montanye, thence with a southeast line to the Rondout Kill, thence along the kill as it runs to the Mombaccus Kill, then along the Mombaccus Kill as it runs to the first place."

Among the miscellaneous papers in the town clerk's office is a quit-rent roll, endorsed "List Quit-rent, Rochester, 1729." It has very little other explanation, but it appears to give the date when each lot began to be chargeable with quit rent, and the name of the person of whom it was to be collected for the year 1729. If this theory is correct it throws much light on the actual dates of early settlement by individual families, and on the changes that had taken place in twenty-six years:

LIST QUIT-RENT, ROCHESTER, 1729.

Date.	Persons' names.	The Quit-Rents.		
		£	s.	d.
Sept. 22, 1703	Jan Gerritsen Decker	00	2	00
"	Leenbert Kool	00	2	00
"	Hendrick Jansen Kortright	00	2	00
"	Hendrick Rosenkrans	00	1	00
"	Heirs of Wm D' La Montanye	00	0	00
(no date)	Direk Krom, 4 th	(none entered)		
(no date)	Fred. Schoonmaker, 2 nd	(none entered)		
Sept. 22, 1703	Tennis Oosterhoudt	00	1	00
"	Jan Kortright, now Fred Schoonmaker	00	0	00
"	Jacobus Schoonmaker	00	2	00
(no date)	Heirs hereof to Tennis Oosterhoudt, and 3 rd to Direk Westbroeck	(no rent entered)		
Sept. 22, 1703	Moses Depuy	00	1	00
April 4, 1704	Andries Davis, now Moses Depuy, Jun.	00	2	00
May 19, 1705	Salomon Davis, now Peter Louw	00	0	00
April 9, 1707	Gysbert Van Gorder	00	3	00
March 15, 1708	Alexander Rosenkrans	00	0	00
Ditto 1709	Heirs of Harmon Hendrick Rosenkrans, now Alexander Rosenkrans	00	0	00
June 6, 1709	Lodewyk Hoorbeck	00	3	00
"	Tennis Oosterhoudt	00	0	00
"	Gysbert Oosterhoudt, now Tennis Oosterhoudt	00	00	00
"	Direk R. Westbroeck	00	00	00
June 3, 1712	Georitz Decker, now Philip Dubois	00	00	00
May 19, 1714	Maudlene Rosenkrans and N. B. Marynus Van Aken, now Van Aken's part to Coll. Jacob Rutten	00	4	00
May 28, 1715	Jacobus Wynkoop	00	1	00
May 15, 1718	Jacobus Wynkoop	00	2	00
May 28, 1718	David Dubois	(no entry)		
June 3, 1718	Lodewyk Hoorbeck	00	4	00
Sept. 22, 1718	John Fortune	00	1	00
Dec. 17, 1717	Tennis Oosterhoudt	00	1	00

Date.	Persons' names.	The Quit-Rents.		
		£	s.	d.
April 5, 1720	John Beatty	00	2	00
"	Heirs of Harmon Hendrick Rosenkrans, now Alexander Rosenkrans	00	00	00
March 5, 1723	Alexander Rosenkrans	00	2	00
Dec. 17, 1717	Direk Westbroeck	00	1	00
June 26, 1722	Direk Westbroeck	00	00	00
June 4, 1720	Heirs of Gysbert Van Gorder	00	2	00
May 31, 1708	Jacob De Witford conveyance of Gysbert Van Gorder	00	1	00
May 29, 1718	Jacob De Witt	00	4	00
June 7, 1715	Jan Cortrecht	00	1	00
June 5, 1722	Mattys Louw	00	1	00
June 5, 1722	Tennis Oosterhoudt	00	00	00
May 30, 1726	Aldert Oosterhoudt	00	00	00
May 28, 1715	Cornelius Swits	00	1	00
May 15, 1718	Cornelius Hoorbeck	00	00	00
Dec. 17, 1717	Johannes Hoorbeck	00	1	00
Jan. 6, 1725	Cornelius Hoorbeck	00	2	00
(no date)	Daniel Broadhead from Direk Rosenkrans for poovers gat	(no entry)		

A tally sheet showing the election of trustees, June 3, 1740, appears to commence by giving a list of voters as follows: Tennis Oosterhoudt, Cornelius Wynkoop, Cryn Oosterhoudt, Philip Du Bois, Petrus Oosterhoudt, Jacobus Swarthout, Ceaxmon Coddebock, Mathis Louw, John Schoonmaker, Egbert Dewitt, Moses Depuy, Jr., Peter Westbroeck, Jacobus Quick, Jacob Vandermark, Johannis Henderickson, Jan Westbroeck, Wallen Cool, Jacob Dewitt, Abraham Berier, Cornelius Ver Nooy, Peter Kortright, Cornelius Louw, Jan Oosterhoudt, Rotsert Kettel, Charles Deniston, Neekelas Ketor, James Simpson, Benjamin Schoonmaker, Jacobus Depuy, Joggum Schoonmaker, Daniel Schoonmaker, Jacob Hardenbergh, Johannis Hoorbeck, Jacobus Schoonmaker, Jacob Rutten, Tennis Meddah, Jacobus Hoorbeck, Efrom Cambers, Lourens Kortright.

"At a meeting of Commissioners for laying out the King's Highways or Rhodes for the County of Ulster, at Rochester, on Thursday, July 23, in the fourth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, George, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. Anno Domini 1724. Present, Mr. Arien Garretsen, Mr. Moses Depuy, Mr. Thomas Jansen, Commissioners. Att the Request of Mr. Philip Du Bois, of Rochester, in the said county, to allow a swinging gate on the King's high Rhode, where there is now a gate standing and has been heretofore standing by the old house of Remaugh Quick, and whereas it is his request that the said Du Bois remove the fence where the said gate stands and desires to have liberty to remove the said gate where it shall suit his convenience, and also leave to set another swinging gate to the southwest, Remaugh Quick being the partition between; and the heirs of Tjereck Claesen about sixty yards within the division of said Du Bois, and to set the said gate on even ground and liberty to set a swinging gate on the common road that leads to the mill of Tennis Oosterhoudt, and where it shall best suit his convenience, etc."

Therefore, etc., leave was granted.

It was, however, stipulated by the commissioners that the said Philip Du Bois should make "these three swinging gates so that they swing forward and backward, so that they take the latch by their own motion and keep the same in repair." Unless they were more perfect than modern gates the last condition would hardly exist for any very long period without repair.

The following receipt is among the papers in the town clerk's office:

ROCHESTER, December the 18th, 1717.

"Then received of Jacob Dewitt, Direk Rosenkrans, and Jacobus Wynkoop, the trustees of the Townshipp of Rochester, the just and full sum of one pound, fifteen shillings, and sixpence, and formerly eight pounds, being in full of all debts, dues, actions, reckonings, and demands whatsoever from the beginning of the world to this day,

what is and hath been due to me from the Trustees of Rochester for service by me as clerk to them. I say received by me.

"Wm. NOTTINGHAM."

Among the memoranda of the late Jonathan Hasbrouck we find the following relating to this town: Gysbert Van Gorder lived in Rochester, was a man of excellent note, and left five sons,—Albert, Peter, Gysbert, Hendrick, and Hermanus. April 29, 1742, Benjamin Van Wagener bought 125 acres of Peter Lamberton. May 10, 1751, Abram Hasbrouck, Isaac Hasbrouck, Jr., Jacob Hardenbergh, Col. Van Wagener, and Louis Du Bois bought 300 acres on the Peters Kill. July, 1751, Jonathan Westbrook obtains confirmation of Mill Rock (Hook?). May, 1768, Louis Bevier and wife Ester obtain a large grant in Rochester. This was a purchase of W. Osterhout and the heirs of Louis Du Bois.

The old treasurer's book of the trustees has many items of interest, from which we can only take a few specimens about the time of the Revolution:

"June the 6th, 1763.—Paid Benjamin Hoornbeck, for entertaining the assessors, 16 shillings, 4 pence.

"June 11, 1761.—Paid to Cornelius Hardenbergh for painting one of the staffs of the constables, 8 shillings.

"March 25, 1763.—Paid to Frederick Senoy,* for one-half gallon of brandy, 5 shillings.

"July 12, 1767, to M. Fisher, for house-rent for Dr. Rouweyn, 1 pound.

"Sept. 10, 1767.—Paid to Peter Helm, for entertaining of the assessors, 16 shillings, 4 pence.

"June 13, 1763.—Paid to several rangers on the frontier, in the year 1763, 54 pounds, 12 shillings.

"Aug. 20,—Paid to like rangers, 4 pounds, 10 shillings.

"Aug. 13, 1773.—Paid to Benjamin Markle, for painting a constable's staff, 3 shillings.

"Sept. 13, 1773.—Paid to George Clinton, for a retaining and counsel fee, 1 pound, 12 shillings, 6 pence.†

"Sept. 23, 1773.—Paid Benjamin Hornbeck, for a gallon of rum, 5 shillings, 6 pence.

"Oct., 1777.—Paid for Cloading (clothing) men raised to go to King's (Kingston), 65 pounds, 7 shillings.

"April 20, 1781.—Then paid Capt. John L. Hardenbergh and John Mallon for to go on a scout to paperkonek, in company with Bayker En Roos, paid by the Marletown trustees, pr Coll. Cantine's orders.

"June 20, 1783.—Then paid Dirk Westbrook for meeting the delegates from the other precincts in the county at the Widow Dubois, 6 pence.

"June 11.—Paid Capt. Andries Bevier, for a similar service, 9 pence.

"Oct., 1786.—Then paid to E. Wynkoop, for one-half gallon rum, to run out the vacant land lying between Andries Dewitt land and Legewicht land, 2 shillings and 9 pence."

If that half gallon of rum surveyed the land correctly, it was a better article than the "tangle-foot" whisky of the present time.

The following original letter, one hundred and twenty-nine years old, is among the papers of the office, and throws light on a dispute about the boundary-line that existed for many years:

"NEW YORK, ye 19th May, 1751.

"MR. JACOB HORNBECK, in the Behalf of the Trustees of Rochester.

"GENTL,—I received your letter & copies of the Contract made 1747 for settling the Boundaries Betwixt Rochester & Marble Townships, with which I have Consulted Mr. Nicolls, your Lawyer. He says that Contract is not binding, as having no seals, But will operate however, as Testimony; how at that time the parties understood the

thing, and were amicable to settle the mistakes and Difference in their patents' Boundaries. He thinks if Marletown will not stand to Ratify that agreement, and as the Patents are of Even date, you should have a Survey made of John Van Kamp's Land, because marletown patent says to run from Hurley to the north west Bounds of the Palitz, & so to Capt. Evens his land; thence along Evens his Land till opposite to the South west side of John Van Kemp's land; thence with a North west line to the Blue Hills, so that Van Kemp's land must be first run and shaped so as to find the South west side. Upon the whole, it seems to me, in Case Marble falls from their agreement, that it will turn to your advantage, as that they can't proceed further South as to come opposite Van Kamp's South west side, whether they come to Evens his land or no. If there be a survey of Van Kamp's land, send that; and I think it would not be amiss if you should give a fee to Mr. John Crooke, to have him on our side.

"The point relating to the Sand Bergh he thinks is clear, as your Patent says, along the North west bounds of Evens till you come over against the Sand Hills, he is of opinion must be such a line as will strike the first Sand Hills with a North west course from Evens his bounds; thence in the manner as it has been run to the Blue Hills. He says that will lay entirely upon proof whether the Blue mountains reach so far. It would not be amiss if a good hand as Jacob Hornbeck should take a review and Remark the General Course thereof, & what hills turn therefrom Eastward. He (Hornbeck) should have two or three Good Indians and two or three whites a long with him to see whether the Hills do go so far South as to meet the North west line from the Sand Bergh. I will be at half the cost of that; then after that we can Draw a true conclusion. He (Mr. Nicolls) says, Rochester Bounds, viz., from where the North west line (from the Sand Bergh) strikes the Blue Hills, thence along the Blue Hills to the South west Bounds of Marble Town.

"When I made a draft or map of Rochester township Patent in order to give a clear view and Demonstrate to the Lawyer how it lays, as having the New Palitz and John Evens on the East, Marble on the Northward, and Hardenburgh & Comp^{ys} on all other sides, I found by my protraction I had not the true courses, but I made, notwithstanding, the map sufficient to instruct the lawyer fully thereby.

"I desire Mr. Jacob Hornbeck will write out & send me the true courses as run along the sides of the Blue Hills. I expect, since the Assembly must meet the 25th of this month, to stay yet here perhaps 3 or 4 weeks; so if you have anything Fresh to Communicate in the time, send to me here. I have had but once an opportunity to Confer with Mr. Nicolls, & that but short. Shall soon see him again, and what he advises, to Lett you know, either from hence or Dutchess County. These for the present from,

"Gentlemen,

"Your most assured Friend to command,

"HENRY BEEKMAN.

"TO MESSRS. EGBERT DEWITT, JACOBUS DEPUY, & SIMON VAN WAGEN-
SER, Trustees for the Township of Rochester."

We add the following family sketch, not only because it relates to one of the most noted founders of the town of Rochester, but because it throws much light upon many other family connections:

Capt. Joachim Schoonmaker, the original settler by that name in the township of Rochester, emigrated from Holland in the seventeenth century, probably about 1683. He came to Rochester under the royal letters patent of Her Majesty Queen Anne, or probably some years before they were obtained. He, with Col. Henry Beekman and Moses Depuy, were chosen the first trustees of Rochester, and their first recorded meeting was Sept. 14, 1703. Capt. Joachim had at least two brothers,—Henriens, who settled at Kingston, and another, who located in Shawangunk, east of the mountains. He continued to serve as trustee from time to time until 1715, and was elected to the office of supervisor in 1709 and continued to serve until 1712, when Moses Depuy was chosen his successor. He married Auntje Hussey, of Kingston, April 28, 1689, and it ap-

* Name doubtful. (Vernooy.)

† Afterwards first Governor of the State.

pears that they had fifteen children, eight sons,—viz., Cornelius, Hendrick, Frederick, Jacobus, Benjamin, John, Joachim, and Daniel,—and seven daughters, Tryntje, who married Jacobus Bruyn; Ettie, who married Joseph Hasbrouck; Jacomyrtie, who married Johannis Miller; Grietje, who married Moses Depuy, Jr.; Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Depuy; Aantje, who married Cornelius Wynkoop; Sarah, who married Jacobus Depuy. This record gives a large amount of information upon the marriage-connections of the early families of Rochester and of the county. The landed estate of Joachim, the pioneer, was located upon both sides of the Rondout Creek, where Accord and Port Jackson are now situated. His residence is supposed to have been on the south side of the creek, not far from the old Schoonmaker burial-ground. His death occurred between 1727 and 1730, as his will, recorded in the surrogate's office of New York City, was made Dec. 9, 1727, and was proved Nov. 7, 1730 (see Book 11 of Wills, page 52). His name is in the Quit-Rent Roll of 1729, so he did not die until that year or the next.

Of his sons, Frederick, Joachim, Jacobus, and John took an active part in the administration of the most important trusts of the township. Frederick obtained large grants of land in the town of Marletown, and at the present time his descendants are numerous in that town. Jacobus located on the north side of the Rondout Creek (at what is now Accord), having an estate of 500 or 600 acres. The site of his homestead is not certainly known, but is supposed to have been not far from the present hotel of John J. Schoonmaker. Joachim, Jr., located on the south side of the creek, as well as several of the other sons, in the vicinity of the old homestead of their father.

Joachim J. married, May 11, 1730, Lydia Rosakrans. Their sons were four,—viz., Daniel, John, Jacobus, Martinus,—and they had one daughter, Helen, who married Mr. Wanshaw, and died leaving no children. Martinus entered the ministry, and located on Long Island.

Jacobus married (about 1760, it is presumed) a lady by the name of Slight. He was a man of considerable note; in appearance, tall and erect. He showed remarkable business tact and acquired a large landed estate. He built about 1816 the dwelling-house now occupied by Mrs. Charity Davis. He had only one son, Joachim. This son married, about 1790, Elizabeth Depuy. They had a family of ten children, viz. James, John Depuy, Aantje, Helen, Sarah, Maria, Blandina, Moses I., Nicholas, Catharine.

Moses I. married, in 1833, Phebe A. Decker, and their family consists of four children, viz., John J., Sarah J., Phebe (now the wife of Major Tanner, of Kingston), and Mary (wife of A. B. Parker, surrogate of Ulster County).

Moses Depuy was one of the first trustees associated with Capt. Joachim Schoonmaker in the management of the Rochester patent. Of Miss Katie Depuy, residing near Accord, we obtain the following: "The Depuy family were Huguenots, born in Paris, and, like others, fled to Holland for their religion. The pioneer of the family at Rochester was Nicholas Depuy. Moses Depuy was undoubtedly a son of Nicholas, and the sons of Moses were probably Elias, Moses, Jr., Benjamin, and Jacobus, three of whom each married a daughter of Joachim Schoonmaker. The chil-

dren of Jacobus were Joseph, Cornelius, Benjamin, Daniel, Ephraim, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Harp, and Mrs. Bruyn." Miss Katie, above mentioned, is a daughter of Joseph. The homestead of Nicholas Depuy is thought to have been on the south side of the Rondout, at the place now occupied by the widow of Joachim Schoonmaker.

The wife of Joseph Depuy was a daughter of Elias Depuy. Ralph Depuy, living near Accord, from whom many items have been obtained for this chapter, is a descendant of Ephraim Depuy. The latter had a son, Ephraim, Jr., and his son was Ephraim E., who was the father of Ralph. The stone house, now vacant, about two miles north of Accord, was built in 1730 by Ephraim Depuy, the first above mentioned.

The old Joachim Schoonmaker house of 1700 stood, probably, upon a knoll near the old burial-place. It was standing down to about the time the canal was opened. The old Ver Nooy homestead was across the creek, opposite the parsonage of the Reformed church. It was built in 1731. A portion of the walls constitute a part of the present house. The place has been in the Ver Nooy family from the earliest settlement, and David Ver Nooy now resides there. Just above Port Jackson stood an old house,—very old even in 1800. It was the James Hasbrouck place, and still earlier is supposed to have been the homestead of Widow Dubois, though the same name is connected with another place near the parsonage of the Reformed church. At the present Clearwater place, north of the Reformed church, was a very old house that stood just in the rear of the present dwelling. Earlier than the Beviere it was owned by Philip Du Bois. The present building was erected 1812 to 1815. Another old house was south of the present parsonage of the Reformed church. It is understood to have been a public-house for a long series of years; and that meetings of delegates are mentioned in the annals of the Revolutionary period or soon after as being held "at the house of Widow Du Bois;" this was the place. The building was taken down many years ago. The Dirk Westbrook homestead was the present place of Mr. Duryea. The Judge Davis place of late years is supposed to have been the homestead of the earlier family of that name. It is now owned by Richard D. Sahler, and rented. It has been kept in repair, but is very old. The Low homestead was near Alliger. The house, very old, was taken down a few years since on the place now owned by the Hardens.

The family had other branches very early within what is now Wawarsing. The Rosekrans homestead was probably below Alligerville. Henry Rosekrans was living there in 1806. He was an auctioneer, popularly known as "Old Hankum." The old Cortright homestead was at Pine Bush, and successive generations of that family have lived there down to the present time.

Gen. Frederick Westbrook was a man of much prominence in Rochester in the time of the Revolutionary war, and active both in civil and military matters. His homestead was the present place of Widow Joseph Westbrook at Mill Hook. During the Indian and Tory raids a volunteer company was formed for defense, in which Frederick Westbrook was enrolled, and which was under the command of Capt. Heornbeck.

The dwelling-house of Miss Katie Depuy was built by her grandfather, Jacobus. Other old dwellings are the David Hoornebeck house; the Philip Hoornebeck house; the Joseph L. Schoonmaker house; the dwelling-house of Joseph Chipp; and there are many others.

The following notes throw some light upon the church history elsewhere given:

"1790, September 14th, then Received from the Trustees of Rochester, Mr. Jacobus Bruyn and Frederick Westbrook, the sum of eleven pounds eight shillings and sixpence halfpenny in notes, part of the allowance of sixteen pounds made by the freeholders and inhabitants of said town of Rochester to the Congregation of Mombaccus to Repair Dominie's house at the last annual meeting. Received by us:

"BENJAMIN VAN WAGENER,
"ISAAC HOORNEBECK,
"JOHN DEPUY,
"JACOB D. W. SCHOONMAKER,
"JACOB HOORNEBECK."

Accompanying memorandum:

	£	s	d
"Note of Moses Depuy.....	7	8	5½
"Note of Gideon Hoornebeck.....	2	17	10
"Note of Barent Markle.....	0	11	10
"Note of Cornelius Van Wagener.....	0	10	5
	£11	8	6½

These notes are given to the elders of Rochester.

There was an order of the town, voted in 1787, "to pay the sum of £36 to Johannes Bevier, Jr., and Jacob Hoornebeck, to Repair the buildings on the Parsonage of Mombaccus and Wawarsink." The same year the following order appears: "That the trustees should pay £110 to the Kirk masters of the two Congregations of said Town, Mombaccus and Wawarsink, to pay Johannis Roosa in part for a lot of land to be annexed to the parsonage of said two congregations." This seems a large sum for those times, but it is probably expressed in the depreciated currency of those times, and is to be estimated at about one-eighth, or 13 pounds, 15 shillings.

The following extract from the records shows how far away from the present place of town business the jurisdiction of the trustees extended:

"July, 1757.—The Rev. Henrickus Frelinghuysen desired of the Trustees a grant for some hundred acres of land at a place called Neversink, in the township of Rochester, and the said Trustees granted to the said Henrickus Frelinghuysen, his heirs, and assigns as many acres as he pleased to measure out from one hundred to a thousand acres; provided the said Frelinghuysen measures every hundred acres into a square, and near equal in breadth on both sides of the Neversink Creek and joining each hundred acres to each other, and after measuring the same and paying the custom of the town will convey the same, and ordered this said grant to be registered in their book."

The following relates wholly to what is now Wawarsing:

In the town clerk's office at Rochester is a "draft of the Rondout Kill from a certain fall called Hunck, up to the division line between the township of Rochester and the Great Patent," made Nov. 10, 1786, by John L. Hardenbergh, Jr. This shows that at that date Warner Hoornebeck was then living half a mile or more above the falls, on the right-hand side as you travel up the stream; that a little farther up, perhaps thirty rods, was the house of Mr. Freer, on the left-hand side; that still farther up, after passing the sharp bend to the left, and about forty rods

above the bend, were two houses, the one on the right that of Benjamin Stanton, the one on the left, Mr. Kindley's; that in the large tract partially inclosed by this bend and extending back towards Hunck Falls there were lands belonging to the heirs of Daniel Kindley; lying back of those lands were the lands of Warner Hovenbeck; and that Benjamin Bevier owned a triangular plat, the sharp point at Hunck Falls, and widening until it reached a line intersecting the kill half a mile or more above the houses of Stanton and Kindley.

Farther up the stream, and half a mile or more above the mouth of Red Brook (that enters from the left), was McDugal's Bridge, and a quarter of a mile above that "the High Bridge." The house of Tennis Osterhoudt was on the right-hand side, three-quarters of a mile, perhaps, above the High Bridge. The farm of the latter extended some distance up the stream on that side. Farther out towards the west boundary of the town were two creeks, then called Saw-Mill Creek (or Dwaarskill) and Mill Creek, and that Johannes Osterhoudt's house stood very near the boundary line between Rochester and "The Great Patent." On the left side of the stream, in the upper part, was a large tract belonging to Solomon Davis.

The following memorandums of purchases at Mombaccus, from the volumes of land papers at Albany, throws light upon the period of settlement preceding 1703:

"Sept. 4, 1676, Thomas Quick at ye Mombaccus at ye Round Doubt river Charrat Claessen 60 acres, Aaron Franse 32 acres.

"May 29th, 1685, Ann Blake and Children at Wawarsincke.

"June 6th, 1685, Tennis Jacobs 160 acres, both sides of Mombaccus, in rear of land of Tjerck Claessen Dewitt. The same date Tjerck Claessen Dewitt 290 acres, both sides of Rondout Kill. Leonard Cole 212 acres South side.

"June 8th, 1685, Nicholas Antoine 344 acres at the mouth of Story Kill on the south side of the Rondout.

"June 8th, 1685, Jan Gerretse Decker 222 acres North side of the Rondout.

"June 9th, 1685, Peter Cole, North side; Peter Hillebrand, 336 acres north side; Gysbert Alberts, 150 acres north side.

"June 17th, 1685, Roeloff Hendricks (Van Vliet), Leonard Beckwith.

"June 3d, 1697, Humphrey Davenport asks for 150 acres on Mombaccus Kill."

STORES.

Mr. Ralph Depuy states that in his boyhood there were three stores in town. One of these was three miles north of Accord, now the place of Mrs. Hasbrouck; the store was kept by Joshua Diamond. Another was on the high hill north of Kerhonkton. The building is now gone; the store was by William N. McDonald. A third store was kept by James Gillespie, in connection with his tavern. In later times, somewhat, Joachim Schoonmaker kept store on the north side of the creek, opposite the bridge, and a little later John D. Schoonmaker opened a store at Port Jackson, on the canal. Joachim discontinued the first mentioned soon after the opening of the other, and John D. continued three or four years. Since that other merchants have been Henry B. Hoornebeck, Robert Douglass, Jacob Davis, Jacob I. Roosa, John I. Davis, Jr., Solomon Markle. Alfred Krom was the last at that stand, and he closed about 1875. In 1847, Marcus Decker opened a store in a building erected by John G. Bell, and is still in trade. Calvin Markle opened a store in 1873 at Port Jackson, and is still

in trade. At the Lock No. 23, opposite Accord, Ralph W. Depuy opened a store about 1846. He afterwards moved his store nearer to Port Jackson, and after some years closed his business. At the Lock also Mr. Mendleson kept a store for eight or ten years; sold out, and erected a new store where Marshal Wood is now in trade. Mr. Mendleson opened a store last year on the berme-bank of the canal at the Lock.

TAVERNS.

In 1802 the following were licensed: Caty Depuy; Henry T. Oosterhoudt; Andries Dewitt, near Napanoch, at the present place of William Corwin (the old house taken down by Mr. Corwin, for many years a tavern, was very old); Elizabeth Dewitt; Elisha Hoornbeck; Cornelius P. Low, evidently in the town of Wawarsing; Benjamin Coddington; Peter Aldrich, Jr., near the Clove; Stephen Fairchild, probably in Wawarsing; Benjamin Hoornbeck, the old Hoornbeck tavern, well known, near the stone church at Wawarsing; Jacob Coddington, on the site of the present Schoonmaker Hotel at Accord, an old stone building probably occupied by Jacob Schoonmaker in 1763; Johannis Hoornbeck, the first supervisor of Wawarsing, southwest of the creek at Wawarsing, not far from the old store; Jacob Hunt, opposite the present parsonage of the Reformed church, whose tavern was taken down in 1818; Frederick Rosekrans, at Kyserike, probably the old building now owned by Josiah Van Wagener; John Alliger, just above Alligerville, where Friend Dear now lives; Stephen Dewitt, in Wawarsing.

In May, 1808, the commissioners of excise licensed Daniel Carson in the Clove; John Lawrence, Jr., about two and a half miles below Accord; James Gillespie, where Elias Markle now lives, on the hill northeast of Accord; Jacob Hunt; and Frederick Rosekrans.

Asa Miller kept tavern in what is called Newtown, the present place of John F. Quick. The old building is still standing. His name also appears in licenses of Marbletown.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Dewitt was an early physician; practiced for many years before and after 1800. He rode horseback, as was the custom of the early doctors. His place is now a tenant-house, owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Hasbronek. He died about 1845, at an advanced age. He had a student by the name of Garrison, who finally went into partnership with him, and afterwards became his successor. He removed from town after a few years' practice. Dr. Louis D. Bevier was a noted physician, and practiced for a long series of years. He lived at the Clearwater place, in the neighborhood of the Reformed church. Dr. Hardenbergh practiced for a few years. He lived near the present place of Abram Markle. Dr. Hoornbeck practiced here for a few years. The present physicians are Dr. E. D. Hoornbeck, who commenced practice about 1872, located at Pine Bush; Dr. C. O. Sahler, who commenced practice at Allegerville in 1879. Dr. T. O. Keator, who commenced practice in 1874, and is located at Accord; he was the successor of Dr. Gorbau, who was a physician for forty years or more, and died in 1874.

LAWYERS.

The town has had few or no professional lawyers, but law business, including the drawing of papers, was done in early years by Jacob Coddington and by Elisha Ostrander. Judge Westbrook did considerable legal business. He was at one time chosen to the Assembly, and is said to have never missed a vote while there.

STATISTICS.

The total population of Rochester, as stated in the census of 1875, was 3927. Of these, 3864 were native-born, and 63 foreign-born. With reference to race, 3895 were white, and 32 colored. With reference to sex, 1987 were males, 1940 females. The males of voting age, 935. The equalized assessed value of the property in Rochester for 1879-80 is \$947,805, and the total tax paid upon that basis \$16,684.07.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

Rochester as a patent dates June 25, 1703. The town was formally incorporated by the general law of March 7, 1788, which provided for the formation of a large number of civil divisions. Rochester had, however, existed as a town for a long series of years preceding the Revolution,—a fact clearly shown below. A part of the territory of the town was taken off in 1789 in the formation of Middletown, Delaware Co.; also in 1798, to form Neversink, Sullivan Co. Wawarsing was taken off in 1806, and Gardiner in 1853. Rochester received a slight addition from Wawarsing in 1823. The name of the town dates back to the granting of the patent, and was conferred in honor of the Earl of Rochester.

The following list of trustees shows very clearly the men who were active in the management of public affairs, and in whose judgment, integrity, and discretion the people reposed full confidence:

TRUSTEES.

- Chosen in 1703; also 1704, June 6.—Col. Henry Beekman, Capt. Joachim Schoonmaker, Mr. Moses De Puy; assistants, Cornelius Switts, Tennis Oosterhoudt.
- June 5, 1705; also 1706, and probably 1707,—David Du Bois, Jacob De Witt, Lodewyk Hoornbeck; assistants, Leendert Cool, Hendrick Cortrecht.
- 1708 to 1711.—Moses De Puy, Tennis Oosterhoudt, Lodewyk Hoornbeck; assistants, Jon Cortrecht, Dirck Rosenkrans.
- 1712.—Capt. Joachim Schoonmaker, Capt. Johannis Ver Nooy, Mr. Jacob De Witt; assistants, Jan Cortrecht, Dirck Rosenkrans.
- 1713.—Capt. Joachim Schoonmaker, Gysbert Van Gorder, Moses De Puy; assistants, Jan Cortrecht, Dirck Rosenkrans.
- 1714-16.—Trustees the same as in 1713; assistants, Tennis Oosterhoudt, Alexander Rosekrans.
- 1717.—Jacob De Witt, Dirck Rosekrans, Jacobus Wykoop; assistants, Inrian Quick, Harmanus Beecher.
- 1718-28.—Cornelius Switts, Tennis Oosterhoudt, Jacob De Witt; assistants, Moses Depuy, Lodewyk Hoornbeck.
- 1729.—Hendrick Rosekrans, Frederick Schoonmaker, Moses Depuy, Jr.; assistants, Capt. Cornelius Hoornbeck, Josephus Du Bois.
- 1730.—Cornelius Ver Nooy, Tobias Hoornbeck, Capt. Cornelius Hoornbeck; assistants, Capt. Johannis Ver Nooy, Lawrence Kortright.
- 1731-37.—The same, except Moses Depuy, Jr., in the place of Johannis Ver Nooy.



- 1738-40.—Cornelius Ver Nody, Capt. Cornelius Hoornbeek, Tobias Hoornbeek; assistants, Lawrence Kortright, Philip Du Bois.
- 1741-43.—Capt. Cornelius Hoornbeek, Benjamin Schoonmaker, John Schoonmaker; assistants, Philip Du Bois, Lawrence Kortright.
- 1744-47.—Capt. Cornelius Hoornbeek, Philip Du Bois, Lawrence Kortright; assistants, Egbert Dewitt, S. J. Van Wagener.
- 1748.—Capt. Cornelius Hoornbeek, Jacobus Depuy, Egbert Dewitt; assistants, Simon J. Van Wagener, Samuel Bevier, Jr.
- 1749.—Egbert Dewitt, Jacobus Depuy, Josephat Du Bois; assistants, Simon J. Van Wagener, Samuel Bevier, Jr.
- 1750.—Jacobus Depuy, Egbert Dewitt, Simon J. Van Wagener; assistants, Samuel Bevier, Jr., Kryn Oosterhoudt.
- 1751-52.—Jacobus Depuy, Cornelius Hoornbeek, Egbert Dewitt; assistants, Samuel Bevier, Jr., Kryn Oosterhoudt.
- 1753-55.—Capt. Cornelius Hoornbeek, Jacobus Depuy, Philip Du Bois; assistants, Kryn Oosterhoudt, Jacobus Louw.
- 1756-57.—Cornelius Hoornbeek, Benjamin Van Wagener, Jacobus Depuy, Jr.; assistants, Daniel Schoonmaker, Arie Van Vliet.
- 1758.—Cornelius Hoornbeek, Jacobus Depuy, Johannes G. Hardenbergh; assistants, Daniel Schoonmaker, Jacob Van Kampen.
- 1759-60.—Cornelius Hoornbeek, Arie Van Vliet, Jan Dewitt; assistants, Kryn Oosterhoudt, Jacob Van Kampen.
- 1761.—Jacob Hoornbeek, Johannes Oosterhoudt, Jr., Johannes G. Hardenbergh; assistants, Benjamin Hoornbeek, Petrus Schoonmaker.
- 1762.—Cornelius Hoornbeek, Jacob Hoornbeek, Johannes Oosterhoudt, Jr.; assistants, Benjamin Hoornbeek, Petrus Schoonmaker.
- 1763-64.—Johannes G. Hardenbergh, Johannes Oosterhoudt, Jr., Hendrick Hoornbeek; assistants, Benjamin Hoornbeek, Hermannus Rosekrans.
- 1765.—Johannes Oosterhoudt, Jr., John Dewitt, Petrus Schoonmaker; assistants, Benjamin Hoornbeek, Hermannus Rosekrans.
- 1766.—Petrus Schoonmaker, Elias Depuy, Johannes Bevier; assistants, Benjamin Hoornbeek, Hermannus Rosekrans.
- 1767.—Andries Dewitt, Jacob Hoornbeek, Jacobus Van Wagener; assistants, Benjamin Hoornbeek, Hermannus Rosekrans.
- 1768-69.—Andries Dewitt, Jacob Hoornbeek, Jacobus Van Wagener; assistants, Elias Depuy, Ephraim Depuy.
- 1770-72.—Jacob Hoornbeek, Johannes G. Hardenbergh, Jacobus Van Wagener; assistants, Dyrek Hoornbeek, Elias Depuy.
- 1773-74.—Jacob Hoornbeek, Andries Dewitt, Joachim Schoonmaker, Jr.; assistants, Elias Depuy, Dirk Hoornbeek.
- 1775.—John Depuy takes the place of Elias Depuy.
- 1776.—Ephraim Depuy takes the place of John Depuy.
- 1777.—Jacob Hoornbeek, Joachim Schoonmaker, Andries Dewitt; assistants, John Depuy, Ephraim Depuy.
- 1778.—Johannes G. Hardenbergh, Joachim Schoonmaker, Jr., Hendrick Hoornbeek; assistants, Ephraim Depuy, Benjamin Kortright.
- 1779.—Johannes G. Hardenbergh, Hendrick Hoornbeek, Jacobus Van Wagener; assistants, Ephraim Depuy, Benjamin Hoornbeek.
- 1780-83.—Johannes G. Hardenbergh, Cornelius Depuy, Benjamin Kortright; assistants, Dirk Hoornbeek, Jacob Hoornbeek.
- 1784.—Ephraim Depuy takes the place of Jacob Hoornbeek.
- 1785.—Johannes G. Hardenbergh, Capt. Benjamin Kortright, Dirk Westbrook; assistants, Dirk Hoornbeek, Ephraim Depuy.
- 1786.—The only change is that Benjamin Markle takes the place of Ephraim Depuy.
- 1787.—Johannes G. Hardenbergh, Capt. Dirk Westbrook, Capt. Benjamin Kortright.
- 1788-89.—Jacobus Bruyn, Capt. Frederick Westbrook, Jacobus Van Wagener; assistants, Benjamin Hoornbeek, Dirk Hoornbeek.
- 1790.—The only change is that Ephraim Depuy takes the place of Dirk Hoornbeek.
- 1791-94.—Benjamin Kortright, Philip Du Bois Bevier, Henry Dewitt, Jr.; assistants, Benjamin Hoornbeek, Ephraim Depuy.
- 1795.—The only change is that Hendrick Rosekrans takes the place of Ephraim Depuy.
- 1796.—Benjamin Kortright, Henry Dewitt, Jr., Philip D. B. Bevier; assistants, Andries Bevier, Johannes G. Hardenbergh.

1797-98.—Ephraim Depuy takes the place of Andries Bevier.

1799-1800.—Benjamin Kortright, Henry Dewitt, Jr., Dirk Westbrook; assistants, Benjamin Hoornbeek, Jacob D. Hoornbeek.

1801-2.—Benjamin Kortright, Abram T. E. Dewitt, Richard Davis; assistants, Benjamin Hoornbeek, Ephraim Depuy.

This completes the list of trustees for one hundred years. In this century but slight duties remained to them, and, though they continued to be appointed for a long time, their importance as officers was no longer so great as in the early times, when they were not only the trustees of the lands, but largely constituted the local government.

The trustees chosen to represent the freeholders and inhabitants under the patent seem to have constituted the first civil authority in the settlement. There is no evidence that at first there were any other officers. They had authority to make such regulations as were necessary to protect the rights of all those to whom, as trustees of the lands, they conveyed individual title. If their orders were disobeyed, it is presumed they must necessarily have sought redress through the courts of sessions existing in the county. Judging by the officers chosen, the distinct civil organization as a town was a matter of growth rather than the result of a positive enactment of legislative authority. In the records only the names of trustees appear as officers until 1709. In that year Capt. Joachim Schoonmaker was chosen Supervisor; Moses Depuy and Lodewyk Hoornbeek, Assessors; Mr. Jan Cortrecht, Constable and Collector. The next year two collectors were chosen, Hermannus Decker and Marinus Van Aken, the former only being mentioned as constable. By this time the question of roads grew into importance, and Hermannus Decker was chosen surveyor of highways. It is presumed that this simple organization was continued from year to year, but the records show only the election of trustees from 1713-17. In this latter year David Du Bois was chosen Supervisor; Cornelius Cole, Constable and Collector, Moses Depuy, Sr., and Johannes Ver Nooy, Assessors; Derrick Rosekrans and John Van Camp, Jr., Surveyors of Highways. Again there was a period in which only trustees are recorded,—1717-29. In this last year mentioned, the town officers chosen show that an organization then existed very similar to the present. Capt. Cornelius Hoornbeek was chosen Supervisor; Capt. John Ver Nooy, Moses Depuy, Sr., Frederick Schoonmaker, Assessors; Peter Kortrecht, and Jacobus Du Bois, Constables; Jacobus Schoonmaker and Cornelius Ver Nooy, Surveyors of Highways; David Du Bois and Jacob Dewitt, Overseers of the Poor; Jacobus Quick, Jacobus Schoonmaker, John Hendricks, Fence-Viewers; Harmon Rosekrans, Common Pounder.

In some respects 1729 may be considered the year when Rochester became a fully-fledged town. Before that it was a township under trustees, steadily growing into a town. From that date to the present—a period of one hundred and fifty years—the records show a set of town officers elected annually, though there was still considerable growth in the offices to be filled and the number of incumbents appointed to each.

The name of the town clerk chosen is not regularly given until 1753, though by examining the signatures which attest the record of conveyances, and in a few instances judging

by the handwriting, it may be determined with considerable correctness that William Nottingham was the first clerk, from 1703-16; that Charles Beatty then served quite a number of years,—just how long does not very clearly appear; that William Nottingham followed him for two or three years; J. Bruyn, Jr., apparently for the single year 1730; that the succession after that was John Schoonmaker, Cornelius Hoornbeck, John Schoonmaker again; Cornelius Hoornbeck again, to Jacob Hoornbeck, who commenced about 1743 and served for an unbroken period of thirty-four years.

In 1730 the officers chosen were Lodewyck Hoornbeck, Supervisor; Johannis Ver Nooy, Jacob De Witt, Assessors; Matthew Van Dorwilliger, Laurence Cartright, Constables; Mattheus Louw, Elbert Paling, Surveyors of Highways; Teunis Oosterhoudt, Jacob De Witt, Overseers of the Poor; Alycksander Rosekraus, Jacobus Quick, Jacob Ver Nooy, Fence-Viewers; and Dirryck Krom, Common Pounder.

Ten years later, in 1740, the complete list was: Moses Depuy, Jr., Supervisor; Jacobus Depuy, Thomas Nottingham, Nicholas Louw, Assessors; James Samson, Hendricks Oosterhoudt, Constables; Egbert Dewitt, Johannis Oosterhoudt, Surveyors of Highways; Tjerk Dewitt, Jan Schoonmaker, Overseers of the Poor; Cornelius Dewitt, Jacob Ver Nooy, Petrus Oosterhoudt, Fence-Viewers; Direk Krom, Common Pounder.

In 1750 the list was: Moses Depuy, Jr., Supervisor; Thomas Nottingham, Jacobus Depuy, Assessors; Benjamin Hoornbeck, John Schoonmaker, Constables and Collectors; Isaac Van Campen, Jacobus Schoonmaker, Surveyors of Highways; Jacobus Ver Nooy, Benjamin Van Wagener, Overseers of the Poor; John Chambers, Charles Denniston, Petrus Oosterhoudt, Fence-Viewers; Lawrence Kortright, Direk Hoornbeck, Horse-Gelders; Jacobus Quick, Jr., Common Pounder.

In 1760 the list was: Jacob Hoornbeck, Supervisor and Town Clerk; Jacobus Depuy, Jan Schoonmaker, Assessors; Direk Hoornbeck, Petrus Kool, Constables and Collectors; Direk Hoornbeck, Jacobus Oosterhoudt, Overseers of the Poor; Tjerk Van Kampen, Surveyor of the Highway; John Brodhead, Jacobus Oosterhoudt, Johannis Davids, Fence-Viewers; Biramon Hoornbeck, Harmanus Rosekraus, Moses C. Depuy, Horse-Gelders; Frederick Soynig, Common Pounder.

In 1770 the list comprised the following: Elias Depuy, Supervisor; Moses Depuy, Joachim Schoonmaker, Assessors; Jacob Hoornbeck, Town Clerk; Jacobus Quick, Jr., Nathan Ver Nooy, Constables and Collectors; Jacob Dewitt, Josiah Robeson, Overseers of the Poor; Johannis Schoonmaker, Benjamin Depuy, Abraham Kortright, Fence-Viewers; Harmanus Rosekraus, Moses Depuy, Horse-Gelders; John Depuy, Benjamin Marshall, John E. Dewitt, Firemen; Cornelius Hardenbergh, Cornelius Ver Nooy, Common Pounders; Johannis G. Hardenbergh, John Brodhead, Cornelius Hardenbergh, Overseers of the Highways.

We give the list for one more decade following the founding of the State government, and in the midst of the Revolutionary war:

1780.—Andries Dewitt, Supervisor; Lodewyck Schoon-

maker, Town Clerk; Cornelius Bevier, Frederick Vandermark, Benjamin Depuy, Jr., Constables; Ephraim Depuy, Lodewyck Schoonmaker, Jacobus Wynkoop, Jacob Tor-naer, Reuben Dewitt, Assessors; Frederick Vandermark, Collector; Benjamin Depuy, Jr., Cornelius Hardenbergh, Overseers of the Poor; Ephraim Depuy, Benjamin Hoornbeck, Benjamin Bevier, Commissioners of Highways; John Depuy, Jonas Hasbrouck, Jacobus Bruyn, Jr., Overseers of Highways; Jacobus Quick, Benjamin Markle, Cornelius Ver Nooy, Fence-Viewers; Henry Harp, Jacob Barley, Jacobus Oosterhoudt, Jacob Hoornbeck, Johannis Hoornbeck, Fire-Masters; Moses Depuy, Elizur Rosekraus, Horse-Gelders; Jacobus Schoonmaker, Cornelius Ver Nooy, Common Pounders.

The steadiness which local home government gives to civil institutions is distinctly shown in the town-meetings of New England and the Middle States, continuing as they did with unbroken regularity through the Revolutionary period. Between 1770 and 1790 three radical changes occurred in the supreme government of the country: the royal control of the English monarchy over this country ceased; the loose confederation of States succeeded; and that was in turn followed by the Federal Union under which we now live. Through all this upheaval of the civil fabric, through all these national changes, no mention of them appears upon the books of the town of Rochester.

A full set of town officers were elected each year, and their authority was as undisputed as if there were no battles being lost and won, no monarchical institutions crumbling into ruins, and no mighty republic of the West taking its place among the nations of the earth. The only hint that any such changes were being wrought out in the fierce drama of war is that the expression "this our province of New York" changes to "the State of New York."

We add a list of the supervisors and the town clerks from the beginning to the present time; also a list of the justices of the peace chosen at the annual town-meetings since the year 1830. The justices of the peace appointed by the Governor and council down to the year 1821 are given in the civil list of the county, obtained at considerable labor in the Secretary of State's office, Albany. The same class of officers during the intermediate period—1822 to 1830—may also be found in the general civil list.

TOWN OFFICERS.

SUPERVISORS.*

1709-11, Capt. Joachim Schoonmaker; 1712-17, Moses Depuy; 1718-28, David Du Bois; 1729, Capt. Cornelius Hoornbeck; 1730, Lodewyck Hoornbeck; 1731-33, Jacobus Depuy; 1734, Philip Du Bois; 1735-38, Egbert Dewitt; 1739-53, Moses Depuy, Jr.; 1754-58, Moses Depuy; 1759-63, Jacob Hoornbeck; 1764-74, Elias Depuy; 1775-77, Johannis G. Hardenbergh; 1778, Johannis Bevier, Jr.; 1779-80, Andrus Bevier; 1781-93, Johannis G. Hardenbergh; 1794-1800, Philip D. B. Bevier; 1801-12, Joshua Dumond; 1813-18, John T. Hardenbergh; 1819-27, Solomon Sahler; 1828-30, Louis D. Bevier; 1831-38, Joachim Schoonmaker; 1839-41, Abraham Sahler, Jr.; 1842, Ephraim E. Depuy; 1843-44, Abraham Sahler, Jr.; 1845-51, Moses I. Schoonmaker; 1852, Jacob C. Depuy; 1853, Jacob Davis; 1854, Cornelius K. Schoonmaker; 1855, Moses I. Schoonmaker; 1856, Simon D. Wyckoff; 1857, Jacob S. Roosa; 1858, Jacob C. Depuy; 1859-66, Jacob G. Schoonmaker; 1867-62, Jacob H. Westbrook; 1863-64, Cor-

* No supervisors were recorded until 1709.

nelius K. Schoonmaker; 1865-66, John J. Schoonmaker; 1867, John D. Winfield; 1868, James O. Schoonmaker; 1869-73, John D. Winfield; 1874, Jacob J. Schoonmaker; 1875-76, Moses I. Schoonmaker; 1877, John D. Winfield; 1878-80, John H. Davis.

TOWN CLERKS.

1703-16, Wm. Nottingham; 1717-26, Charles Beatty; 1727-29, Wm. Nottingham; 1730, J. Bruyn, Jr.; 1731-34, John Schoonmaker; 1735-36, Cornelius Hoornebeck; 1737, John Schoonmaker; 1738-42, Cornelius Hoornebeck; 1743-77, Jacob Hoornebeck; 1778-79, Johannis G. Hardenbergh; 1780, Lodewyck Schoonmaker; 1781-90, Johannis G. Hardenbergh; 1791-93, Philip Du Bois Bevier; 1794-1804, Benjamin Kortright; 1805-18, Abram T. E. Dewitt; 1819-20, Cornelius P. Hoornebeck; 1821-22, Louis D. B. Bevier; 1823-26, Ephraim E. Depuy; 1827, Louis D. Bevier; 1828-30, Lodewyck Hoornebeck; 1831-34, Rensselaer H. Decker; 1835-36, Abraham D. Sahler; 1837-38, John H. Kortright; 1839, Meeker Gorham; 1840-44, Moses I. Schoonmaker; 1845, John J. Snyder; 1846, Ralph W. Depuy; 1847, Apollis H. Decker; 1848-49, Simon S. Westbrook; 1850-53, Abraham Sahler, Jr.; 1854, Marcus Decker; 1855, Ebenezer Westbrook; 1856, Solomon Markle; 1857, Lucas Krom, Jr.; 1858-62, Solomon Markle; 1863-64, John J. Schoonmaker; 1865-67, Calvin Markle; 1868-71, John J. Schoonmaker; 1872-75, Calvin Markle; 1876, J. B. Turner; 1877, Marshall Wood; 1878-79, Calvin Markle; 1880, Augustus Rider.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.†

1830, Frederick Koons; 1831, William N. McDonald, Asa Miller; 1832, Joachim Schoonmaker; 1833, Jacob J. Roosa, Jr.; 1834, Frederick Koons; 1835, Isaiah De Puy, John D. Schoonmaker, Abel D. Russell; 1836, David Hoornebeck; 1837, Joachim Schoonmaker; 1838, John J. Snyder; 1839, John B. Vanleuven, Benjamin F. Watkins; 1840, David Hoornebeck, Jacob J. Roosa, Jr.; 1841, John D. Schoonmaker; 1842, John J. Snyder; 1843, Joseph H. Westbrook; 1844, Simon D. Wyckoff; 1845, John D. Schoonmaker; 1846, Frederick Koons; 1847, Jacob J. Roosa, Jr.; 1848, John Gue; 1849, John D. Schoonmaker; 1850, John J. Snyder; 1851, John J. Davis; 1852, Thomas Hawkins, Andries R. Van Wagener; 1853, Solomon Markle; 1854, John J. Snyder, Morgan L. Phillips; 1855, Andries R. Van Wagener, Cornelius L. Addis, Joseph H. Westbrook; 1856, Daniel D. Bell; 1857, Joseph H. Westbrook; 1858, Cornelius L. Addis; 1859, John J. Snyder; 1860, Daniel D. Bell; 1861, Joseph H. Westbrook; 1862, Cornelius L. Addis; 1863, John J. Snyder; 1864, Andries R. Van Wagener; 1865, Thomas Hawkins; 1866, Cornelius L. Addis; 1867, Joseph H. Westbrook; 1868, Morgan L. Phillips, Jacob H. Westbrook; 1869, Jacob H. Westbrook; 1870, John D. Merriew; 1871, Lewis B. Stevens; 1872, Morgan L. Phillips; 1873, Jacob H. Westbrook; 1874, George Hamden; 1875, John Steen; 1876, Morgan L. Phillips; 1877, Jonathan Bennett; 1878, George Hamden; 1879, Elias D. Markle; 1880, Morgan L. Phillips.

PLACE OF THE TOWN-MEETINGS.

The early town-meetings were held in the town-house built about the time of the granting of the patent,—1703. It was called the "Dorpt Huys" in the old documents, meaning the town-house. This is evident from the fact that, June 5, 1705, Jan Gerritse Decker conveyed to the town a plat of ground, the deed containing the following recital:

"I, the said Jan Gerritse Decker, for divers good causes me thereto moving, but more and especially for the good love and affection I bear to the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Rochester aforesaid, have given, granted, confirmed, assigned, and set over, and by these presents do give, grant, confirm, ratify, assign, and set over unto the freeholders and inhabitants aforesaid, all that certain House and lot of ground situate, lying, and being at Rochester aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of the Dorpt Huys, begin-

ning two yards from said house, on the southwest corner of said house, by the highway; thence Northeasterly along said highway seventy yards; thence Northwesterly seventy yards; thence southwesterly seventy yards; thence southeast seventy yards to the first station."

We have no evidence as to how long the town-meetings were held in this house, nor how long the house itself existed, nor, indeed, what kind of a structure it was,—whether a frame building or of logs. The first definite information is found in a lease by the town of this plat of seventy yards square to Jacobus Schoonmaker for a period of twelve years, as shown in the following paper:

"May the 17th, 1763.—Then the Trustees of Rochester, to wit, Jacob Hoornebeck and Johannis Oosterhoudt, jun., with severall of the inhabitants of said town, agreed with Jacobus Schoonmaker for the town lot lying opposite† to the house of Jacobus Schoonmaker, being seventy yards square; that the said Jacobus Schoonmaker shall have, hold, occupy, and enjoy the said lot of land, and receive and take the rents, incomes, and profits thereof to his own use and benefit for the term of twelve whole years from the day of the date above, and fully to be complete and ended on condition that the said Jacobus Schoonmaker, his Trustees, or administrators do pay yearly and every year for the same to the Trustees of Rochester for the time being annually on the first Tuesday of June the sum of seven shillings and six pence, current money of the province of New York."

From this it may be inferred that the Dorpt Huys had disappeared, and that Jacobus Schoonmaker paid 7s. 6d. a year for the use of the ground as a garden-spot or for other purposes. We have no further account of this lot in the papers of the town, but it evidently remained unused for a long series of years.

In 1846, School District No. 2, desiring to build a new school-house, petitioned the trustees of the town for a grant of the old town lot, and it was thereupon conveyed to the district upon condition that a school-house should be erected thereupon, and that the district should remain in peaceable possession of the same so long as a school should be maintained. If for any reason the lot should cease to be used for school purposes, it was to revert to the town. This condition was accepted at a school-meeting held Aug. 15, 1846, and \$300 were appropriated to build the new school-house. This plan was carried out, and the house erected. Oct. 18, 1869, the sum of \$700 was voted to enlarge and improve the school-house. This proved insufficient, and \$500 more were appropriated at a subsequent meeting. The building was thus well fitted up, and is now in excellent condition, supplied with modern furniture, and arranged for two teachers. A school of superior character is maintained.

After the disappearance of the Dorpt Huys, the town-meetings were undoubtedly held at the inn or public-house maintained near it from that time to the present. It is not known that they were ever held anywhere else. Jacobus Schoonmaker, of 1763, evidently kept the public-house.

The place of the town-meeting it appears is not stated in the earlier records of 1818. "At the house of Lodewyck Hoornebeck," and to 1822, inclusive; in 1823, "at the house

† It is thought by some that "opposite" is here used in the sense of "next to," or "over against,"—that is, on the same side of the road,—and that the house of Jacob Schoonmaker was on the site of the present Accord Hotel. There is, however, a tradition that Jacobus Schoonmaker did live on the opposite side of the road from the present school-house.

* Failed to qualify, and John J. Snyder appointed.

† Elected at the annual town-meetings after 1830.

of Widow Caty Hoornbeek;" in 1824, "at the house of Isaac Vanleuven," and also in 1825; in 1826, "at the house of George Mack;" in 1827, "at the house of Joseph Decker;" in 1828 and 1829, "at the house of Benjamin T. Blanshan;" "at the house of Moses I. Schoonmaker" appears occasionally in the later proceedings of 1840 to 1860. All these different names simply indicate the inn-keepers at the present place of the Accord House, now kept by John James Schoonmaker.

V.—VILLAGES.

ACCORD

is the Rochester of early times, as far as the transaction of business was concerned. It is the place where stood the Dorpt Huys, where the trustees met, where the petty courts were held and punishment by whipping or the stocks administered, and where the town-meetings were held. It can scarcely now be called a village. The name Accord, given to the post-office, was decided upon many years ago, and the tradition is that it occurred in the following manner: A meeting called to consider the question of name ended in confusion, "many men of many minds" not being able to agree. Somewhat irritated, a prominent citizen wrote to Washington, and in connection with the petition for an office suggested *Discord*. The department authorized the opening of the office promptly, but sent on the name Accord, and Accord it has been ever since. The present business may be briefly stated as consisting of the Rondout Valley Hotel, by J. Mendleson; the Accord Hotel, by John J. Schoonmaker; a small store by Nelson Krom; near the canal the stores of Mr. Wood and of J. Mendleson.

PORT JACKSON

is near Accord, and has grown up since the opening of the canal, about fifty years ago. It was in the days when Old Hickory was President of the United States, and the place is undoubtedly named in his honor. The present business consists of the store of Mr. Decker; the store of C. Marple; a hotel by R. Stokes; a shoe-shop by C. Stiehl; the office of L. B. Stevens, attorney and conveyancer; the blacksmith-shop of John D. Hoornbeek; the wagon-shop of M. S. Davis; the stone-yard of Williams & Co.; and the office of Dr. T. O. Keator. The place has no post-office, but is, to a certain extent, considered as a part of Accord.

KYSERIKE

is simply a post-office on the main road, a short distance from Alligerville. It is an old name, applied rather indefinitely to this neighborhood. The post-office has at times been located variously along this post-road. It is now kept by John Alliger at his residence, nearly opposite the village. He gives the origin of the name as follows: Among the Keyser families there was one man wealthier than the others, and he was called the rich Keyser (Rike Keyser), easily changed to Keyser the rich, Kyserike.

ALLIGERVILLE

is a hamlet on the canal near the Kyserike post-office. Besides the freighting business which centres there during the time of navigation, there is also a store by Daniel

Schoonmaker; a store by Matthew J. De Witt; a store by Thomas C. Harnden; a hotel by John Forbes; a store by W. H. Davis; boat-building by G. & S. Harnden; grist-mill and wagon-making by Peter B. Davis.

MILL HOOK

is the place of the mills mentioned under the head of industrial enterprises, and there is also a store at that point, kept by Simon Baker.

CHERRYTOWN

is now the Mombaccus post-office, though it has borne the former name for many years. Besides the church and the school-house located there, William H. Taggett has a store.

POTTERVILLE, YAGERVILLE, FANTINE KILL

are special names applied to certain neighborhoods in the central and western portions of the town.

NEWTOWN

is a thickly-settled district, and considerable trade is sustained at that place, there being three stores, one by Luther Quick, another by Elias D. Marble, and a third by David H. Rider.

PINE BUSH

is an old name applied to a portion of the town near Wawarsing. A hotel is kept there by Isaac Shaw.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Under the earlier school-law there were a few school commissioners appointed in Rochester. In the year 1796 the records show the names of Abraham T. E. Dewitt, Andrew Bevier, Jacobus Bruyn, Richard Brodhead, Jacobus Wynkoop, Richard Davis; in 1797, Philip D. Bevier, Benjamin Kortright, Jacobus Bruyn; also the same in 1798, 1799, and 1800. Under the change which occurred in the law about this time, no further action is recorded as having taken place by the town authorities until after the organization of the modern school system of the State by the law of 1812. In 1813 it was voted to raise the school-tax necessary to enable the town to share in the school-funds of the State, and commissioners and inspectors were regularly chosen from that time until 1844.

The commissioners who served one or more years each during that period were Cornelius P. Hoornbeek, Thomas R. Hardenbergh, Abram T. E. Dewitt, William N. McDonald, John I. Hardenbergh, Solomon I. Krom, James Gillespie, Louis D. Bevier, Elisha Ostrander, Joachim Schoonmaker, Joseph Depuy, Elias Depuy, Jr., David Hoornbeek, John G. Hardenbergh, Jacob E. Hoornbeek, Asa Miller, Ephraim E. Depuy, John D. Schoonmaker, Jacob J. Hoornbeek, Wessel B. Westbrook, Derick W. Schoonmaker, Jacob I. Roosa, Jr., Moses Snyder, John H. Kortright, Andries R. Van Wagener, Cornelius Kortright, John G. Hardenbergh, John Alliger, Benjamin Aldrich, John K. Baker, Lucas Krom.

The inspectors, who served one or more years each, during the same period were Elisha Ostrander, Abram T. E. Dewitt, Ephraim E. Depuy, Joseph Depuy, William N. McDonald, Jonathan Westbrook, Asa Miller, Jacob Bar-

ley, John I. Hardenbergh, Cornelius P. Hoornbeck, James Gillespie, Thomas R. Hardenbergh, Jacob E. Hoornbeck, Sheffield Forster, James Murphy, Joseph Depuy, George P. Frost, Josaphat D. B. Hasbrouck, Silas Simkins, Jacob I. Roosa, Jr., John G. Hardenbergh, Elias I. Depuy, Frederick Dewitt, Philip Hoornbeck, Jacob Hasbrouck, Meeker Gorham, Louis D. Bevier, Jesse L. Simkins, Benjamin B. Westfall, Abraham D. Sahler, John P. Sahler, James O. Lindermann, Abraham T. Van Gaasbeck, Alexander Storry, Albert Dewitt, Daniel Hasbrouck, John J. Snyder, Solomon S. Prime, Jonathan F. Westbrook, David Hoornbeck, Jane D. Bevier, James H. Anderson, Isaiah Snyder.

The offices of commissioner and inspector were abolished, and they were succeeded in 1844 by town superintendents of common schools.

Chosen Annually.—1844–45, Samuel J. Sears; 1846, (not recorded); 1847, Ephraim E. Depuy.

Chosen Biennially.—1848, Ephraim E. Depuy; 1850, Augustus Schoonmaker; 1852, Meeker Gorham; 1854, E. M. Secor; 1855, Elkanah M. Secor.

Mr. Horton was an early teacher,—1820 to 1830,—quite noted. He taught at Pine Bush and at Accord. A little later Mr. Mead was also quite a noted teacher. Thirty-five years ago Riley Lane was a teacher, and left his school to serve in the war against Mexico.

NOTES FROM OLD SCHOOL REPORTS.

Simeon J. Van Wageningen taught in the Newtown district, Rochester, one year, commencing on the 9th day of January, 1798, and closing on the 30th day of January, 1799. The salary was "twenty-eight pounds and to be boarded." In the same district Barbazon Nugent was employed, following the above term, for three months commencing February 4th, salary "ten shillings per week, and to find himself." Jacobus Shenich, Cornelius Hoornbeck, trustees.

The trustees of the Mombaccus school report that Isaac French taught for one year ending Feb. 12, 1795, for the consideration of "twenty-seven pounds ten shillings and to be boarded;" that the same Isaac French was engaged for another year at a consideration of "forty pounds and to be boarded." He had evidently pleased the district, securing a handsome advance in wages. The children's names attending during his first year were Jacob Coddington, Jr., Johannis Schoonmaker, Wessel Brodhead Westbrook, Joseph Coddington, Anjantie Coddington, Esther Bevier, Rachel Bevier, Elizabeth Bevier, John J. Schoonmaker, Jacob J. Schoonmaker, Elias Depuy, Jr., Judith Depuy, Cornelius D. Westbrook, Jonathan Westbrook, Jr., Frederick Westbrook, Jr., Catherine Westbrook, Jacob Vernooy, David Vernooy, Edward Vernooy, Sarah Vandemark, John Dewitt, Anjantie Oosterhoudt, Catherine Hoornbeck, Peter Hoornbeck, Mary Hoornbeck, William Morris, Benjamin Cortright, Jr., William W. Wood, Catherine C. Hoornbeck, Jacobus Coddington, Elizabeth Westbrook, Maria Buren. The trustees were Jacob Coddington, Henry De Witt, Jr., and Cornelius I. Hoornbeck.

The school money awarded Rochester, June 11, 1795, by the supervisors was £137 5s.

In the Mombaccus district the trustees, Jacob Coddington, Henry Dewitt, Jr., and Cornelius Hoornbeck, report,

in 1799, that Isaac French was employed at "40 pounds per annum and Board," so that we may infer that he taught for many years and was an experienced, faithful teacher. This report shows that his salary for a subsequent year was changed to "55 pounds and board himself."

Henry J. Hoornbeck taught the Kysierike school, near the dwelling-house of Capt. Charles Brodhead, from May 14, 1798, to March 18, 1799, salary at the rate of \$75 a year. Scholars' names: Zachariah Rosekrans, Jane Rosekrans, Elizabeth Sahler, John S. Depuy, Jacobus Roosa, Amos Swan, Hannah Swan, Peter Ennist, Lewis Stillwell, Mary Stillwell, James Stillwell, Antje Van Wagener, Caty Van Wagener.

The school at Pleasant Ridge, near the Coxing Clove, was taught from March 20 to May 6, 1798, by Benjamin Louw. John Lawrence, John Elter, and Jacob J. Roosa were the trustees. Arny A. Sperry taught the same school a subsequent term from May 13, 1798, to March 18, 1799.

The school at Wawarsing was taught by Ebenezer Gere. Benjamin Bevier, Jr., and Cornelius Bevier were the trustees, 1798–99. The children's names were Polly Bruyn, Andrew D. Bruyn, James C. Dewitt, Sally Dewitt, Egbert Dewitt, Caty Dewitt, Garret V. Wagener, Betsey Depay, Mary Depuy, Caty Depuy, Abel Gere, Ebenezer Livia Gere, Jabez Gere, Anna Curtiss, Charlotte Curtiss, William Curtiss, Josiah Curtiss, Rachel Bevier, Josiah Bevier, Betsey Bevier, Tjerck Bevier, Love Low, Terah Fairchild, Seth Fairchild, Elam Fairchild, Amos Guire, Ruby Fairchild, Julia Fairchild, Harmon Fairchild, Anna Hymnrote, Charity Kittle, Henry Mack, John Mack, George Mack, Charity Mack, Cornelius Schoonmaker, Simeon Bevier, Bevier Depuy, Caty Depuy, Sally Depuy, Miller Depuy, Jimmy Depuy, Betsy Depuy, Joseph Vernooy, Wessel Vernooy, Margaret Vernooy, Jacobus Vernooy, Wyntia Vernooy, Nathan Vernooy, Elizabeth Vernooy, John Meech, Levi Markle, Luke Dewitt, Simeon Dewitt, William Morris, Joseph Depuy, Tryntjie Corgill.

The school at Laten Kill was taught by Levi Bradley from Dec. 7, 1795, to March 7, 1796. The scholars' names were Benjamin R. Bevier, Matthew Bevier, Jr., Leah Bevier, Jesse Dewitt, David Dewitt, Elizabeth Dewitt, Adam Dewitt, Ann Newkirk, William Newkirk, Rachel Newkirk, Coenradt C. Bevier, Peter Dewitt, Jr., Anne Brodhead, John Shaver, Jr., John B. Newkirk, Cornelius Newkirk, John Wrighter, Jacob Brodhead, Charles Daniels, David Wells. The trustees were Richard Brodhead and Coenradt Bevier.

The school at Fountain Kill was taught by Elijah Devoe from April 9, 1795, to March 1, 1796. Andries Bevier and Simon Bevier were the trustees.

The present condition of the schools is briefly shown by the following statement:

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, MARCH, 1880.

Number of districts.....	15
" children of school age.....	1,115
Average attendance daily previous year.....	396.635
Public money, equal district quota.....	\$802.20
" " on the basis of the number of children.....	\$858.28
" " on basis of attendance.....	\$775.86
Library money.....	\$14.34

VII.—CHURCHES.

REFORMED CHURCH AT ROCHESTER.

This society was incorporated by a certificate executed Nov. 19, 1788. The paper was signed by Benjamin Hoornbeek, Ephraim Depuy, Benjamin Van Wagener, Isaac Hoornbeek, Cornelius Schoonmaker, Benjamin Alliger, Jochem D. Schoonmaker, and Ephraim Depuy, Jr., constituting the board of elders and deacons. It was witnessed by John Depuy and Simon Vanwagener, Jr., and verified before Judge Wynkoop.

This church filed a new certificate of incorporation March 14, 1826. The elders at that time were Joseph Depuy, Daniel Sahler, Henry Middagh, Ephraim Depuy, and the deacons, Henry Hewitt, Lewis Stillwell, Jacob Turner, Elijah Alliger. The paper was witnessed by Daniel L. Schoonmaker and Elias L. Depuy, and verified before John Van Buren, commissioner. It is probable, too, that the church was incorporated under the colonial government in pursuance of the petition mentioned in the account of the Marbletown Church. Of this venerable church the pastor, Rev. John B. Church, furnishes the following interesting account:

With the life of the community began the life of this ancient church. In 1701 begins the first record of its organization. For some years Rev. Petrus Vas, of Rhinebeck, and others officiated. In 1732, Rev. G. W. Mancius was called to Kingston, and the members of this church subscribed to his call on condition "that they should be released whenever they should obtain the services of a minister themselves or in union with other churches." In 1738 and again 1740 calls were made upon Revs. Schuyler and Freynmoet, but were declined, so that Dominie Mancius continued in charge and frequently visited and preached here until 1749. In 1750 the members of the church of Kingston who resided in Rochester were dismissed to the care of the church of Rochester. 1751, Jacobus Frelinghuysen, a student, was sent to Holland by the churches of Marbletown, Rochester, and Wawarsing; after completing his studies at the University of Utrecht, was licensed and ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam. He then sailed for America, but died on his passage over. The Rev. Theodorus Frelinghuysen, of Albany, visited this church and preached several times during the years 1752-53. In 1754, Rev. J. Schureman, of Catskill, N. Y., officiated at stated periods, as did also the pastors of Kingston and New Paltz. At this time a protracted correspondence took place between this church and the Classis of Amsterdam, asking that, since they had gone to such great expense and loss, Henricus Frelinghuysen, brother of Jacobus, be ordained in this country, but for some time they refused; finally they yielded and consented that he should be licensed, promising that "after three years of faithful labor and study he should be ordained." Tradition says that he was ordained, but history that he was only licensed. Two weeks later he was smitten with smallpox, died, and was buried under the pulpit of the old Marbletown church, where he was first set apart to the gospel ministry. For two years the church was without a pastor, and was dependent on missionaries or supplies.

In 1766, Diriek Romeyn was ordained and took charge

of the three churches,—Marbletown, Rochester, and Wawarsing. "In the discharge of his ministerial functions he proved himself an able minister of the New Testament. His theme was uniformly Christ and him crucified. His manner was bold and daring. He was the Boanerges of the day. His delivery was animated and unaffected. At times he grew pathetic and moved his audience to tears. In his intercourse with the world he supported great dignity. Polite to all but familiar with few." The historian adds, "He was unquestionably the first man in our Church in his day, and among the first in the American Church." He remained for nine years, and was then dismissed to Hackensack, N. J. 1776, Rev. Reynier Van Nest, of Shawangunk, was engaged as stated supply for this church, making monthly journeys across the mountains "under great peril" until 1781, when the Rev. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh was called from New Jersey to take charge of the three churches,—Rochester, Marbletown, and Wawarsing. "He was naturally a man of strong mind and of great attainments. At the early age of thirty-three Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. In his day he was justly regarded as one of the pillars of the Dutch Church. Eloquent in the pulpit, he impressed all with a devotional feeling. He was a minister eminently beloved by all who knew him." In 1785 he was called to New Brunswick, N. J., to become president of Queens, now Rutgers, College. 1789, the candidate Abram Van Horne was ordained and installed over the three churches. History gives us no clue as to his appearance, manner, pulpit power, or success. 1795 he was dismissed to Conawauya, now Fonda, where he died in 1840. In 1797, Rochester, Wawarsing, and the Clove united in calling Rev. Garret Mandeville, who remained until 1802, when he was dismissed, and was immediately succeeded by the Rev. Ralph Westervelt, who officiated for six years at this and the church of Wawarsing. In 1808 he was dismissed to the churches of Bethlehem and Coeymans, near Albany.

Stated supplies again took the place of a regular pastor until Sept. 13, 1814, when the candidate James Murphy was called to Rochester, Wawarsing, and the Clove, and was duly installed and ordained. It is said of him "that he enjoyed in high degree the respect and esteem of his fellow-men on account of his learning, his meekness, and his assiduity as a Christian teacher." He was a preacher of superior abilities, and a pastor of approved fidelity. In October, 1825, he resigned to accept a call of the Second Church of Glenville, N. Y. A missionary—B. Y. Morse—labored here and at the Clove for three years. April 12, 1828, Rev. Benjamin B. Westfall was called and installed over the churches of Rochester and the Clove.

In March, 1835, the Clove Church united in pastoral work with Marbletown. Oct. 9, 1837, Dominie Westfall resigned, and was dismissed to Stone Arabia, N. Y. During the nine years of his pastorate here 212 united on confession and by letter. He was a man of great firmness, unyielding in regard to truth, a warm advocate of revivals. His sermons breathed his own high convictions of truth and reached the hearts of his hearers. Nov. 1, 1837, the candidate John F. Mesick was called, and in the following February was ordained and installed. He labored for two

years with great acceptance, and was then dismissed to the German Reformed Church, Harrisburg, Pa. In 1841, Rev. Cornelius Wyckoff was called from the church of Northumberland, N. Y., and duly installed. His pastorate extended over nearly a quarter of a century, and his name is still spoken with the greatest veneration. Tall and commanding in form, in the pulpit he won the attention of his auditors, and held it by a straightforward presentation of the gospel as it is in Christ Jesus our Lord. Borrowing illustrations from every field, he so presented the truth as to win the hearts of men. God blessed his efforts and crowned with success his labors. During his pastorate about 230 were united to the church on confession and by letter, and the present church edifice stands as a monument of his zeal. April 30, 1865, he was dismissed to the church of High Bridge, N. J. Three years later he died at New Brunswick, N. J. May, 1865, Selah W. Strong was called from the seminary of New Brunswick, N. J., ordained, and installed pastor of this church. He labored with the greatest acceptance to the people until Feb. 5, 1870, when he was dismissed to the church of West Troy, N. Y., where he still remains. In September, 1870, the Rev. Seth P. M. Hastings was called from Coxsackie, N. Y. He was a man of ripened scholarship, an earnest, zealous Christian teacher. Possessing a genial disposition, he exerted a great influence through this community. By them who knew him best was he esteemed most. "He entered into rest" Feb. 24, 1876. June 1, 1877, Rev. John B. Church was called from the Reformed Church at West Copake, N. Y., duly installed, and is the present pastor.

There have been four church buildings erected here. The first, a log building, stood but a few years. Owing to the depredations of the Indians, a stone fort with interior for church purposes was erected about 1743. This was taken down and another stone building put up in 1818, and contained a sounding-board and all the modern appliances of that day. In 1860 the present edifice was built under the pastorate of the Rev. Cornelius Wyckoff. It is a commodious building, with seating capacity for 600, with a basement for Sunday-school purposes.

The records of this church attest the fact that while worthy and honorable men have ministered to this people, few churches have sent out men more honored than this. Among the list we find the names of Martinus Schoonmaker, who began his ministry in 1763, and Henricus, his brother, both successful pastors; Cornelius D. Westbrook, an eminent divine, and professor in Union College; John Hardenbergh, Van Waguen, and James B. Hardenbergh, not one whit behind the others, occupying pulpits of prominence in New York and other cities. Nor has she lacked from that early day down to the present to have representatives somewhere in the land telling the story of the cross. The present officers are as follows: Rev. John B. Church, Pastor; Elders, John Alliger, William Palen, Cornelius Kortright, Solomon Sahler; Deacons, Elisha Osterhoudt, David D. Vernooy, Westbrook Lounsbury, John C. Du Mond. The present records embrace the names of one hundred and fifty families, and a membership of 169.

Jan. 1, 1696, the Consistory of Kingston voted that the "good poor" of Hurley, Marletown, and Rochester should

have the same right to the chest of Kingston as themselves. May 26, 1709, the Consistory of Kingston appointed for "protector and overseer" of the meeting at Mombaccus,—"Ouderling,"—Cornelius Switz and Deacon Lodewyk Hoornebeck. Moses De Puy, former deacon, received a vote of thanks for his services. June 18, 1727, the people of Rochester were granted the right to form a church by choosing an elder and a deacon.

REFORMED CHURCH OF ALLIGERVILLE.

This society is an outgrowth of the old church of the Clove. That body was divided into two branches, and they are located, one at High Falls and the other at Alligerville. Rev. Mr. Vroom is the present pastor of the church, and supplies both pulpits. For further information see the sketch of the church of the Clove, in the chapter upon Marletown.

REFORMED CHURCH OF CHERRYTOWN.

This society was organized in 1853, and a house of worship erected the same year. Its seating capacity is about 300, and it cost \$550. Rev. Cornelius Wyckoff was the first pastor. He was not, however, installed, and the church has never had a settled pastor, but has been supplied by the pastors of Kerhonkton and Rochester.

The present trustees are Andrew Green, Luther Terwilliger, and Zachariah Dunn.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PORT JACKSON.

The earliest incorporation of a Methodist Church seems to have been Jan. 27, 1847. A. C. Fields and Lucas Krom presided at the meeting for organization. The trustees elected were Asa Miller, Cornelius Kortright, Lucas Krom, H. Dewitt Hoornebeck, Matthew Atkins, Caleb C. Roosa, Abraham T. E. Green, Benjamin Townsend, Benjamin F. Watkins. The instrument was verified before Abram G. Hardenbergh, justice of the peace. Asa Miller is understood to have been in some respects the founder, or at least an earnest religious worker when there were few or none to aid him. A house of worship was not erected until some years later. The subsequent history is given in the following account furnished by the present pastor:

The organization for the purpose of building a Methodist Episcopal church at Port Jackson took place at the house of Joseph Wood, Jr. (now owned by Calvin Markle), Oct. 16, 1857. Abraham Brundage, the preacher in charge of Rochester Circuit, was chairman of the meeting; William C. Coddington, secretary. At this meeting Jacob Dewitt, Joseph Wood, Jr., Solomon Krom, Benjamin R. Mowris, and William C. Coddington were elected trustees. No work was done on the church building, however, until there was another election of trustees, in 1859, at the house of Moses I. Schoonmaker, February 14th, as follows: Lucas Krom, John L. Krom, William Webster, Solomon Markle, Jacob Dewitt, C. T. Schoonmaker, Joseph Wood.

The building committee were appointed Feb. 21, 1859, and were Solomon Markle, John L. Krom, and Lucas Krom. The church site was donated by John D. Schoonmaker (now deceased). The building was commenced in the spring of this year, and was completed at a cost of about \$1800. It was dedicated about the 1st of November. The

size of the church is 36 by 46 feet,—a frame building painted white, and will seat 300 persons. It was repaired and repainted in 1871, at a cost of about \$600; rededicated the fall of that year.

The church is located in the small but pleasant village of Port Jackson, near the Hudson and Delaware Canal, in a delightful valley, from whence can be seen the Overlook, Paltz Point, and Minnioosaki. Lying, as it does, so easily among the hills, it seems protected by the power of God, and, in reality, it has been. The society in its struggle has risen in numbers from one member (Asa Miller, a New England Yankee) to a membership of over one hundred. The church property is now valued at \$2500.

The pastors of the church from the time of building have been as follows: 1859, E. E. Pinney; 1860, M. Couchman and Mr. Wilson; 1861, M. Couchman and D. M. Powell; 1862-63, Joseph Elliot; 1864-66, O. P. Crandall; 1867-68, Fletcher Hamblin; 1869-70, E. H. W. Barden; 1871, A. H. Haynes; 1872, G. C. Ezra; 1873-75, D. M. Powell; 1876, William D. Fero; 1877-78, Charles Artman; 1879, L. A. Robbins.

The Port Jackson appointment was a part of Rochester Circuit until the spring of 1877, when it was made a separate charge called Accord.

The present officers are the following: Trustees, Marshall Wood, L. B. Stevens, M. D. Brodhead, John Vernooy, Philip Stein; Stewards, Isaac Moule, M. D. Brodhead, Marshall Wood, L. B. Stevens, John Vernooy, James I. Davis, John H. Middah, Jacob Van Vleet, and George O. Van Etten; Class-Leaders, I. Moule, J. Vernooy, J. H. Middah, J. Osterhoudt, G. Van Etten; Sunday-school Superintendent, L. B. Stevens.

The church filed a new certificate of incorporation under date of Aug. 26, 1865, and the trustees then were Calvin Markle, William Kelder, Cornelius T. Schoonmaker, Edward Buckley, Lucas Krohn, Solomon Markle. The original corporate name was the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rochester.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CHERRYTOWN.

This society effected an organization Oct. 1, 1867. F. Hamblin and L. R. Trimble were inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Brundage B. Peck, William V. Bergen, John Quick, Thomas Mackey, Henry D. Brodhead, Jacob D. W. Schoonmaker. The instrument was verified before M. D. Wagoner, notary public, and recorded June 23, 1868. They have a house of worship, small but convenient, and meetings are very well sustained. The society is in connection with the Kerhonkton charge.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF ALLIGERVILLE.

This society was organized in 1857, with 6 members. The house of worship was erected the same year at a cost of \$1500. It will seat 250. No further statistics have been received in reply to our inquiries, but early Methodist work in this vicinity is very well shown in the notes on other churches.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

These are numerous, scattered throughout all parts of the town; many of them simply family-plots where, ac-

cording to the custom of earlier years, the pioneers were laid to rest upon their old homesteads, within sight of the dwellings where they had lived and beneath the soil of the fields they had tilled. The principal public grounds may be briefly mentioned:

The old Schoonmaker burial-yard is on the south side of the Rondout, opposite Accord. It is on a knoll near this that the house of Capt. Joachim Schoonmaker is supposed to have stood, and his remains no doubt rest in this ancient ground. Many of his descendants are buried here. There are but few old gravestones remaining, and little or no historical information can be gleaned from dates. In later years the ground has been improved, and it is still in use. A few fine memorial tablets are now erected.

The Krom burial-place, in what is known as Newtown, is an old affair, dating back to the early years, and largely devoted to the use of the Krom family. It is in very good preservation. Burials take place there at the present time, and some fine monuments are erected.

The smaller grounds are many of them rich in family reminiscences and worthy of more careful preservation. The one in the Vernooy neighborhood was undoubtedly established by that family, and their various members were mostly buried there in the earlier times. There is also a burial-ground in Cherrytown; one near the Caleb Roosa homestead; one on the place now occupied by the Dumond family, which was formerly an old homestead of one branch of the Schoonmaker family; and one on the Dewitt homestead, opposite the last one mentioned.

The old burial-grounds near the Reformed church are full of historic interest. Church services, as shown elsewhere, dating back to the patent of 1703, and evidently some years earlier, it is probable that at that date burials took place here; that for one hundred and seventy-five years the dead have been brought to these sacred places and laid to rest. Here generations long since themselves passed away once gathered around open graves and saw their loved ones buried, while from the lips of the venerable pastor fell the sweetest words of divine consolation, "I am the resurrection and the life!"—words which have lost none of their power by the flight of years.

The burial-ground at Pine Bush was also used in the first settlement. The old red stones, a few of which are standing there, mark an early period. Perhaps the victims of the Indian massacre mentioned elsewhere may have been brought to this ground for burial.

KYSSRIKE RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Aug. 27, 1868. Solomon Sahler was chairman of the meeting, and Daniel Schoonmaker secretary. The trustees chosen were Henry M. Schoonmaker, Cyrus Depuy, W. H. Hamden, Paul Steen, James B. Sahler, John H. Van Wagener. The proceedings were verified before A. R. Van Wagoner, justice of the peace, and recorded Aug. 31, 1868. The old burial-ground at this place has been improved, a large additional tract purchased, laid out into a handsome cemetery in modern style, and, as the plans of the projectors are more fully developed, it will be a place of beauty,—an honor to the neighborhood and to the town.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

The most important social organization in Rochester is the lodge of Odd Fellows, which has met regularly every Saturday night for nearly thirty years.

ACCORD LODGE, No. 160,* I. O. O. F.,

was instituted April 24, 1851, by G. A. Adams, D. D. G. M. The principal officers then chosen and installed were J. J. Snyder, N. G.; A. T. D. Green, V. G.; E. M. Secor, Rec. Sec.; Lucas Krum, Treas. The first candidates initiated were E. F. Bell, M. I. Schoonmaker, E. Westbrook, S. D. Terwilliger. The organization took place at the Rechabite hall, in Pine Bush. In a few months it was removed to its present location at Accord. The lodge has been a success from the first. It has a vested fund of \$1000, and property valued at \$1000. Its lodge-room, upon the third floor of the Schoonmaker Hotel, is handsomely furnished and conveniently arranged. The original number was 421. In the consolidation that took place in the State during the period when Odd-Fellowship declined Rochester Lodge received the number 160, by which it is now known. The principal officers at the present time (February, 1880) are Rev. Josiah Tetley, N. G.; Jonas Decker, V. G.; Josephus Barley, P. S.; Lucas Krum, Treas.; Joseph H. Schoonmaker, R. S.; M. I. Schoonmaker, Con.; John D. Winfield, Joseph K. Hoorubeek, John J. Schoonmaker, Trustees.

X.—INCIDENTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

The suicide of Jacob Coddington, who was then keeping the hotel of what is now Accord, occurred in the early part of this century, and was an event of tragic horror, shocking the community and long remembered. The spot where his body was found is still pointed out not far from the hotel.

In 1868 a murder took place in this town, about two miles below Accord. A stranger called at the hotel in the evening and made some inquiry about the roads. Those who were on the steps remembered afterwards that there seemed to be a woman in the buggy, which stood in the street. The stranger left, got into the buggy, and drove on. Later that night a woman was found nearly dead by the side of the road. She was carried to the house of Mr. Westbrook, and died the next day. It was at first supposed she had been thrown from the buggy by accident, that the horse had run away, but an examination showed that it was a case of brutal murder. The circumstances soon connected the affair with the stranger who had called at the hotel. The tracks of the buggy were traced down the valley road for a short distance where the driver had turned around and driven back, passed the hotel, and beyond on the road to Wawarsing. The track could not, however, be traced far, and an impenetrable mystery hung over the affair. The coroner's jury secured no clue to the murder. Arrests were made in Wawarsing, but there was no evidence against the parties of any force, and they were discharged. The case was written up by the New York papers. The county offered large rewards. A copy of the *New York*

World, with a paragraph stating that a paper containing candy, found in the pockets of the murdered woman, had on it the name of Mr. Hoorubeek, fell into the hands of a man at Wurtsboro', Sullivan Co., by that name. He remembered having sold candy to a Mrs. Smith about that time. This led to the discovery that a Mr. Smith living at Wurtsboro' had about the time of the murder started to take his wife to spend a few weeks with her friends in Olive. An investigation of this clew was at once made. The body was exhumed, and identified by the friends. Meanwhile, the suspected husband, Mr. Smith, had left at the first intimation of these proceedings, and, notwithstanding the large rewards offered and the efforts made, he was never found, and the veil of mystery then dropped upon the proceedings has never yet been lifted.

In the early days of Rochester punishment by sitting in the stocks and by public whipping was common for petty offenses. The stocks are said to have been erected near the present Schoonmaker Hotel at Accord, and the whipping also took place in that vicinity, perhaps near the school-house, where the old town-house of 1705 stood.

The site of the old fort at Pine Bush was at the corner of the road, on the top of Deyo's Hill. The old fort itself stood down to later years, being destroyed by fire in 1868. It was pierced with portholes, and was a massive building capable of vigorous and prolonged defense.

It is a tradition of the town that when the first white settlers came to this place, there was a large buttonwood-tree near the junction of the stream south of Accord with the Rondout, and that upon this tree was carved a human face; that this was done by the Indians as a memento of an Indian battle, fought there many years before. The Dutch are said to have called it *Mom-baceus*, "silent face."

The following military order was found by J. H. Van Wagenen, of Kyserike, while repairing his house. It is a rare historic relic, and was taken out from behind a window-casing, where it had perhaps been drawn by a mouse. The recovery of this paper occurred Aug. 5, 1857, just one hundred years to a day from the time it was written:

"TO BENJAMIN VAN WAGENEN, JUN., greeting:

"I do hereby command you in his majesties Name for to warn all the men whose Names are wrote on the back side hereof to be and appear in Kingston, at the house of Coll. Josiah Hasbrouck, this twelfth day of September, to march from there with me directly to Albany, and hereof fail not.

"Given under my hand this 5th day of August, 1757.

"JACOB HOORUBEK."

The following are the names of the persons to be warned out: Cornelius Van Wagenen, Aurd Van Wagenen, Thomas Graham, John Lowe, Edward Wood, Jr., Daniel Wood, Henry Harp, Petere Harp, Ephraim Depuy.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Agriculture is the most important business carried on in Rochester. Between the Shawangunk range on the south-east and the Catskills on the northwest is a wide area of arable land. This is composed of lowlands along the streams, uplands moderately rolling, with here and there hills of higher elevation. All this constitutes an excellent agricultural region, and there are many fine farms with handsome buildings. The productions of the soil are shown in the

* Formerly No. 421.

most compact form by the statistics compiled from the census of 1875.

The production of wintergreen oil constituted at one time something of an industry in this town, and several persons were engaged in the distillation. The wintergreens were gathered from the mountains around, where they are abundant. Little or nothing is now done in this line. Quarrying is an industry of considerable importance. The mill-stones taken from the Shawangunk range are the best in the world. From the Catskills are obtained a fine quality of bluestone for flagging, steps, coping, and general building purposes.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

According to the census of 1875, the value of the farms in Rochester was \$1,282,930; buildings other than dwellings, \$212,585; stock, \$182,666; tools and implements, \$51,764; fertilizers bought, \$2154 worth; gross sales, \$70,115; acres plowed, 5589; acres pastured, 5744; acres mown, 7933; hay produced, 8050 tons; grass seed, 60 bushels; buckwheat, 17,839 bushels; corn, 26,111 bushels; oats, 33,305 bushels; rye, 14,469 bushels; spring wheat, 25 bushels; winter wheat, 4946 bushels; corn-fodder, 4 acres; beans, 22 bushels; potatoes, 19,488 bushels; apples, 28,842 bushels; cider made, 927 barrels; grapes, 157 pounds; wine, 5 gallons; maple-sugar, 399 pounds; maple-syrup, 106 gallons; honey collected, 1005 pounds; horses on farms, 816; mules, 40; value of poultry, \$4944; value sold, \$2389; value of eggs sold, \$3768; neat cattle on farms, 1412; milk cows, 1213; beef slaughtered, 38; butter made, 105,724 pounds; sheep shorn, 696; weight of clip, 2259 pounds; lambs raised, 564; sheep slaughtered, 51; killed by dogs, 34; swine on farms, 2346; pork made previous year, 211,615 pounds.

ANCIENT MILLS.

Under date of Sept. 14, 1703, as already given, Joachim Schoonmaker's request for a conveyance includes half of the stream of the Mombaccus Kill, "*where now the saw-mill stands.*"

We find the following under date of March 15, 1709:

"Leendert Cool desires a conveyance for the land that lies behind his land, between David Dubois his land and the land of Capt. Joachim Schoonmaker, to run between their bounds backward in the woods to make the quantity of fifty acres; granted. And this said Leendert Cool desires a conveyance for a fall and the stream of the creek called Peter's Kill: that is, the highest fall above *Gysbert Van Gorden and Alexander Rosenkrans their mill*, and below the fly or marsh taken up by the said Alexander Rosenkrans, and two acres of land below said fall, and twelve acres above said fall, on both sides of said Kill or Creek; granted, on condition that said Leendert Cool build or cause to be builded a saw-mill on said fall in two years' time from the date above mentioned."

Tennis Oosterhoudt was granted "the just half of a stream of the Mombaccus Kill, being the north side of said kill where *his corn-mill stands.*" This conveyance was Sept. 22, 1703, and shows that the grist-mill was already built; and this is another of the evidences that the settlement in this vicinity was really made some years previous to the granting of the patent by Queen Anne in 1703.

To Anthony and Joost Hoornbeek was granted "all that fall and stream of the Mombaccus Kill known by the name

of the great or high fall on said kill, with free liberty and license to build mills."

To Solomon Davis was granted "all that certain tract of land beginning by a great fall called Hoeneck, from thence up the creek Northerly to the High Mountains, including several small parcels of lands called by the Indian names Wassachawanick, Eghioneck, Mattegonighoneck, Tammanoghinck, Ragawack; also all the lands from the bounds of Kahangsink to the high mountains."

In 1751 the following millers of Rochester had their "brand-marks" recorded: Annatje Oosterhoudt, Benjamin Schoonmaker, Simon J. Van Wagenen, Cornelius Hoornbeek, Jacobus Quick, Johannis Vernoooy; 1755, Jonathan Westbrook, Benjamin Bevier, Andries Dewitt (son of Egbert Dewitt).

This shows the mills of that date in both Wawarsing and Rochester.

To Alexander Rosekrans was granted "all that certain marsh or fly, and woodland thereto adjoining, and situate above the mill of Alexander and Gysbert Van Gorder, on both sides of said mill, creek, or kill," etc., etc., etc.

MILLS OF MODERN TIMES.

Commencing in the west part of the town, there is a saw-mill at Yagerville, not far from the town line, on a small creek which unites with the Rondout, in the town of Wawarsing. Upon the Vernoooy Creek were the mills of the Vernoooy Falls Company. This was an enterprise of some magnitude. A stock company was formed, a large tract of land bought. The timber used was largely that from which the bark had been peeled by the owners of the Samsouville tanneries.

The general result was not a success, and nothing has been done for perhaps twenty-five years except to collect taxes from non-resident owners of the woodland. There was a saw-mill lower down on the creek, near the Wawarsing line, operated for a few years by Earl West. Upon the Mombaccus Creek, above Cherrytown, is the saw-mill of A. Swaby. This was a well-built and finely-furnished mill, and did a large business. It was given up some years ago. On the same stream, at Upper Cherrytown, is a saw-mill, now owned by Andrew Green, formerly known as the Schanck Vanderveer mill. This is still in operation. Two miles below is the saw-mill of Isaac Trumbull, established many years ago by Sherman & Knapp. Below, on the Mombaccus Kill, at the great falls, are the saw-mill and grist-mill of Perry Shaw. The grist-mill only is now in operation. This is the site of the old mills of Anthony and Joost Hoornbeek, for which they obtained a conveyance of the water-privilege and adjoining real estate at the first settlement of the town.

Tracing a branch of the Mombaccus, in the vicinity of Samsouville, is the saw-mill of John Traver. The stream makes a bend and enters the town of Olive for a short distance. Just below, where it again enters the town of Rochester, is the saw-mill of Peter De Witt. Near, and a short distance above the junction of a tributary known as Beaver Dam Creek, are the mills of L. W. Lawrence for sawing, cutting out, heading, and turning. These are recently established. On the Beaver Dam Creek, just within

the town of Olive, is an old water-privilege, where was located the Sahler saw-mill, which for a time did a large business. The mills were abandoned some years ago. Below the junction above mentioned, erected only a few years since, are the saw- and heading-mills of W. H. Brown, originally built by H. H. Gale. On the Pacama Fly is a saw-mill owned by Jacob E. Baker.

At Mill Hook is located the paper-mill of Davis & Young. They manufacture straw wrapping-paper, and their works have a capacity of about two tons finished material per day. They employ 12 to 15 hands. This paper-mill was established about 1854 by A. S. Schoonmaker. The operating of the mill passed to several proprietors before Davis & Young, though Mr. Schoonmaker has retained all the time an interest in the property. Mr. Davis engaged in business here about fifteen years ago. At the same site Davis & Young also have a grist-mill. It is the regular successor of the "corne-mill" spoken of as already built in the conveyance to Teunis Oosterhoudt, under date of Sept. 22, 1703. Messrs. Young & Davis obtain their power by a race three-quarters of a mile long, thus securing a fall of considerable height. The water is drawn from the Metacahonts.

Opposite the mills of Davis & Young, and just below the junction of the streams at Mill Hook, Simon Baker has a saw-mill, grist-mill, and distillery. These are upon the site of the old saw-mill spoken of as already built in the conveyance to Joachim Schoonmaker, Sept. 22, 1703. There was also a grist-mill for some years above the junction of the two streams at Mill Hook, probably erected by the Westbrooks at an early date, and abandoned forty or fifty years ago. At Alligerville Thomas Schoonmaker had a grist-mill for several years. It was destroyed by fire ten or twelve years ago, and not rebuilt. On the Stony Kill is a saw-mill owned by Alexander Decker. Below these is another saw-mill, owned by the heirs of James S. Markle. On Peters Kill is a saw-mill owned by the heirs of George Davis. Farther down, on the same kill, is a saw-mill still somewhat in use by B. H. Depuy. This is perhaps the site sought for by Leendert Kool in a petition for a conveyance, March 15, 1709, or of the other mills alluded to in the same conveyance, as already mentioned. Near the junction of the Peters Kill with Rondout, Peter B. Davis has a grist-mill and the water-power is used to some extent for turning.

On the stream that empties into the Rondout below Accord is located the grist-mill of Lucas Krom, now in operation; built forty years ago. Below, on the same stream, is the saw-mill of J. H. Middagh, now unused. Farther down the stream is the saw-mill of Joseph Barley. It was on this stream, at the present Duryea residence, that the old grist-mill of the Westbrooks was located. Somewhat below, Cornelius Schoonmaker had a grist-mill about 1800, and for some years later. In earlier years, at Mill Hook, was a woolen-factory, operated by John Gue, who was a justice of the peace. The same building constitutes in part the paper-mill of Davis & Young.

XII.—MILITARY.

In the wars preceding the Revolution it does not appear that the citizens of Rochester had any especial share.

There may have been a few men in the old French war, for Rochester was already a thriving settlement in the war period, 1747-56. The names of Rochester men no doubt occur in the rolls of Ulster County militia, given elsewhere in this volume. It appears that this town assisted in maintaining rangers on the frontier in 1763.

In October, 1777, the town of Rochester expended £66 in clothing men raised to go to Kingston. This appears, from the treasurer's report, to have been in October. Kingston was burned the 16th by the enemy. It does not appear whether these men were raised before that date in anticipation of danger, or whether the call immediately followed that invasion.

In a pamphlet published in 1846, and regarded as reliable by those acquainted with the general facts, we take the following incidents relating in part to the town of Rochester:

MURDER OF SHURKER AND MILLER.

"The events of this narrative must have taken place in '77 or '78. There were three families living at that time in the vicinity of Pinebush, in the town of Rochester, where Mr. Churchill² now lives, by the name of Shurker, Miller, and Baker. It appears that Shurker was suspected of being a Tory; and that a short time previous to the occurrence of the following events a Whig neighbor had been at his house, and intimated as much to him, personally; and that he then made the strongest attestations of fidelity to the cause of liberty; and that this was overheard by some Tories, and communicated to the Indians. Living thus on the outposts, and in imminent danger from both Indians and Tories, those people had strong temptations to keep the good-will of the enemy, in order to save their lives and property, though at heart they were Whigs. At dawn of day the alarm of 'Indians' was heard at the military posts at Pinebush. The report of firearms was heard, and the flames were seen through the twilight ascending from burning buildings, telling, in unequivocal terms, that the destroyers were there. Capt. Benjamin Kortrite, grandfather of Cornelius Kortrite, now living at Pinebush,† on the old homestead,—a man who was always ready at the call of his country,—marshalled his patriotic band, and marched to the scene of action.‡ When they came in sight, they saw the enemy retiring from the house, which was on fire. They halted a moment, extinguished the fire, and saved this house; but another house and three barns were consumed. Here they found Shurker, with his brains dashed out. Whilst they were here, the enemy fired a volley from the hill near by. After putting out the fire, they pursued the enemy. When they came on the hill, they found Miller, literally perforated with bullet-holes. It is remarkable that the women and children were not injured on this occasion; which may be accounted for by the consideration that a large proportion of the enemy were Tories; that they may have had some ties of relationship, or affinity, which restrained them, in this case, from their usual barbarity.

"Capt. Kortrite pursued them until he came to the Vernoy Creek, when, his provisions being exhausted, he returned home to Pinebush. On their return, they buried the unfortunate Shurker and Miller, who fell martyrs to the cause of liberty.

"The fate of Baker is wrapped in impenetrable mystery. Nothing has ever been seen or heard of him. He was the stoutest man of the three. It is not improbable that he was reserved by the Indians as the object on which to wreak their vengeance.

"At the time of this massacre there was a body of two or three hundred troops laying at the fort on Honkhill, where C. L. Dudley now lives. On learning the facts above stated, it was resolved by the officer in command to fit out an expedition to waylay the Indians on their return, at the Chestnut Woods (now called Graimsville), in Sullivan County, about thirteen miles from Napanoch. The officer called out for volunteers, when Lieut. John Graims, or Grahams, stepped out. He was asked how many men he would have; to which he replied, that he would take no more than 'his honor' gave him, which was

² In 1846.

† Two miles northwest of Pine Bush.

‡ 1846.

eighteen privates, with one sergeant and corporal. This, it appears, was called a lieutenant's guard. He was offered more men, but refused to take them. In this he exhibited more valor than prudence or skill in fighting Indians, as the event will show.

"He marched on immediately, and reached Grainsville in advance of the enemy. He selected his position at the foot of a steep hill. They were all raw recruits from the old towns on the east side of the Shawangunk, and knew nothing about Indian warfare—fit subjects to give the Indians sport. Abraham Vancaupen, the only good marksman amongst them, Grains had imprudently sent a-hunting to get them some fresh meat. Before he returned, the Indians came. They had discovered the plot of the whites; and the skill and ingenuity manifested in their attack is seldom surpassed in the annals of warfare, savage or civilized. One Indian only was sent forward on the regular path in front of Grains' garrison. All the rest had approached undiscovered from the opposite side of the hill, and lay ready with their fingers on the triggers of their guns to send a leaden death into the bosoms of their unsuspecting foes. Mr. Grains had just been very deliberately taking a drink from a rivalet, and as he rose from drinking he saw an Indian in the path, and directed his men to fire. A volley was discharged at him without effect. Now was the time for the Indians on the opposite side to perform their part of the game. The attention of the whites was all directed to the one Indian, and their guns discharged. At their first fire Grains fell, and most of his men. For the remnant to protract the contest, under such circumstances, would have been the height of folly. Two men, besides Vancaupen, made their escape to the fort to tell the horrid tale.

"As soon as the necessary preparations could be made, a force of three hundred men went up to Grainsville to bury the dead. They found them all scalped and divested of every article that could be put to any use, but their bodies were not mangled, as was frequently the case. They were buried in several separate trenches in the place where they fell. It may be proper to observe that the place where Grains fell is called Grainsville, after his name, and serves to commemorate that event. It was called the 'Chestnut Woods' before."

The following extract from Col. Hasbrouck's letter, dated Oct. 14, 1757, probably refers to occurrences in what is now Wawarsing:

"This serves to acquaint you that on the 12th instant, about 10 o'clock in the morning, the Indians attacked the house of Peter Jan, who lived in the southwestern part of Rochester.

"The enemy burnt his house, killed one of his daughters and two men of the regiment posted here as scouts. Another Ranger made a good defence; used all the arms in the house which were charged, beat the enemy off, brought off Jan's wife and two daughters to Capt. Brodhead's, living a mile off. Jan and two sons were in the field. Next night most of the Regiment marched, but could discover nothing; desires their case to be taken into consideration.

"To LT.-GOV. DELANCY."

In 1778 the inhabitants of Rochester petitioned Governor Clinton for protection against the Indians, as follows:

"To his Excellency George Clinton, Esq., Governor of the State of New York. The petition of the inhabitants of Rochester, in Ulster County, Humbly sheweth:

"That your petitioners have for a long time labored under the dreadful apprehensions of an attack from an unseen enemy. Your Excellency is not unacquainted with the fate of the German Flats, the late conflagration of Pienuck, that flourishing part of your Excellency's frontiers. We dread to share their fate. Your Excellency, being acquainted with the situation of this place, will not be surprised when we thus beg your Excellency's protection. Not only the lives of your petitioners are exposed, but the enemy seem determined to destroy the grain and the cattle. This must, your Excellency well knows, soon reduce the public as well as individuals to scarcity. Therefore, your humble petitioners do beg your Excellency to protect us with a larger number of men. The supplies sent by your Excellency, if doubled and properly stationed, may under God prevent impending dangers, and your petitioners will ever pray."

To this petition were attached the names of Capt. Benjamin Kortright, Capt. Joachem Schoonmaker, Lieut. Dirick Westbrook, Lieut. Frederic Westbrook, Lieut. Jacobus

Bruyn, Jr., Ensign Jacob Hoornbeck, Jacobus Wynkoop, Moses Depuy, John Sleight, and others. That this fear was not causeless and foolish is abundantly proved by the massacre, two or three years later, at Pine Bush, Wawarsing, and Napanoch.

Among the names of those who were Revolutionary soldiers from Rochester, or lived there afterwards, were Everett Terwilliger, Cornelius Quick, and Abraham Bell. Others may appear in the old military roll given in the general history.

WAR OF 1812.

The following names are mentioned by citizens of Rochester as having served in the army during the last war with England: John G. Bell, Lodowyck Griffin, Ephraim E. Depuy, Francis C. Lawrence, John W. Schoonmaker, Jacobus Roosa, Wessel B. Westbrook, James Schoonmaker, Frederick Koons,* Henry M. Schoonmaker, Philip Quick, Joachim Schoonmaker, Charles O. Bell, John Haight, John Addis, Henry Bell, Samuel T. Jansen, John Phillips, Ephraim Quick, Henry Wheeler.

MEXICAN WAR.

Several from this town were in the army during that contest,—Calvin Davis, Peter Decker, Riley Lane, Cornelius T. Schoonmaker. Mr. Lane lost his life.

WAR OF 1861-65.

The following list of those who served in the suppression of the great Rebellion is made up from the printed muster-in-rolls of the State, from the manuscripts of the census-takers of 1865, aided by the memoranda of John L. Bell, and by the recollection of other citizens. There is no record of the names in the town clerk's office, as was expected, under the law of 1865:

Jacob E. Buntin, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; lost his life in the service.

Simeon J. Davis, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.

Clinton C. Devoe, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.

Jacob Gansallus, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.

Storm Haines, musician, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.

Erastus H. Munson, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; died in the service.

Cyrus S. Rosekrans, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; died in the service.

David T. Wells, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.

Aaron D. Stokes, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.

Andrew Krom, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D; died at City Point, Va., '64.

John H. Van Ertten, enl. Feb. 25, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Hiram Hoornbeck, enl. October, 1863, 20th Regt.; lost his life in the service.

James Krom, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt.

John H. Krom, enl. March, 1865, 20th Regt.

Stephen Krom, enl. May, 1864, 156th Regt.

Jacob Terwilliger, enl. April, 1864, 10th Legion.

Joseph Vanvleet, enl. April, 1864, 10th Regt.

John J. Roosa, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt.

John Kelly, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.

Edward Kelly, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.

Henry J. Boer, enl. Aug. 17, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Nov. 29, 1864, at Andersonville.

Ephraim Hendricks, enl. May 27, 1862, 20th Regt.; died May 4, 1863, near Richmond.

Abraham Osterhoudt, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died September, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Meeker G. B. H., lieutenant, enl. 1861, 56th Regt. (10th Legion); pro. to col., died of disease contracted in the war.

Jacob H. Westbrook, q. m.

Major.

Daniel T. Wittaker (Wawarsing), enl. 20th Regt., Co. D; pro. to corp.; re-enl. Feb. 8, 1864; pro. to sergt.

Joseph Van Vliet, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D; died Aug. 25, 1864, at City Point, Va.

* Lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and his widow is still living at nearly that age.



J. H. Van Wageningen.



MAPLE LAWN. RESIDENCE OF J. H. VAN WAGENEN, ROCHESTER, N.Y., ERECTED IN 1751.

Reuben C. Van Leuven, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D (Kingston); killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

David R. Elting, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; wounded.

Ellas Johnson, enl. August, 1861, 50th Regt.; died since the war.

Thomas Johnson, enl. August, 1861, 50th Regt.; died since the war.

Cornelius S. Decker, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 56th Regt.

Abner H. Gillespie, corp. and company clerk, enl. Feb. 25, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D; disch. Jan. 29, 1866.

John Hendricks.

Wm. Richardson, lost his life in the service.

Peter Richardson, Jr., taken prisoner; escaped.

Warren Potter, musician, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt.

Egbert Shaw, enl. March 13, 1864, 156th Regt.; died since the war.

Jacob Consaly, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt.

John Cole, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.

Thomas J. Keator, enl. December, 1863, Chicago Bat.; died since the war.

James T. W. Dunn, enl. 1861, 1st Maine Cav.; severely wounded.

Francis Van Ethen.

Augustus Krom, enl. April, 1861, 62d Ohio Regt.

Solomon Krom, enl. November, 1862, 162d Regt.; re-enl. March 8, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Samuel Alliger, enl. Oct. 10, 1864, 20th N. Y. Regt.

Virgil Britt, enl. Oct. 10, 1864, 20th N. Y. Regt.

Benj. Hasbrouck, enl. April 15, 1865, 24th Regt.

Edgar Kehler, enl. April 10, 1864.

Andrew J. Yiple, enl. April 26, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1861, and again enl. in 1864; wounded and a prisoner; died since the war.

James S. Hasbrouck, enl. June 28, 1864, 56th Regt.; trans. to 61st N. Y. Regt.

Abraham Badley, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 20th Regt.

Gailsmith Dennan, enl. September, 1861, 50th Regt., Co. K.

John Harkless, died on the Peninsula.

Duncan L. Brown, enl. July 8, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.

George Canon, enl. Aug. 19, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.

Owen Carter, enl. Sept. 4, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.

Lewis S. Foster, enl. Sept. 12, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.

Ebenezer Gage, enl. Aug. 7, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.

Roger Harney, enl. Sept. 4, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.

Sherwood Hinman, enl. Sept. 10, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.

Valentine Krause, enl. Sept. 17, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.

Stephen Lane, enl. June 10, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.

Wesley Krause.

Westbrook Krom, enl. Oct. 3, 1861, 56th Regt.

John J. Krom, enl. March, 1861, 20th Regt.

James T. Cutler, enl. 1864, 20th Regt.

Cornelius Cutler, enl. March, 1865, 20th Regt.

Nelson B. Brink, enl. fall of 1862, 56th Regt.

Jacob Landers, enl. Jan. 5, 1865, Cav.

Abram Wynkoop, enl. April, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. Cav.

William Brown, enl. Jan. 27, 1864, Art.; wounded.

Frederick Sulky, enl. Jan. 27, 1864, Art.

James Krom, enl. 20th Regt., Co. D.

Jacob H. Markle, enl. 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D.

James B. Pomeroy, enl. March 3, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Andrew H. Purdy, enl. March 2, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Joseph Smalley, enl. Feb. 19, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Lucas Schoonmaker, enl. March 3, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Jeremiah Schoonmaker, enl. Feb. 25, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Jacob H. Vandemark, enl. March 1, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D.

George Van Bumble, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Dewitt Van Bumble, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Peter West, enl. November, 1864, 20th Regt.

Egbert Vandemark, enl. June, 1863.

Stephen H. Phillips, sergt., enl. July, 1862, 120th Regt.

Martin Markle, 120th N. Y. Vols.

Wm. Carpenter, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt.

Wm. M. Baker, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.

James McDole, enl. April, 1864, 20th Regt.

John D. Irvin, enl. October, 1862, 120th Regt.

Valentine Wright, enl. September, 1861, 120th Regt.

Heazer C. Smith, enl. April 9, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Henry D. Burger, enl. April 6, 1865, 20th Regt.; died in Libby prison; starved.

Nelson B. Brink, musician, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt.

A. Hill, enl. March, 1865, 5th Cav.

James E. Winnie, enl. Jan. 19, 1864, 80th Regt.; died March 20, 1861, Brandy Station.

S. T. Terwilliger, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died May 20, 1864.

Henry O. Erwin, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; died in service.

Ab. V. Wright, enl. September, 1862; died in service.

Benjamin B. Burger, enl. Jan. 17, 1864, 20th Regt.; died September, 1864, at City Point, Va.

Wm. H. Bush, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 16th Regt.; died July 9, 1863.

James Osterhout, sergt., enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.; wounded.

Leopold Quick, corp., enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt.

Leopold Quick, enl. May 13, 1861, 56th Regt.

Leopold Quick, corp., enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 56th Regt.

Leopold Quick, enl. January, 1864, 20th Regt.; pro. to corp.

Jacob H. Vandemark, enl. March, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; Pioneer Corps.

John Vandemark, enl. Jan. 28, 1864, H. Art.

Wm. Beard, enl. July, 1862, 24th Regt.

Nelson Quick, enl. Oct. 13, 1860, 16th Regt.

Warren C. Tamney, Marletown, enl. March 11, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Daniel T. Whilbeck.

Martin Wright, enl. Aug. 19, 1863, 160th Regt.

Elisha Wright, enl. Feb. 8, 1862, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. Feb. 8, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. with the company, February, 1866.

David S. Bell, enl. August, 1863, 20th Regt.

Geo. O. Van Ethen, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.

Peter Terwilliger, enl. 1861.

Joseph Gray, enl. April 13, 1864, 10th Legion.

Josiah Slater, corp.

Wm. Burger, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 5th Art.

Nelson Crink, must. Nov. 17, 1862.

Huan Cole, must. Nov. 17, 1862.

Jacob D. Constable, must. Nov. 17, 1862; died April 19, 1863.

Wilkin D. Moorehouse, must. Nov. 17, 1862.

Henry T. Terwilliger, must. Nov. 17, 1862.

John Banestall, must. Nov. 17, 1862.

Daniel D. Bell, capt., 53d Regt., Co. C.

Dewitt Burger, enl. April 6, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Charles T. Eno, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 20th Regt., Co. D; pro. to corp.

Henry W. Bush, enl. Jan. 25, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Alexander P. Bush, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Volney Mudge, enl. Aug. 25, 1863, Cav., Co. K.

John Schoonmaker, enl. July 15, 1863, 15th Cav., Co. K.

Michael Shillito, enl. Aug. 28, 1863, Cav., Co. K.

Birdley N. Curtis, q. m. sergt., enl. Aug. 29, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. C.

James German, died in the service; had served in the Florida war.

Thomas Burger, enl. September, 1861, 10th Legion; died June 3, 1862.

Wm. Chase, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; wounded.

Wills C. Markle, enl. 1862, 156th Regt., Co. I.

James Binton, enl. 1862, 156th Regt.

John U. Schoonmaker, enl. 1862, 156th Regt.

Lucas Schoonmaker, enl. 1862.

Isaiah Barnhart, enl. 1862.

Eddie McCabe, enl. 1862, 156th Regt.

William Benton, enl. 1862, 20th Regt.

Lewis Hendrickson, 10th Legion.

Wm. Alexander Decker, 20th Regt.

Alonzo Decker, 20th Regt.

Calvin Davis, 20th Regt.; served in Mexican war, and also in the war of 1861-65.

Peter Decker, served in Mexican war, and also in the war of 1861-65.

Jacob Landers, went into the Regular Army at the close of the war, and has served two enlistments of five years each.

John H. Smith, capt.; now in the Regular Army, on the frontier.

Lewis Newman, enl. July 15, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.

Stephen Doyle, enl. Dec. 9, 1861, 162d Regt., Co. F.

John McGrady, enl. Dec. 28, 1861, 162d Regt., Co. F.

George Schoonmaker, drummer; Cav.

John Gillespie, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.

James I. Schoonmaker.

R. A. Sheldon, enl. 1864, 170th Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner by the guerrillas but escaped by shooting his captor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. H. VAN WAGENEN.

John Hardenberg Van Wageningen, the subject of this sketch, is by profession a teacher. He traces his ancestry to Holland. That branch of the Van Wageningen family from which he descended immigrated to Ulster County, in the year 1642.

He is a son of Jacobus and Rachel (Brodhead) Van Wageningen, and was born Sept. 11, 1821. Jacobus was born in 1799, and died in 1825. He was a son of Wessel B. and Mariah (Hardenberg) Van Wageningen. Wessel B. died in 1818, aged forty years. He was a son of Jacobus, Sr., and Rachel (Brodhead) Van Wageningen. Jacobus, Sr., was a son of Simon and Sarah (Du Bois) Van Wageningen, and was born in 1692. Simon was a son of Jacob and Sarah (Pels) Aartse, who were married Feb. 25, 1677. Jacob

was a son of Jacob Aartse, Sr., and Annatje Gerrits, who came from Wageningen, Holland; and as *van* means *from* in the Holland language, the family name became Van Wageningen. They were all farmers by occupation, and were identified with the Reformed Dutch Church of America.

John H. spent his early life on the farm, attending the district school in his neighborhood. He then left home, and spent a year at the New Paltz Academy, and about the same length of time at a select high school in Sullivan County, established by Obadiah Bush, Esq., with Prof. J. F. Stoddard principal. Also a year at the Liberty Normal Institute, at Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Thus prepared for the work, he commenced his profession, which he followed for more than twenty years.

He taught a district school one year in Marbletown, Ulster Co., after which he became principal, successively, of the following institutions: the Union School of Ellenville, now known as No. 1; the University of Northern Pennsylvania; the Ellenville High School; was associated with Prof. Stoddard and Prof. J. P. Wickersham in a three-months' institute held in the Lancaster County Normal School, Pennsylvania; then principal of a select school in Blooming Grove, Orange Co.

In 1857 he located upon the old homestead where he now resides, a view of which appears on another page. He then at intervals taught in his own district and at Stone Ridge, closing his successful career as a teacher in 1876. From this time he has given his entire attention to his farm, which is ancestral, and has come down to him in a direct line through several generations, the proprietorship never having passed from his family name from the original purchase or grant of the Van Wageningen estate or patent in the early part of the last century, nearly two hundred years ago, up to the present writing. The house, which is his birthplace, is unique in appearance, is constructed of rough blocks of stone broken from a neighboring limestone quarry, and is in a good state of preservation.

He married, April 3, 1855, Jannette Brodhead, an accomplished young lady of Ellenville. Their children—three lovely daughters—died at an early age. Mr. and Mrs. Van Wageningen are members of the Reformed Church, and are living in the full enjoyment of their pleasant and hospitable home. In politics Mr. Van Wageningen is a Republican; although not aspiring to political preferment, is a gentleman of energy and enterprise, enjoying the confidence and esteem of those who know him.

PHILETUS KORTRIGHT,

son of Cornelius and Hannah M. (Hoornbeek) Kortright, was born in the town of Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1846. He spent his minority at home. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Elizabeth D., daughter of Richard and Eliza (Johnson) Brodhead, and began distilling whisky, and farming. As the successor of Richard Brodhead he is carrying on the same business in 1880, and resides on the same farm formerly owned by Mr. Brodhead. Mr. Kortright is identified with the Republican party, and interested in town and county affairs. His children are Lizzie, born in 1868, and Maggie, born in 1876.

JOHN H. DAVIS

was born in Glen, Montgomery Co., N. Y., June 12, 1831. He was a son of Valentine Davis, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Marbletown, Ulster Co. His early life was spent in his native county, where for several



John H. Davis

years he followed painting. In the year 1851 he went to California, where for fourteen years he was engaged in mining and trading in Klamath County. Returning in 1865 to the town of Rochester, Ulster Co., he purchased a one-half interest in the Accord Paper-Mills, which interest he retains in 1880.

Mr. Davis was formerly a member of the Democratic party, but has been identified with the Republicans since the close of the late civil war. He represented the town of Marbletown on the Board of Supervisors in 1878-80, receiving at each election after the first an increased majority.

He married, in 1872, Mary C., daughter of Philip Du Mond, of Rochester, this county, by whom he has three children living.

ELIAS DE PUY.

The following obituary notice, published in the *Christian Intelligencer* in September, 1854, is here reproduced in *memoriam*:

"Died, at Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y., on the 21st of September, 1854, Elias De Puy, Esq., the only surviving son of the late Joseph De Puy, Esq.

"The death of this excellent citizen and most exemplary Christian produced a deep sensation throughout the community in which he had so long resided. From his early years he had devoted himself to the cause of morality and

religion. Separated throughout his whole life from the giddy pursuits of the men of pleasure and of worldly am-



ELIAS DE PUY.

bition, he had bestowed all his time and opportunities in storing his mind with the principles of moral and eternal truths. He had cut himself loose from all that could tempt him to wander abroad into the world, and into the other relations of domestic or social connections, that he might

employ himself wholly in promoting the comfort of his aged parents until their respective deaths. In the latter years of his life he confined himself altogether to his family of sisters, with whom he lived as Lazarus did with Martha and Mary. That home was his Bethany. There they (both brother and sisters) loved to entertain the Saviour and all those who loved Jesus.

"The loss which these sisters sustained in the death of their beloved brother cannot be repaired. Every recollection of him who was unto them their all on earth but makes them feel more deeply their desolate loneliness. The Saviour alone can fill the painful void, and bear them up in the remaining part of their dreary journey. The sympathies of many warm friends are with them; the whole neighborhood is moved by this heavy affliction and bereavement. Everything that can be awarded by Christian friendship will be at all times extended to this lonely family of warm-hearted and truly affectionate sisters. Surely He who sticketh more closely than even their brother will not leave them in their orphan state. He will surely come unto them, and be a very present *Help* to them in every time of their need.

"This worthy man died as he had lived; his house, in a spiritual as well as secular sense, was truly set in order. *All was well* that he endured, however severe the pain; *all was safe*, although the Valley of the Shadow of Death was opening before him. He took leave of his domestics with solemn admonitions, and of his sisters and relatives, who were weeping around him, by requesting them not to weep for him; for '*all was safe*.' 'Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace.'"

ROSENDALE.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

ROSENDALE is a peculiarly formed town, lying very largely in the valley of the Rondout and the Wallkill, which form a junction upon the eastern boundary-line. The town is in the eastern part of the county and separated from the Hudson River only by the territory of Esopus. It is bounded north by Hurley, east by the new town of Ulster and Esopus, south by Esopus, New Paltz, and Rochester, west by Rochester. The area of this town as stated in the census of 1875 at 11,413 acres. Of this area, 6449 acres were improved, and 4964 acres unimproved. Of the unimproved, 1837 acres were woodland and 3127 acres were classed as "other unimproved" by the compilers of the census. The several patents from which the title to the soil is derived are fully stated in the general history or in the chapters upon the several towns from which Rosendale was formed. We add, for the purpose of convenient reference, the legal boundaries of the town, as given in the act of incorporation:

"All the territory hereinafter described, agreeable to a map made by

Jacob A. Snyder, being part of the towns of Hurley, Marlbtown, and New Paltz, in the county of Ulster, shall be and hereby is set off into a new town by the name of Rosendale, commencing at the Wallkill, on the bounds of the farm of Jonathan Deyo, late of New Paltz, deceased, and the farm now in possession of Abraham Relyea: thence running along said bounds north eighty-four and a fourth degrees, west eighty-seven chains, to the bounds of Marlbtown, on the farm of James J. Stokes; thence north ten degrees, west one hundred and seventy-five chains, to the towing-paths of the Delaware and Hudson canal; thence along said canal, northeasterly, as it winds and turns about, thirty chains, to the cement quarry of William P. Cole; thence north twenty-seven degrees, west one hundred and one chains sixty-four links, to a white-oak tree standing at the south side of the road leading to a stone ridge on the farm of John D. Gillespie; thence north thirty-five degrees, east two hundred and thirty-three chains twenty links, to a stake and stones on the farm of James Hardenburgh, now in the possession of Mr. Weeks; thence north seventy-four degrees, east one hundred and seventy chains, to the bounds of Kingston at a chestnut tree on the farm of Mrs. Pink; thence along the said bounds of Kingston south one hundred and fifty-seven chains to the Rondout Creek; thence up along the same southerly, as it winds and turns, one hundred and twenty-five chains, to where the Wallkill intersects said Rondout; thence up along said Wallkill to the place of beginning."—*Laws of 1844*, chap. 206, also *Revised Statutes*, vol. i. page 222.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is a rolling and broken upland. Occasional summits attain an elevation of four hundred or five hundred feet. The Rondout flows northeast through the centre of the town. It receives from the south the Coxing Kill, which rises on the Shawangunk Mountains, in Rochester and Gardiner, and flows through a portion of Marbletown. From the north the Rondout receives a tributary known as Cottle Kill. The Walkill forms the eastern boundary for some distance, and after its junction with the Rondout the latter is also the boundary line still farther to the north. One of the most noted features of the natural scenery is the chain of small lakes known as Binnewater,—numbered first, second, third, fourth, and fifth. The first is upon the boundary line between Rosendale and Hurley, the second and third are near the first, while the fourth and fifth are some distance farther south. In some portions of the town the scenery is wild and romantic. The peculiar appearance of the hills pierced by the cement miners; the deep valleys through which the streams have forced their way; the plains in the eastern part,—all these features in a hundred various combinations constitute landscapes of beauty and sublimity. The trestle-work of the Walkill Railroad, where it passes over the Rondout, is one of the highest and most noted in the United States, and can scarcely be crossed for the first time without something like a feeling of terror, even if the traveler has an insurance ticket in his pocket and could forget the Tay disaster, in Scotland.

The geological features of the town are of a very interesting character. The "water-line" of commerce, or cement, produced here is of unrivaled excellence, and has made Rosendale a well-known name among builders in all parts of the country. The cement rock is abundant, and forms an invaluable source of wealth to the town. It is said that contracts by the United States Government for public works usually specify that the "best Rosendale cement" must be used, or cement equal in quality to the best Rosendale cement, thus making this the standard of excellence.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This town is composed of territory taken from three older towns,—Hurley, New Paltz, and Marbletown. The names of the first settlers upon this territory will be found in the chapters upon those several towns, and reference is made to them for this purpose. The memorandum of deeds given by the trustees of Hurley, 1720 to 1760, the names of those constituting the Middle Road District of Hurley in 1781, include the early settlers upon that portion of Rosendale taken from Hurley, while similar documents furnish like information for those portions taken from Marbletown and New Paltz.

A rate bill of a school-district upon Rosendale Plains shows the following names in that part of Rosendale in the year 1808: Matthew Blanshan, William Coutant, Jacob Coutant, Samuel Coutant, Hezekiah Coutant, Martinus Ackert, Daniel D. Freer, James Roberts, Job Tillson, Isaiah Tillson, John Van Ostrand, Simon Shurger, Marius Van Aken.

The school was taught by Tamerlane Hine, father of

Lewis Hine, now residing at Stone Ridge. The latter, who furnishes the above list, also has a road-list of 1825 for a part of what is now Rosendale: Joel Hine, Jacob A. Snyder, Benjamin A. Krom, Jacob Van Keuren, Abraham Deits, Abraham Smith, William Robison, Moses Keyser, Tunis Plough, John Conaway, Tamerlane Hine, Isaac Weeks, Peter Wheeler, William Robison (2d), Heber Williams, John H. Williams, James Sluyter.

Mr. Lewis Hine has a pocket-book which is something of a curiosity, presented by Mr. William Pearson to Mr. William McGinnis on the departure of the latter from Ireland for America, March 13, 1769.

The trustees of Hurley granted to Jan Crispell, Jan. 18, 1738, "All that certain parcel of ground, swamp, meadow or Kripple Bush lying southwesterly from the 4th Binnewater, in a certain place known by the name of the Brand Kripple Bush and Cornelius Eltinge Dam." About the same time they granted a tract of similar description, "southwest of the fourth Binnewater," to Antoine Crispell, Jr.

Col. Jacob Rutsen, whose name appears so frequently in all this section of country, received from the trustees of Hurley a deed under date of Oct. 21, 1723. We give the description, as throwing considerable light upon various names, streams, and locations of early settlers. As will be seen, it was partly in the present town of Esopus:

"Lying and being on the south side of the Rondout Creek and on both sides of the Paltz Creek and on the southeast and southwest sides of Rosendall, beginning by an old chestnut tree by the division of the Indian purchase between Will. Fisher and said Jacob Rutse made with the heirs of Mattys Blanshan, now owners of said William Fisher's land and said Indian purchase; from thence running south-east and by east ten degrees and fifteen minutes southerly to the south side of the Paltz Creek; then down the said creek and along the same to the North of a certain creek or rivulet called and known by the name of Swarte Kill, and along the same to the northernmost part thereof; and then east to the division line between the corporation and the said township of Hurley; then along the said division line to the bounds of the new Paltz; then along the bounds of the new Paltz and Coxing to the Rondout Creek; then down and along the same to the Patented land called Rosendal; then round and along said bounds of Rosendal to the first station according to the Indian purchase (except out of the same four acres of land on the south side of said Swarte Kill by the fall or falls that are in said kill, and privilege to make two dams upon said falls on said Kill), and likewise sixty acres of land lying on the northerly side of Rosendal adjoining to said land of Rosendal and the fly or marsh of said Jacob Rutsen, with privilege to ditch and drain out the water in said marsh or fly into the commons."

The consideration is expressed as follows:

"... paying for the same unto the Trustees of Hurley for the time being forever as an acknowledgement yearly and forever the sum of six shillings current money aforesaid."

As already stated, the early settlement of Rosendale is included in the history of the towns from which the territory was taken. In the various papers given in connection with Marbletown and Hurley, all of the early settlers of Rosendale are undoubtedly mentioned. Particularly in the assessment roll of Marbletown for 1811 they are fully given for that date, upon the part taken from Marbletown. Among them were Abram Auchmoody, Charles Burr, John Churchwell, Jacob Coutant, Abraham Coutant, Oswald Dewall, Andrew I. Du Bois, Abraham Deits, Cornelius A. Delemater, Philip Dewall, Christian Deits, Jacobus Elmen-

dorf, Jr., Hubbard Elmendorf, Frederick I. Elmendorf, Joel Hyne, Cornelius Keyser, Benjamin A. Krum, Moses Keator, Jacobus Keator (and others of this same family name), George Patterson, Abraham Snyter, John Snyter, Cornelius Sammons, Henry Snyder, Christopher Snyder, Jacob Snyder and Jacob A. Snyder, John Sammons, Abraham Sammons, Cornelius D. Snyter, John M. Williams, Heber Williams, and probably others, who may be determined by reference to the full roll. After the lapse of nearly three-quarters of a century, it is difficult to locate all these names according to modern boundary lines.*

At "Wagon-Dale," above Creek Locks, Peter Van Wagener was an early settler. His homestead was the present place of George W. Le Fevre. He had one daughter, who became the wife of Cornelius Le Fevre, and the latter succeeded to the old homestead. Cornelius Le Fevre was from New Paltz. His children were George W. Le Fevre, Peter C. Le Fevre, Isaac C. Le Fevre; daughters, Mrs. John Ostrander, Mrs. Caleb M. Roosa, Mrs. James E. Schoonmaker, Mrs. Snyder. Johannis Van Wagenen and Jacob Van Wagenen were two other settlers at this place of very early date.

Charles Dewitt was an early settler on the Green Kill, and the founder of the Dewitt Mills. The old dwelling-house is marked by the date 1736. Garret Dewitt, son of Charles Dewitt, succeeded to the mill property. His children were Richard T., the present owner, John C., and three daughters, Mrs. Johannis Broom, Mrs. Peter Tappen, Mrs. James Hasbrouck. Charles Dewitt was a member of the Provincial Congress that met at Kingston, as stated by Richard T. The latter states that he has heard his father often speak of going to Kingston, a boy of thirteen, to see the ruins the day after the British burned the place.

In the vicinity of Keator's Corners there are a number of old homesteads worthy of notice. The place now occupied by Garton Keator was the homestead of his father, Jacob N. Keator, and also of his grandfather. The first dwelling-house of the latter was a log building somewhat in the rear of the present residence. Jacob N. Keator had two brothers, John Keator and Garton Keator, and one sister, Mrs. Cornelius Keator. The homestead of the latter was the farm now occupied by Norton's buildings, and the dwelling-house was the old stone building still standing near the cement factory. Cornelius Keator died in 1879 nearly one hundred years old. A short distance from Keator's Corners, where George S. Coutant now resides, was the old Christian Dietz place,—a name frequent in the early records. The present A. B. Snyder place was the old Acker homestead.

Just over the line in Marletown, but not far from Keator's Corners, was an old homestead of the Snyder family, now occupied by Jacob H. Snyder. Dr. Andrew Snyder, a physician of early times, resided at the present place of Mrs. S. F. Wood. A mile east of Keator's Corners, Christopher Snyder resides on the place of his grandfather, marking another old homestead of the Snyder family. About the same distance from Keator's Corners is the old homestead of Hendrick Smith, now the residence of James Sny-

der. Garton Keator, to whom we are indebted for several of these items, states that he remembers how high a tax of \$8 was thought to be on the two farms of Jacob N. and Cornelius Keator. Such a tax at the present time might excite surprise for precisely an opposite reason. The present place of Jonathan Auchmoody was the old homestead of Henry Snyder.

THE THREE "DALES."

These are often mentioned in connection with this town, and deserve special attention. They are each of them perhaps used somewhat indefinitely, applying to a greater or less extent of country as different persons differently understood them.

Bloomingtondale may be described as the neighborhood of the old Reformed church, burned in 1846, on the site of the present residence of Benjamin F. Hardenbergh. The site is not exactly a "dale," but one or more of the pleasant valleys near by undoubtedly gave rise to the term.

Wagon-Dale was at the foot of the same hills, and just below what is now Creek Locks. In fact, it was the "Corners," where are now four of the old stone houses of early times, occupied respectively by George W. Le Fevre, Abram Van Wagenen, William Snyder, and a tenant-house, owned also by Abram Van Wagenen. These four all belong to the ante-Revolutionary period, dating back, no doubt, to 1725-35.

Rosendale was the valley where the present village of that name is located, and, as already shown, that vicinity was a place of early settlement, though the village is entirely a modern affair. This name, as well as that of Bloomingtondale, occurs in deeds and other records as early as 1700 and probably before that time.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Clark, of Esopus, and Dr. Wurts, of New Paltz, both practiced largely in the present town of Rosendale in the early part of this century. Dr. Andrew Snyder was an early physician in town, and also Dr. Jewett. Dr. Robinson was in practice for many years, and spent his professional life at Rosendale village, where he died in 1879. The present physicians of the town are Dr. Simon Schoonmaker (see biography); Dr. Bogardus, in practice for some years past; and Dr. Cornelius Hasbrouck, recently settled.

LAWYERS.

John Kenyon and George Hasbrouck are doing law business at the present time. Most of the legal writing in former years has been done by the justices of the peace.

TAVERNS.

The old Rosendale homestead was the site of an early tavern, dating back to 1711, and very well known for a long time was the early tavern of the Widow Newkirk, on the corner at Bloomingtondale where the Le Fevre Falls road intersects the main road to Rosendale. Other early taverns are named in the license lists given in the chapter on Marletown.

MERCHANTS.

These will be noticed in the jury lists given in the history of Marletown. William Delemater kept a store for

* See also Marletown assessment roll of 1794 in chapter upon Olive.

many years at Rosendale Plains village, near the present cemetery, and the property is still in the hands of the Delamater family.

STATISTICS.

The total population of Rosendale, as determined by the census of 1875, was 4355. Of this number, 3349 were native born, and 1006 foreign born. In regard to race, 4328 were white, and 27 colored. In regard to sex, 2305 were males, and 2050 females. The males of voting age were 1183. The total equalized assessed value of property in Rosendale for 1879-80 is \$976,161, and the total tax paid upon that basis \$30,352.01.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town was formed from Hurley, New Paltz, and Marbletown, April 26, 1844. In consequence of the distance of the people living upon this territory from the usual places of official business in the older towns, a rearrangement became desirable, and the movement for a new town was finally successful.

The name of this town was applied to a valley within its present limits at the earliest settlement. Among the deeds recorded in the Hurley town books "Rosendall" occurs soon after 1700. The limits of the original valley may be difficult to define.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING, 1844.

"At an election held on the third Tuesday of May, the 21st instant, at the house of William Steen, in the said town of Rosendale, by Frederick S. M. Snyder and James H. Elmendorph, specified in the act, and Andrew S. P. Snyder, appointed by the electors of said town, the following persons were elected to fill the different offices in said town: Supervisor, William B. Delamater; Town Clerk, William H. Snyder, Jr.; Justices of the Peace, Jacob A. Snyder, James A. Contant; Collector, Abram A. Davis; Town Superintendent of Common Schools, Jacob A. Snyder; Assessors, John Blaushan, Jonathan Auchmoody, Samuel Craig; Commissioners of Highways, Daniel A. Du Bois, Garret N. Heemause, John B. Schoonmaker; Overseers of Poor, Abram Auchmoody, Abram Diets; Constables, George Bun, David Tillson, J. W. Cronkite, Daniel Bodley, Harvey Decker; Sealer of Weights and Measures, James W. Cooper; Poundmaster, William Steen; Inspectors of Election, Andrew S. P. Snyder, Timothy F. Tillson, Isaac Contant.

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS, 1844-80.

SUPERVISORS.

1844, William B. Delamater; 1845, Luther Hoffman; 1846, John Blaushan; 1847, William H. Snyder; 1848, William Grant; 1849-50, William H. Snyder; 1851, Peter C. Le Fever; 1852-53, Israel Snyder; 1854, Jacob H. Davis; 1855, Oliver J. Tilson; 1856, Israel Snyder; 1857, George S. Contant; 1858-60, Peter D. Le Fever; 1861, George S. Contant; 1862-64, John T. Decker; 1865-66, Israel Snyder; 1867-68, James H. Elmendorph; 1869, Luther C. Hoffman; 1870, John C. Bogardus; 1871, Israel Snyder; 1872, Lorenzo Robinson; 1873-74, Charles H. Clearwater; 1875, Martin Snyder; 1876, Nathan Keator; 1877, Philip O'Reilly; 1878, Lorenzo Robinson; 1879, Cornelius Le Fever; 1880, Daniel Lee.

TOWN CLERKS.

1844, William H. Snyder, Jr.; 1845, Walter J. Budington; 1846, Charles Hardenbergh; 1847, Alexander I. Seaman; 1848, Charles W. Budington; 1849, Niel S. McEwen; 1850, Jacob Westbrook, Jr.; 1851, George Seaman; 1852, William N. Snyder; 1853, Benjamin Du Bois; 1854, Theodore Budington; 1855, William H. Snyder; 1856, Theodore Budington; 1857, Israel Snyder; 1858, Longinos S. Bates; 1859, William H. Snyder; 1860, Russel L. Grant; 1861-62, Benjamin Du Bois; 1863, Benjamin Bogardus; 1864, William H. Snyder, Jr.; 1865-66, Benjamin Du Bois; 1867,

Martin Snyder; 1868, William H. Snyder; 1869-70, William H. Snyder, Jr.; 1871, Moses Freer, Jr.; 1872-74, William H. Snyder, Jr.; 1875, Edwin Abrams; 1876, Michael McCarty; 1877, Rufus Snyder; 1878-80, Abraham B. Du Bois.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1844, Jacob A. Snyder, James A. Contant; 1845, Peter I. Elting; 1846, Andrew S. P. Snyder, James H. Elmendorph; 1847, Charles Krom; 1848, George W. Le Fever, James A. Contant, Levi Le Fever; 1849, Jacob A. Snyder; 1850, J. H. Elmendorph; 1851, John A. Bodley; 1852, Daniel W. Davis, James A. Contant; 1853, James A. Contant, Levi Le Fever; 1854, James H. Elmendorph, Carit N. Davis; 1855, Otis Church; 1856, Garrit N. Davis; 1857, Theodore Budington; 1858, James H. Elmendorph; 1859, Simon P. Keator; 1860, Charles L. Hardenbergh; 1861, Theodore Budington, Stephen B. Gallagher; 1862, James H. Elmendorph; 1863, Lorenzo Le Fever; 1864, Stephen B. Gallagher, Simon P. Keator; 1865, Calvin Keator; 1866, James Elmendorph; 1867, Adam S. Le Fever; 1868, Stephen B. Gallagher, Lorenzo Robinson; 1869, Calvin Keator; 1870, Abram P. Keator; 1871, J. H. Elmendorph; 1872, Stephen B. Gallagher; 1873, Calvin Keator; 1874, Jonathan J. Le Fever; 1875, John Van Nostrand; 1876, Stephen B. Gallagher; 1877, Alonzo Humphry; 1878, Jacob A. Van Wagenen; 1879, Daniel Bodley, Calvin Keator; 1880, Stephen B. Gallagher.

V.—VILLAGES.

ROSENDALE

is the central village of the town, and is situated on the canal and the Rondout Creek. It is a thriving business place, with churches, schools, stores, shops, and mills. The bridge of the Walkkill valley road at this place is 900 feet long and 157 feet above the water. The present business of Rosendale consists of the following: Three hotels, by A. Sammons, Hugh McGee, and Conrad Sheenan; stores by Simon Van Wagenen, A. B. Du Bois, Edward Abrams (druggist), S. P. Keator (groceries), Rufus Snyder (hardware), J. W. Hasbrouck (druggist), Jacob A. Snyder (groceries), Edward Stontenburgh (dry-goods and millinery), Rodney Polly (groceries), Nathan Keator (flour and feed), Davis & Veeder (stoves and tinware); James T. Anderson, wagon-shop; J. C. Schoonmaker, undertaking and furniture; George B. Elting & Co., undertaking; P. R. Curtis, Wm. H. Bogardus, blacksmith-shop; Andrew Smith, barber and fancy trade; Miss Sarah McClafferty, news room; a grist-mill, now unused; the New York and Rosendale Cement-Works; meat-market, Lewis C. Bowen; and the James quarries and kiln, near the Catholic church. The incumbent of the post-office at the present time is Mrs. B. B. Hoornbeck. Her husband, previous to his death, August, 1878, had held the position for several years. Previous to him, Jonathan Auchmoody was postmaster for one term, 1869 to 1873. The main fording-place over the Rondout in early times was at Le-fevre's Falls. There was another at the lower end of this village, nearly opposite the present canal bridge, and another one above, near the present place of Conrad Sheenan. The first house in what is now Rosendale village is said to have been the residence of Jacob Brink, and only two houses are said to have been there when the canal was opened.

BRUCEVILLE

is situated in the southwest part of the town, on the Rondout Creek. It is near the post-office of High Falls, in Marbletown. It is simply a hamlet grown up around the

cement-works of James Vandemark and earlier proprietors. High Falls is largely the point of trade, shops, and post-office facilities for Bruceville. It is at this point the first kilns for burning cement-rock were erected, and the grinding was done at the Simon Depuy mill at High Falls. A store is kept here by Frank Kelly, and one by James Vandemark.

ROSENDALE PLAINS

is a hamlet, taking its name from the character of the country around it, and is situated a mile or more south of Rosendale village. There is a hotel at this place now being erected, to be opened by Wm. Deyo. A store has sometimes been maintained there, but none at the present time. There are blacksmith-shops by D. M. Dewey and Benson Freer. Clark's wagon-shop, formerly open, is now closed. The Rosendale driving-park is located here, and with sufficient care and expense may become an excellent track for the trial of speed.

HICKORY BUSH

is a short distance south of Whiteport, and is mainly an extension of that village. It is occupied by the houses of quarrymen mostly. An extension of Hickory Bush is termed locally Hillsdale, a hamlet rather picturesquely situated in a valley encircled by hills.

CREEK LOCKS

is a village in the east part of the town, situated at the point where the canal unites with the creek. There are stores kept by J. A. Van Wagenen, A. E. Porter, and D. A. Barnhart. There is considerable freighting business done to and from this point, and shipments of burned stone from the quarries of the Hudson River Cement Company are loaded here for Flatbush.

LEFEVRE FALLS

is situated a mile or more below Rosendale village, and takes its name from the Le Fevre family and from the natural features at that point.

WHITEPORT

is in the north part of the town, on the Walkkill Railroad. It is four miles from Rosendale village, and about the same distance from Rondout. A horse railroad connects this place with the navigable waters of the Rondout. The place takes its name from the fact that Hugh White engaged in manufacturing cement at this point. The only business is that of cement manufacture and the shops incidentally connected with that business.

KEATOR'S CORNERS.

This is a station on the railroad, between Rosendale and Whiteport, nearly two miles north of Rosendale. At this place are located the extensive cement-works of F. O. Norton. The village takes its name from being near the old Keator homestead, and from the fact that Mr. Keator donated a lot for the station buildings. There is also a post-office, Isaac Carman postmaster, established about eight years ago. Mr. Carman was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Daniel Sullivan, after whom Mr. Carman was again appointed. There is also a store by Luther Hoffman.

LAWRENCEVILLE

is about a mile above Rosendale, and named in honor of Mr. Watson E. Lawrence. It is simply a hamlet grown up around the important cement-works mentioned under the head of industrial pursuits. There are two hotels here, by William H. Van Keuren and Thomas Pinkman, and two stores, by Rufus Le Fevre and Jerome Sheely.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

There are but few data concerning the early schools. Abram Hasbrouck was a teacher of prominence, and Mr. Hine, already mentioned, Dr. Andrew Snyder, and also his son, John James Snyder. The names of school officers in Marletown and Hurley show men interested in education and holding school offices previous to 1844.

Rosendale was organized the same year that the system of school supervision by town superintendents commenced. The incumbents of that office in Rosendale until the office was abolished, in 1856, were the following: 1844, Jacob A. Snyder; 1845-46, James H. Bogardus; 1847, Jacob A. Snyder; 1848, James H. Bogardus; 1849, E. W. Budington; 1851-53, Simon Schoonmaker; 1854, Isaiah Snyder; 1856, Simon Schoonmaker.

There are several schools of considerable prominence at the present time. At Rosendale village the public school has two departments. At Creek Locks there is a large handsome brick school-house. At Whiteport there is also a school of two departments.

The following report by the school commissioners for March, 1880, shows the general condition of the schools in a concise form:

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, MARCH, 1880.

Number of districts.....	7
Number of children of school age.....	1502
Attendance previous year.....	429,426
Public money on the basis of the number of children	\$892.14
Public money on the basis of attendance.....	\$22.40
Equal district quota.....	\$23.60
Library money	46.10

VII.—CHURCHES.

REFORMED CHURCH OF BLOOMINGDALE.

In the spring of 1796 the inhabitants of what was then Eastern Hurley and Southern Kingston, near the locality called Bloomingdale, "became weary of their various difficulties by reason of their distance from places of Divine worship," and therefore called a meeting to take steps for the formation of a church. A committee to consult with the Consistory of Kingston Church was appointed,—viz., Andries Snyder, Simon Le Fevre, John C. Dewitt. The authorities of the Kingston Church unanimously acceded to their request, and promised their assistance. At a subsequent meeting of the friends of a new church the committee made their report, and the next step was taken by appointing a committee to petition Classis for authority to organize. This committee consisted of Petrus Smedes, Simon Le Fevre, and Samuel Schoonmaker. The petitions set forth the circumstances of the case,—their love for religious institutions, the burden of traveling so far to attend public worship, the danger of error in staying away; where-

upon Classis granted the petition, and appointed a committee to organize the church, consisting of Rev. Stephen Goetchius and Moses Fredigh.

The first elders chosen were Samuel Schoonmaker, Petrus Smedes, Simon Le Fevre, Johannes Van Wagener, the first deacons, Edward Burhans, John C. Dewitt, Jacob Blanshan, Isaac Van Wageningen. Other members not mentioned among the officers were Matthew Blanshan, Jacob Blanshan, Cornelia Cantine (wife of John C. Dewitt), Bridget Blanshan (wife of Edward Burhans). Other names appearing among the members to 1800 are Jonathan Hardenbergh, Abram Van Wagener, Jacob I. Van Wageningen, John C. Hardenbergh, Jacob Van Wageningen, Hendrick Smith, Jan Freer, Andries Snyder, John Le Fevre, John Keator, Coenradt Le Fevre, Peter Helm.

Feb. 26, 1800, this Consistory met with the Consistory of Cline Esopus Church, at the tavern of Luke Roemer, and agreed to jointly call Rev. Thomas G. Smith. This call is said to have been unanimous, with the exception that, the call not stipulating what proportion of the preaching should be in the Dutch language, Mr. Jacob Acker dissented.

The first house of worship was erected in 1797. This stood down to Dec. 28, 1846, when it was destroyed by fire. At a meeting held soon after, in the old Bloomingdale school-house, it was voted to rebuild, and a committee to have charge of the work was appointed, consisting of George W. Le Fevre, Abram Van Wageningen.

In connection with the founding of this church, in 1797, the following items are obtained from the records of the county clerk's office: Dec. 6, 1797, Abraham Van Wageningen executed a deed for a piece of land containing 3 roods and 38 perches to Samuel Schoonmaker, Johannes Van Wageningen, John Freer, Hendrick Smith, Edward Burhans, Isaac Van Wageningen, Jr., Matthew Blanshan, Jr., and John C. Hardenbergh, trustees of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Bloomingdale, in the town of Hurley, said land, with the edifices, buildings, and appurtenances, being for the use of said church forever. This church was incorporated by a certificate bearing the same date as the deed. The instrument was signed by the elders and deacons mentioned above. It was witnessed by Simon Le Fevre and Peter Blanshan, sworn to before Judge Abram Bevier, and the record attested by George Tappen, deputy clerk.

The following deed appears in the records of the town of Hurley:

"July 7, 1798, the trustees of the town of Hurley granted unto the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Bloomingdale, then represented by Samuel Schoonmaker, Johannes Van Wagener, Hendrick Smith, Jan Freer, Edward Burhans, Isaac Van Wageningen, Jr., Matthew Blanshan, Jr., and John Hardenbergh, a tract of land described as follows:

"Lying and being within the limits and bounds of Hurley, aforesaid, beginning at a stone set in the ground, on the North westerly side of and near to the public highway leading from King-ton to Paltz, at the North easterly corner of a lot of land belonging to Johannes D. Krom; from thence running along said lot North sixty-seven degrees thirty-six minutes, west fourteen chains; then north thirty-three degrees, east five chains, to a white pine sapling marked; then north sixty-one degrees and thirty minutes, east one chain; then north thirty-five degrees, east four chains forty links, to a stake set in the ground; then South fifty-seven degrees, east four chains; then south sixty-seven degrees thirty-six minutes, east eight chains and about eighty links, to a black-oak sapling marked, and a heap of

stones laid around them; south two degrees, west about three chains and fifty links, to the public highway aforesaid; then South westerly along said highway to the place of beginning; containing thirteen acres of land."

Among the elders and deacons of the earlier years there may be mentioned, besides those already named, the following: Cornelius Krom, Jonathan Le Fevre, Wm. A. Dewitt, Cornelius Sammons, Abram Helm, John Freer, John E. Hardenbergh, Johannes J. Du Bois, George Davis, Frederick Sammons, John P. Keator, Cornelius J. Elmendorf, Abram Sammons, Jacob A. Snyder, Jacob Blanshan, Jonathan Le Fevre, Jr., Jacob I. Keator, John C. Hardenbergh, John Blanshan, Jonathan Schoonmaker, Benjamin N. Dewitt, John Jas. Snyder. These were all before 1820. New names appearing after that date to 1850: Johannes S. Schoonmaker, Jacobus Hoffman, Johannes Van Wagener, Jr., Benjamin W. Dewitt, Abraham Auchmoody, Jonathan Krum, Aurt Wood, Benjamin I. Van Wageningen, John Blanshan, Diederick S. M. Snyder, Peter F. Freer, A. P. P. Snyder, Wm. Du Bois Van Wageningen, Jacob Peters, Alexander H. Heermance, James W. Durban, Levi Le Fevre, Matthew Hoornbeck, John Ostrander, Jr., Abram Longyear, George Van Wagener, Garret K. Heermance, Charles Krum, T. F. Tillson, A. Relyea, Abraham Weaver, George W. Le Fevre, Abram M. Van Wageningen, Peter S. Freer, Benjamin F. Snyder.

List of Pastors.—Revs. Thomas G. Smith (with Esopus), 1799–1808; J. R. H. Hasbronek (with Esopus), 1809–13; Benjamin Van Keuren (with Esopus), 1825–35; James McFarlane (with Rosendale), 1844–45; T. C. Strong (with Rosendale), 1845–49; B. J. Snyder, 1850–52; James R. Lente (with Rosendale), 1855–63; Augustus Blauvelt, 1866–71; M. F. Liebenau, 1874–80.

The present officers (March 1, 1880) are: Pastor, Rev. M. F. Liebenau, commenced October, 1876, and now in the fourth year of his pastorate; Elders, Abram N. Van Wageningen, Daniel Black, Henry Hoffman, Simon Peter Freer; Deacons, Horton Elting, Harvey Hoffman, David Keator, Theron Auchmoody; Sunday-school Superintendent, Geo. Millham. Number of communicants about 178. The new house of worship was erected nearly two miles north of the first one. The society also have a convenient parsonage near the church.

FRIENDS' MEETING, ROSENDALE PLAINS (ORTHODOX).

This is supposed to have been established about the year 1800. Among the families of Friends the Tillsons and Coutants were especially active in the work. The meeting-house was probably built not long after the formation of the society. It is a venerable building, and around it naturally cluster many memories of the early times. Near it is the old burial-place where the pioneer Friends are buried. The first recommended minister was Phebe Tilson. Hannah Fry, of Milton, and Samuel Heaton, of Clintondale, were also approved speakers of later years. The society ceased to hold meetings for a time, but in later years has been revived as a branch of the Milton Monthly Meeting. Stephen Tabor and George H. Tabor, of Milton, are the ministers who speak at Rosendale at the present time. The records belong to the Monthly Meeting at Marlborough and the officers chosen by that society. A Sunday-school has

been opened at Rosendale and maintained for some years past, not always continued during the winter. The last superintendent was Lewis Van Nostrand. The number of members of the Rosendale meeting may be stated at about 20.

FIRST ASSOCIATE BAPTIST SOCIETY IN THE VILLAGE OF ROSENDALE.

A society with the above title was incorporated by a certificate bearing date May 22, 1840. The meeting for organization was held at the assembly room of Abraham Degraff, and the record of the proceedings was signed by Peter Cornell, John Allcorn, Salmon Cotton, and Silas Smith. The trustees chosen were Peter Cornell, John Seaman, John Allcorn, Silas Smith, William W. Krom, Alexander Petrie, Ezekiel Maynard, Salmon Cotton, and Jacobus Dietz. The instrument was witnessed by Jacob A. Snyder, and verified before him as commissioner of deeds.

The commencement of Baptist operations in Rosendale was a few months earlier than the above-named organization. In March, 1839, Elder D. Morris, pastor of the Kingston Baptist Church, came to Rosendale at the request of Peter Cornell. His first Baptist sermon was preached in a room over a horse-shed connected with one of the public-houses, and the text was from Luke xxiv. 47. Services were thereafter regularly held once a fortnight. The first baptisms were April 5, 1840. At that time and soon after the following persons were received by baptism into the fellowship of the Kingston Church: John Allcorn, Ezekiel Maynard, Solomon Cotton, Lewis Stringham, Lewis Van Nostrand, Hardenbergh Anderson, William W. Krom, Charles Hardenbergh, Jane Allcorn, Eleanor Maynard, Jane Mowell, Mary Jane Mowell, Elizabeth Cornell, Betsey Huston, Rachel Krom, Elizabeth Chambers, Margaret Furman.

A subscription to erect a meeting-house was circulated in the summer of 1841. The lot was donated by Jacob A. Snyder. The house was completed in 1842, and was dedicated October 17th of the same year. The sale of the pews took place November 4th of that year. The trustees in 1841-42 were Jacobus Dietz, Ezekiel Maynard, Salmon Cotton, John Allcorn, William W. Krom, John Seaman, Silas Smith, Peter Cornell, Alexander Petrie.

For about four years from the commencement of Elder Morris' labors, in 1839, the members constituted virtually a part of the Kingston Church. It is stated in the records that the church of Rosendale was constituted November, 1842, but in the roll of members the first are mentioned as being received under date of Jan. 9, 1843. The following are supposed from that record to have been the constituent members: David S. Ogden, William Mowbray, Abraham Morningstern, William D. Johnson, John Haston, Philip H. Warsine, Lewis Snyder, Adam Morningstern, Tully McAllister, John Vandemark, Christopher Dietz, Michael Dietz, Daniel Bodley, Mary Ogden, Ann Eliza Grant, Ann E. Vandemark, Mary Jane Stubbs, Isabella Allcorn. This list numbers 18 only, while the organization in November is said to have consisted of 26 members.

The first deacons, chosen July 15, 1843, were John W. Craig, E. W. Buddington, David Woolsey. The first clerk

was David S. Ogden. The list of pastors comprises the following: Elder David Morris, 1839-44; Elder Eliphaz Fay, 1845-48; Elder N. D. Benedict, 1848; Elder James M. Hope, 1852-53; Elder Len W. Maek, 1855, resigned Feb. 17, 1856; Elder Benjamin Carto, 1857; Elder F. Hartwell, 1859-62; Elder George W. Barnes, November, 1862, to April 2, 1865; Elder J. N. Smith, not settled, but filled various appointments for a year or two; Elder J. L. Bement, commencing May 1, 1867; Elder Van Vradenburgh labored for a time, and the society failed to hold regular meetings for a time, 1872-73.

In the winter of 1875-76 a great revival took place under the labors of Rev. J. L. Benedict. Previous to this Rev. Z. Grinnell and Rev. James Cooper had preached here at intervals. As the result of the revival a large number became interested in the support of the church; 30 united as members, 20 of them heads of families. The sacrament of May 7, 1876, was a day of glad tidings, and the church was thoroughly reorganized.

They executed a new certificate of incorporation May 1, 1876. John C. Van Tassel and S. H. Snyder were inspectors of the election. The trustees chosen were John Krom, John T. Anderson, Clement Keator. The proceedings were verified before J. V. V. Keuyon, notary public. The chairman of the meeting was J. L. Benedict, and the secretary Lewis C. Bowen.*

The next pastor was Rev. A. J. Adams, who remained about two years. He was succeeded by Rev. William F. Tell, who preached for a few months, closing his labors August, 1879. Since that time no pastor has been obtained, though services have been maintained. Arrangements are now in progress (April, 1880) for the settlement of a pastor.

The present officers are John Krom, James T. Anderson, George Freer, Trustees; Stephen N. Snyder, John Krom, George Millham, Deacons; Edward Sammons, Treasurer; J. H. Sammons, Clerk; Stephen H. Snyder, Superintendent of Sunday-school.

During the time when church work was suspended, a large Sunday-school was maintained at Creek Locks by George Millham.

REFORMED CHURCH OF ROSENDALE.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation Nov. 28, 1843. The paper was signed by Rev. J. McFarlane, by Abram Auchmoody, Benjamin W. Dewitt, Aurt Wood, elders, and by Timothy F. Tillson, Garton J. Keator, John I. Van Wageuen, deacons. It was witnessed by A. S. P. Snyder, and verified before Judge James O. Linderman. The preliminary steps to secure the formation of a church, and the full organization of the same, are shown by the following petition to Classis and the other proceedings given below, as furnished by Jonathan Auchmoody:

First Petition.

"To the Rev^d Classis of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Ulster, Humbly Sheweth:—

"That whereas, your Petitioners, taking into Consideration the Institution of the Means of Grace in the Village of Rosendale, County of Ulster, have Erected a House of Worship to the Honor of

* Name changed to "Baptist Church of Rosendale."

Almighty God in that place, & whereas, by the Articles of our agreement, & according to the feelings and dictates of Our Consciences, the Said House was to be devoted and dedicated to the dissemination of the doctrines of the Reformed Dutch Church;

"We, your petitioners, request that your Rev^d Classis will take the usual steps to organize us into a Church, that we may be regularly incorporated, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made & provided.

"Rosendale, Nov^r 15th 1843.

"AURT WOOD,	ANDW. S. P. SNYDER,
"TIMOTHY F. TILLSON,	WILLIAM H. BEGORDEZ,
"JACOB H. DAVIS,	ABRAHAM AUCHMOODY.
"WM. H. SNYDER,	
	"J. McFARLANE, S. S."

Second Action of Classis.—The committee appointed by the Classis of Ulster for the purpose of organizing a new Dutch Reformed Church in Rosendale met in the Baptist church, in the village of Rosendale, on the 22d day of November, 1843. Present, Rev. Henry Ostrander, of Kaatsbaan; Rev. John H. Van Wagenen, of Kingston. A sermon was preached by the chairman, the Rev. H. Ostrander, from Ephesians v. 26, 27, and the committee proceeded to the organization, the Rev. J. H. Van Wagenen officiating as secretary.

The following persons presented certificates from the Consistory of the church of Bloomingdale, and were accepted by the committee: Abraham Auchmoody and Catharine Hoffman, his wife; Aurt Wood and Wytjei Snyder, his wife; Timothy F. Tillson and Phebe Woodmaney, his wife; John I. Van Wagenen and Nelly Maria Le Fever, his wife; John Morton and Mary Slaver, his wife; Thomas Morton, Garton Keator, Hardenbergh Delemator, Benjamin W. Dewitt; Anna Dewitt, wife of David Davis; Sarah Wood; Jane Wood, widow of Charles C. Hardenbergh; Catharine Dietz, wife of Garton Keator; Cornelia Ann Davis; Hannah M. Bodley, on certificate of the Reformed Dutch Church of the Clove.

It was resolved that three elders and three deacons be elected to constitute the first Consistory of this church, and the following persons were chosen: Elders, Abraham Auchmoody, Benjamin W. Dewitt, Aurt Wood; Deacons, Timothy F. Tillson, Garton J. Keator, John I. Van Wagenen. The above-mentioned elders and deacons were then ordained to their respective offices according to the forms and ceremonies of the Reformed Dutch Church.

It was further resolved unanimously that this church be known and designated as the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Rosendale.

The meeting to effect incorporation was held at the house of Solomon Relyea, Nov. 28, 1843, and the certificate executed as already noticed. The call to the Rev. James McFarlane to become the first settled pastor was made December 1st of the same year. It may be proper to add, as constituting a portion of the founders of the church, the names of those admitted Dec. 16, 1843: Andrew S. P. Snyder and Elsie Auchmoody, his wife, by certificate; Sally Maria Hermance, wife of James Hill, by certificate; Duncan Petrie and Catharine Gray, his wife, by confession; Eliza Anderson, wife of Rev. James McFarlane, by certificate; Francis Morton; Margarie Sammons, wife of Peter Hermance, on confession; Peter Hermance, by certificate; Mrs. Margaret Petrie, by certificate.

The house of worship was erected in 1843. It had a seating capacity of 300, and cost about \$2500. The successive pastors of the church have been Rev. James McFarlane, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, Rev. Henry Eckel, Rev. James R. Lent, Rev. James W. Beardsley, Rev. John H. Bevier, Rev. M. F. Liebenau, Rev. Isaac S. Schenck. The members at the present time number 118. The present officers are: Elders, Andrew B. Snyder, Nathan Keator, Moses Keator, Lewis Auchmoody; Deacons, Lorenzo Le Fever, Moses Burr, Ephraim Dewitt, Peter Kelly.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ROSENDALE.

This is a recent enterprise. Services were first held by the Episcopal clergyman of Stone Ridge in the house of worship belonging to the Baptists at Rosendale. These were continued for two years, and resulted in the organization of a parish in 1877. The church was built the same year, at an expense of about \$2000. It is small, seating about 150, but it is a handsome specimen of unique church architecture, both in its style and in the materials used. It stands at the lower end of the village, upon a site of ample dimensions. Robinson & Elting were contractors upon the carpenter work.

Among those especially active in establishing the church were Dr. Robinson (now deceased), Simon Van Wagenen, Alfred Atkins, Edward Codwise, John Carnright, and Mr. Clearwater. Rectors preaching here and at Stone Ridge have been Rev. George W. West, Rev. Alfred Johnson, Rev. William H. Tomlins, Rev. Francis J. Clayton. The last named officiates at the present time, assisted by Rev. Mr. McGuire.

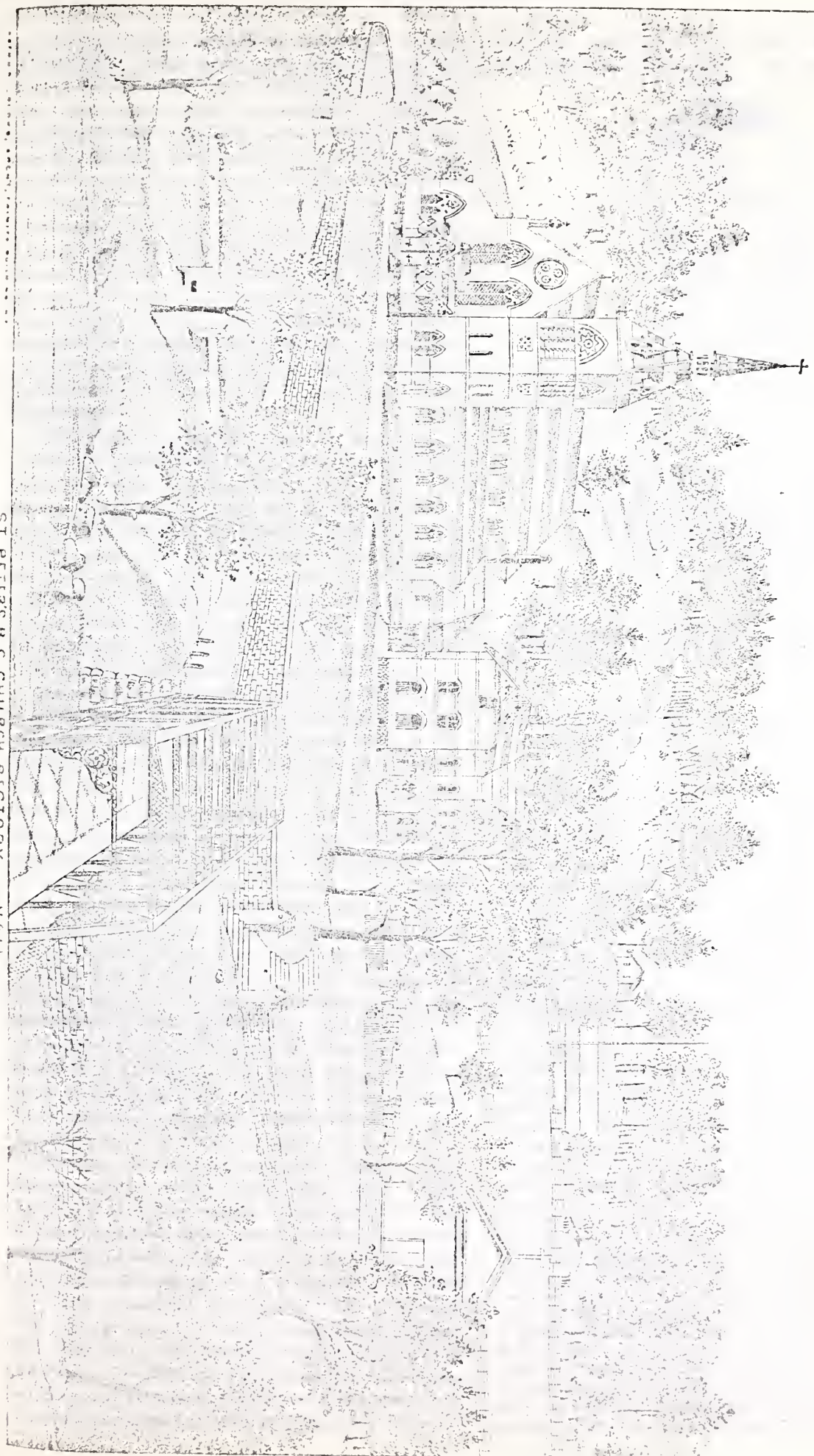
CHURCH OF ST. PETER (CATHOLIC).

As early as 1840 and 1841 Father Smith, of Poughkeepsie, faithfully looking after the wants of scattered Catholic families through all this section of country, was in the habit of making sick-calls through Rondout and Rosendale. As soon as Catholic services were established at Rondout the Catholics of Rosendale, cherishing a tender love for the forms of worship to which they and their fathers had been accustomed, were wont to walk to Rondout to attend mass. Father Maxwell, of Rondout, celebrated the first mass in Rosendale in Petrie's cooper-shop, afterwards the well-known dwelling-house of James Lee,—a yellow building torn down some years since. Father Burke was assistant priest with Father Maxwell, and often came to Rosendale. Father Martin, then pastor at Rondout, in November, 1849, came to Rosendale, and celebrated mass at the house of Walter Delmar, who was a master-cooper in the cement-works at Lawrenceville. John Hogan brought the priest from Rondout to hold these services. At this time Rosendale was an out-mission of Rondout. From the time of the visit in November services continued to be regularly held, and immediate steps were taken to build a house of worship. Before the completion of the edifice mass was once celebrated under a tree that is still standing near the old church. A temporary altar was erected, and there was realized Bryant's beautiful line,—

"The groves were God's first temples."

The convenient building was completed in the summer

ST. PETER'S R. C. CHURCH, RECTORY, AND HALL



of 1850, and the first mass within its walls was celebrated August 15th. Father Martin, under whom this work had been carried on, was a man of great energy, thoroughly devoted to his sacred work, and remarkably successful in gathering Catholic congregations and founding churches. His life was full of pious labor. He continued in charge of the Rosendale Church during his pastorate in Rondout. He was afterwards pastor of the Catholic Church, Tompkins Square, New York City, the Church of the Holy Cross, Forty-second Street, and St. James' Church, James Street. His death occurred while pastor of St. James'. He was an intimate friend of that eminent prelate Archbishop Hughes, and enjoyed his confidence. The Catholic congregations of Rondout, Rosendale, and other places recall with tender memory his life and labors among them, and his name is an honored one in the annals of the American Church.

Other pastors from Rondout labored for varying periods in Rosendale, among them Father Massen, Father McNierney, now Bishop of Albany, Father Farley, now of St. James', New York, the present vicar-general, and perhaps others. The first resident pastor at Rosendale was Rev. Father Lynch. He came in October, 1855, and remained about six months, after which he removed to Yonkers. For a time this congregation was again in connection with that of Rondout, and Father Farley again labored here. It is remembered as an event of interest that in 1860 he secured a visit from Archbishop Hughes to Rosendale.

The second resident pastor, who came in December, 1860, was Rev. Father O'Toole. He stayed in Rosendale until November, 1864. The third pastor was Rev. Patrick Brady. His services extended from November, 1864, to July, 1874. Soon after his arrival at Rosendale steps were taken to effect incorporation under the laws of the State. The certificate was executed April 29, 1865. It was signed by Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York; Rev. William Starr, vicar-general; Rev. Patrick Brady, pastor of the Rosendale Church; and by two laymen, James McGranaghan and Dennis King. The instrument was verified in part before Dives Carolin, commissioner of deeds, New York, and in part before Hon. Augustus Schoonmaker, and was recorded in the office of the county clerk, June 13, 1865. Father Brady's pastorate was long and successful. He was followed by the present pastor, Rev. Father M. A. O'Flaherty. His labors among this people commenced July 26, 1874. The old church was too small for the increasing congregation. It was associated with many sacred memories, but it was necessary to secure a more spacious edifice. It was wisely determined to build in such a manner as to meet the wants of many years to come. Accordingly, the plan included ample dimensions, substantial work, and architectural symmetry that might delight a refined and cultivated taste. The result was the present handsome edifice, adorning the beautiful plateau that overlooks the village of Rosendale and the deep valley of the Rondout. The architect was Arthur Crooks, Trinity Building, New York City. His services are highly appreciated in Rosendale. His thorough qualifications, his unquestioned integrity, and his absolute fidelity to his employers' interests are all mentioned in terms of high praise. The new

church was completed in 1876, and the first mass celebrated in the edifice on Christmas day. For a further description



Martin A. O'Flaherty

we add the following article, written at the time of the consecration of the church:

"The day has dawned. The hour has come. The new Catholic church of St. Peter is finished and ready for divine service. Many hearts are, in consequence, thrilled through and through with delight and rightly. The new church is 'a thing of beauty' of which all our citizens are proud, and 'a joy forever' to the souls of the generous people of whose faith and zeal it is an enduring monument. The site on which the church is erected is the finest in Rosendale. The ground is so elevated that the spire rises monument-like above the village. The place is most admirably adapted for a church edifice. Its picturesqueness is simply charming. Many places may surpass it in artificial beauty, but very few equal it in natural loveliness. Every variety of scenery appears to be represented. The design of the building is simple, chaste, and ecclesiastical. The main front of the building is on the road winding towards the depot of the Wallkill Valley Railroad, and faces the village. The tower is on the northwest corner. The new rectory, which was commenced and brought to completion simultaneously with the church, is placed twenty-three feet away from the west side of the church, and fifty feet back from the front of the same. The two buildings form an L, and make a very picturesque grouping. The style of the building is what is known as the Early Decorated Gothic, which prevailed in England during the first part of the fourteenth century. The exterior faces of the walls of church and house are of Colabaugh or North River pressed bricks, ornamented with yellow Perth Amboy bricks and Amherst sandstone. The slopes of all the roofs and the clerestory between the windows are slated with green and black slates in bands. The tower, turret, and porch are slated in like manner. All the exterior façades of the church and rectory are equal in finish. The tower, located as before described, is sixteen feet square, surmounted by a broken spire and turret, which rise to an altitude of one hundred and fifteen feet. In the upper story of the tower is the belfry, having four large traceried windows filled in with louvre boards. The gables and turret are surmounted by ornamental crosses. The entire length of the church from the porch to the rear of the sanctuary is one hundred and twenty-eight feet. The width of the entrance front is sixty-one feet. The main approach to the church is through a spacious porch, twenty-four feet

long and ten feet and six-inches deep. In the centre of the porch, and also in the centre of the end wall of the nave, are large double doors, swinging outward. The porch is lighted by an arcade of traceried windows running all around it. There is another entrance, through a large door on the west side of the tower. The length of the church from the end of the nave to the arch dividing the sanctuary from it is ninety-five feet. The interior width is fifty-three feet, which is divided into nave, thirty feet wide, and aisles, eleven feet six inches each. The height from the floor to the apex of the roof is fifty feet. Longitudinally the church is divided into seven bays by light columns of white pine, which support the clerestory and nave roof. The aisle and clerestory walls are perforated in the centre of each bay with large traceried windows. In the end wall of nave are two large traceried windows, over which is a circular window filled with tracery. The entire construction of the clerestory and roof is of white pine, all of which is exposed, wrought, chamfered, and ornamented with geometrical tracery. Arched ribs span the nave from column to column, transversely and longitudinally. The sanctuary is located at the end of the nave. It is twenty-one feet deep, is the width of the nave, and separated from it by a pointed arch. On either side of the sanctuary, and opening into it and the nave, is a small chapel. The ceiling of the sanctuary is vaulted and broken up with moulded ribs. On the east side of the sanctuary is a chapel, thirty-eight feet by eighteen feet six inches, for week-day celebrations and services. This chapel is well lighted, and is entered from the outside by double doors; there is also an entrance to it from the church. On the west side of the sanctuary are located two sacristies. These are entered from the outside and from the church. There is a passage behind the altar, leading from the sacristies to the chapel. At the main entrance, opposite the sanctuary, is a gallery for the choir and organ. This gallery is all open-timbered, planed and chamfered, the front being paneled and moulded. The seats and ends are made of chestnut. The ends are paneled, chamfered, and moulded. The windows are filled with stained glass. The whole interior will be decorated in polychrome. The rectory is of a design harmonizing with the church. It is fifty-two deep, thirty-eight feet wide, and three stories high. It is built in the form of an irregular Greek cross. The four gables overhang, are supported on brackets, and filled with tracery. The internal angles are filled out on first story with piazzas. There is a cellar under church and rectory, in which is located the heating apparatus."

Thus was this beautiful work of art brought to completion. The people laid their gifts generously upon the altar of the church. They were building, not for themselves alone, but for their children, and their children's children.

The contracts with the carpenters and masons amounted to \$26,500, and other expenses, finishing and fitting up, increased the cost to \$31,000. The present number of members may be stated at 1400, and the congregation averages 800 every Sunday. When it is remembered that the first mass was celebrated only thirty years ago, with barely two dozen present, the magnitude of the work accomplished is clearly seen.

The pastor pays a warm tribute to the zeal and faith of his congregation, modestly assigning the great success to their energy and devotion.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

These are quite numerous for a town of small area. Among those of early times may be mentioned the one somewhat away from the road, above the residence of George W. Le Fevre. There is another of perhaps equal date near the Webster Lock. In connection with the Friends' meeting-house upon the Rosendale plains is a burial-place commenced about the time the Monthly Meeting was established. Another, southeast from the meeting-house, is also quite old. Two solitary graves of the Tilson family are seen near the road on the way to Rifton. The

new one near the Reformed church of Bloomingdale occupies a handsome level plat that with sufficient labor might be made a handsome cemetery. The Le Fevre family lot, on the main road, is a very neat ground, securely walled, and kept with a clean, neatly-shaven sod,—one of the simplest and yet one of the best methods of preserving a burial-place in good condition. Near the well-known Cornell homestead, on the old Rosendale farm, on a finely-rounded knoll, are a group of gravestones. Among the inscriptions are

"John Woodmaney, died Jan. 3d, 1832, aged 31."

"John Ashton, died April 8th, 1849, aged 90."

"James Howe, died Sept. 2nd, 1864, aged 62."

"Andries A. Dewitt, died March 10, 1831, aged 90."

Near the Catholic church, there are many burials, dating from the time when the first church was built down to the opening of the new Catholic cemetery on the plains. This brief catalogue is probably not complete, but it indicates the most of the places of interment. We add notices of the two rural cemetery associations, regularly formed under the laws of the State:

ROSENDALE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This organization was formed May 19, 1869. William H. Snyder was chairman of the meeting, and S. Schoonmaker secretary. The trustees chosen were C. T. Hazen, Jonathan Auchmoody, S. P. Keator, Silas Snyder, Simon Van Wagenen, Daniel Bodley, John T. Drake, S. Schoonmaker, Elias Deyo. The instrument was verified before S. B. Gallagher, justice of the peace, and recorded May 20, 1869. The association have laid out a large cemetery near the village of Rosendale Plains. The grounds are level, of sandy soil, and considerable work has been done in laying out and beautifying them. Several very fine monuments have been erected.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY ASSOCIATION OF ROSENDALE.

This organization was incorporated Sept. 29, 1872. John Freston was chairman of the meeting, and John Dimou secretary. The trustees chosen were William Henning, John Freston, John Murphy, John C. Nash, Peter Conner, Laurence Ferguson, John Welsh, Dennis King, John McEvoy. The certificate was verified before S. B. Gallagher, justice of the peace, and recorded Oct. 2, 1872. This association has also secured a handsome location on the plains, nearer to the village of Rosendale. Though the whole enterprise is still recent, a fair beginning has been made in the laying out and adornment of the grounds.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

At Creek Locks there is a lodge of Good Templars, organized May 16, 1868, and known as Bon Ami Lodge, No. 578. It has maintained steady work for twelve years, and is in a prosperous condition at the present time. Among the officers for the current quarter (March, 1880) are Alva Schoonmaker, W. C. T.; Zada Moull, W. V. T.; Fritz Leibert, R. S.; James Cole, F. S.; George Byford, Treas.; Jacob Moull, Chaplain. At Rosendale Plains is another lodge of Good Templars, known as "Rising Star," and this has also been in existence for some years, and wielded considerable influence in moulding public sentiment. At

Rosendale village was also a lodge of the same order for a few years, now ceased to work. There have been other associations occasionally for social improvement or for church work.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR SPECIAL NOTE.

Gen. Washington was entertained in Rosendale by Col. Hardenbergh. This was upon the well-known Rosendale farm, where an inn was kept as early as 1711. The house is of stone, and was for a long time the office of the loan commissioners of the county. It is the well-known Cornell place of recent years, the residence of the late Mrs. M. C. Cornell. Col. Jacob Rutsen, one of the early patentees, is said to have resided here. The farm deeded to him, already mentioned, was bounded in part upon the old Rosendale farm, and very probably he resided here. The original Rosendale farm was a tract of 600 acres. Fifty years ago or more it was divided by Charles Ruggles, for the heirs of previous proprietors, into three lots of 200 acres each. John Woodmaney (father of Mrs. Thomas Cornell) purchased the lot with the old homestead upon it, Timothy Tillson, another of the lots, and Jacob A. Snyder the third.

The old ford in the centre of what is now Rosendale village was a very ancient crossing-place. The small army of Clinton, who marched to the relief of Kingston, but was one or two days too late to resist the British attack, passed over the Rondout at this ford, and moved over what is known as the Green Kill ford to the vicinity of Whiteport.

Gen. Washington is also said, in local tradition, to have drank from the spring near Norton's Cement-Works at Keator's Corners. It was known as the "King's Fountain."

The Deep Gorge, with the railroad-bridge spanning it, attracts much attention. The bridge is 900 feet long and about 160 feet above the bed of the stream. The view from the bridge is very fine. From beneath the visitor looks up in wonder at this seemingly light structure suspended in mid-air, over which trains of ears daily pass and repass. The bridge is evidently very strongly built. It consists of five spans of equal length, with a shorter one at each end,—seven in all. The supporting pillars rest upon heavy buttments of masonry; each group consists of four, with two additional ones bracing the others, and the whole strongly bound together.

In the southwest part of the town there are several caves in a ledge of rocks upon the Shawangunk range. Ice is found in these caves throughout the year.

In all parts of the town there are many places worthy of special attention by the traveler and the practical geologist. The quarries, with their long tunnels, piercing deep into the mountain-sides; the sharp precipices; the beautiful lakes; the rough, eraggy hill-sides; the secluded glens, and the wild ravines,—have a thousand attractions. The busy scenes of labor, the hundreds of workmen, the frequent explosions in the blasting of the rocks echoing along the mountain-sides, the ceaseless clang of the mills, and the noise of the associated industries,—all add to nature's pictures, and continually blend the "useful with the ornamental," the works of man with the works of God.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The manufacture of cement, being so prominent in this town, virtually overshadows all other interests. Taken in the aggregate, however, the agricultural productions are of considerable value, as shown in the statistics herewith appended. The soil is chiefly a sandy loam. Along the streams there are fine farms of arable land. Upon the Rosendale plains there is a large tract of level land, and though the soil is light and sandy, yet, under thorough cultivation, it yields a fair return, and good farms have been the result of steady, systematic culture. The old Rosendale farm, often mentioned, embraced a most beautiful valley, lying along the Rondout, and extending back toward the hills. The location of the old Cornell mansion, inclosed in the rear right and left by the high range, is decidedly picturesque. No wonder the first settlers gave to this place the poetical name "Rosendale." Its quiet beauty even yet justifies the appellation.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The value of the farms in Rosendale, according to the census of 1875, was \$726,500; buildings other than dwellings, \$94,012; stock, \$70,640; tools and implements, \$25,103; cost of fertilizers, \$200; gross sales, \$51,859; acres plowed, 2119; acres pastured, 1977; acres mown, 2113; hay produced, 3223 tons; grass-seed, 35 bushels; barley, 435 bushels; buckwheat, 5392 bushels; corn, 16,277 bushels; oats, 12,350 bushels; rye, 4988 bushels; spring wheat, 663 bushels; winter wheat, 1986 bushels; corn fodder, 2¹/₂ acres; beans, 70 bushels; peas, 41 bushels; potatoes, 18,493 bushels; apples, 17,741 bushels; cider made, 656 barrels; grapes, 500 pounds; wine, 40 gallons; maple-sugar, 56 pounds; maple-syrup, 11 gallons; honey, 380 pounds; horses on farms, 346; mules, 6; value of poultry, \$3888; value sold, \$762; value of eggs sold, \$2431; neat cattle on farms, 307; milch cows, 397; beef slaughtered, 26; butter made, 42,050 pounds; milk sold, 1,400 gallons; sheep shorn, 66; weight of clip, 233 pounds; lambs raised, 70; sheep slaughtered, 14; killed by dogs, 7; swine on farms, 646; pork made previous year, 79,219 pounds.

MILLS.

On the Green Kill is located the grist-mill of Richard T. Dewitt. This was built by him in its present form in 1849. It stands upon the foundations of the one he took down, which he describes as an ancient affair. It was erected before the Revolution, and perhaps about the time marked upon the venerable Dewitt dwelling-house near by,—1736. There is a tradition that this mill, with others mentioned below, did the grinding a few years for people to the southwest, even to the Mamakating Valley; that customers came from such a distance they were compelled to stay overnight, so that a miller really needed to open a tavern as an accompaniment to his mill. Flour is said to have been drawn from this mill for the American army stationed at Newburgh before the burning of Kingston. The mill was also marked for destruction by the British, but they failed to reach the place.

Two other mills below, near the mouth of the Green Kill,

were owned, one by Petrus Smedes and the other by Johannes Du Bois. These were very early. The name of Petrus Smedes appears in church records 1750 to 1763. These mills were on the site of the present cement-mills of Conley & Shaffer.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT.

This is the most important industry in Rosendale, and the source of great wealth. In making preliminary investigations with reference to the digging of the Erie Canal, Mr. Canvass White was sent to Europe to obtain information upon engineering and construction. It was supposed that hydraulic cement would have to be imported from Europe to lay the stone-work beneath the water. But in 1818, Mr. White discovered the much-desired material at Chittenango, Madison Co. He afterwards applied to the State for the exclusive right to manufacture the cement for twenty years. This right was not granted, but, as a proper reward for his investigations and his valuable discovery, the sum of \$20,000 was voted to him. In developing plans for the digging of the Delaware and Hudson Canal it was supposed that cement must necessarily be brought from Madison County, and the work was commenced with that expectation.

Benjamin Wright was the first chief engineer on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. John B. Jervis succeeded him. With both these men was associated as assistant engineer Mr. James S. McEntee, now residing at Rondout. (See biography.) Mr. McEntee was personally cognizant of all the facts attending the discovery of cement and the first steps taken to manufacture it. This notice is written from items furnished by him directly or from articles prepared by his son for the *Rondout Freeman* a few years since. Mr. Rensselaer Schuyler had taken a contract to build thirty locks, and commenced one in 1825. For this purpose cement was brought from Chittenango. During the summer of 1825 the engineers discovered at High Falls the cement rock, and in the fall of that year determined its value by careful experiments. The first specimens of rock were burned in a blacksmith's forge at High Falls, reduced to powder by pounding, and then the material tested by actual use. It was found to be of excellent quality, and it was at once decided that no further purchases from Chittenango would be necessary.

During the following winter the necessary preparations to manufacture here for use upon the canal were made. Mr. John Littlejohn entered into a contract to furnish whatever cement was needed for this canal. In the spring of 1826 he commenced quarrying, burning, and grinding. The first kiln was near the sulphur spring below High Falls, about where James H. Vandemark's kilns are at the present time. The burnt stone was drawn to the old Simon De Puy mill and ground. Then it was drawn in bulk to where it was to be used, and shoveled into sheds. Tight wagon-boxes were used, and Mr. McEntee measured them and determined the quantity they would hold, and was thus familiar with all the details of the discovery and the manufacture. He was then boarding at Simon De Puy's, and knew about the contract to grind.

When the De Puy mill proved insufficient to do the

grinding other mills were erected. When the canal was finished this early manufacture ceased. Mr. Littlejohn completed his contract for the canal and closed the works.

No one was then manufacturing for the general market. The first man to revive the business and manufacture for shipment was Judge Lucas Elmendorf, the man from whom the Lucas turnpike takes its name. He commenced quarrying and burning cement where the village of Lawrenceville is now located, and the grinding was done in the old Snyder mill. Soon after the opening of this business by Judge Elmendorf the Hoffmans also embarked in the business, at what is now Hickory Bush. Judge Elmendorf was succeeded by Watson E. Lawrence, from whom the village afterwards received its name. He continued in the business until his death. The Hoffmans after a few years closed their works. About that time Hugh White, after whom Whiteport is named, established extensive works at this place. During the construction of the Croton Aqueduct he had extensive quarries and four mills making cement for that great work. One mill stood just east of the Green Kill grist-mill, where its ruins may still be seen; one still stands at the northern end of the mill-dam, near Whiteport, and another was in Whiteport.

Some fanciful traditions have been current about this discovery that seem to have little or no foundation. One is that a Roman or Italian was among the laborers on the canal, and that he discovered, from his previous Old World knowledge, that the rock was cement rock, and that he knew this because it was like Roman cement. Mr. Louis Bevier states that it is not like Roman cement, and Mr. McEntee states that there was not probably an Italian among the laborers, which reliable testimony, both scientific and practical, effectually disposes of this tradition. Another account of the discovery, and one that has caused considerable discussion, claims that Ulster County cement was known very much earlier than the above dates, and that somebody had built a wall with it in early times. This is pretty clearly disproved by the fact that the State paid \$20,000 for the discovery of cement in 1818, the vote being taken at a time when Hon. John Brodhead, of Wawarsing, was in the Legislature, who would most certainly have opposed such a grant if this valuable discovery had been made years before in his own county.

This matter is very clearly explained as well as settled by the following letter, written by John B. Jervis in 1878, upon the submission to him of statements by those who were discussing the subject, with different views of the discovery. The letter shows the scope of that discussion without further explanation:

"ROME, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1878.

"DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 6th instant with its inclosure is received. By your letter and the documents with it I find an inquiry as to who first discovered cement in Ulster County, James McEntee claiming that it was by the agents of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and J. W. Hasbrouck, Esq., that it had previously been discovered by one Elmendorf. I recollect very distinctly that when the canal was commenced (1825) the finding of hydraulic lime in the Rondout Valley was considered very important, and special agents were employed to search for it. The citizens of Ulster County took great interest in the canal. Among them, Hon. Lucas Elmendorf was very active in bringing to the canal company any information of facts in his possession that could further the enterprise.

"Judge E. possessed a large fund of local information, which he

communicated very freely. It is rather surprising that either the judge or any of his namesakes should have kept the matter so completely covered that it was not known at the time.

"In my opinion, the cement to which Mr. Hasbrouck refers was that made from magnesian limestone, a kind that may be ground, or it may be reduced by water, though it is more difficult to slack than carbonate lime. The magnesian lime makes a strong mortar and has lightly cement quality, but it is quite different from what is known as hydraulic cement.

"The canal was commenced in the spring of 1823, and the cement was discovered during that summer. As to the claim that Ulster County hydraulic cement was manufactured and used before the want of it was felt by the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in my opinion has no just basis in fact. It could hardly be possible such a discovery was known, and, contrary to ambition and interest, was kept close when a general call was made for such a discovery. I do not believe that Mr. Hasbrouck's informers meant to deceive, but I think they were quite mistaken as to the thing,—hydraulic cement.

"Very truly yours,
"JOHN B. JERVIS."

When it is remembered that the writer of this letter was chief engineer of this canal, also of the Croton Aqueduct and of the Hudson River Railroad, his testimony, supplementing that of James S. McEntee, must be considered decisive. The supposition that the cement was used at an earlier date is also explained by the suggestion of Mr. Jervis respecting what he terms magnesian lime. This very readily accounts for a difference of opinion without disparaging any one's memory or accuracy. As the geological discussion of the cement rock is given in the general history, it is only necessary here to add to this statement of discovery a brief account of the several companies engaged in the manufacture and shipment of cement.

THE NEWARK AND ROSENDALE LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY.

During the autumn of 1847, Andrew Lemassena, Grant J. Wheeler, and Reuben D. Baldwin, of the city of Newark, N. J., purchased from Lewis W. Mansfield—brother-in-law and successor to the property of the Hon. Hugh White, of Waterford, Saratoga Co.—the cement property at Greenkill,* now Whiteport,† and Hickory Bush; the said property consisted of three cement-mills, cooper-shops, store-houses, tenements, barns, cement quarries, and kilns, at the above-named places, and the wharves and storehouses on the banks of the Rondout near Eddyville. They also purchased from other parties in the vicinity several tracts of land containing deposits of cement rock. The following year (1848) they organized as a stock company, under a general law of New Jersey for the "incorporation of manufacturing associations,"‡ taking the name of "The Newark and Rosendale Lime and Cement Company."§ The first board of directors consisted of John H. Stephens, President; Andrew Lemassena, Secretary and Treasurer;

* So named from the mill-stream running through the place from the Binnewaters to Rondout Creek, the color of the water being green.

† This name was painted on carts owned by Cornelius D. Van Sickle, and employed on a contract given him by Mr. White,—not so named, as some suppose, because all the buildings are painted brown and no navigable port here.

‡ By an act of the Senate and Assembly of New York the company are recognized.

§ Adopting as a seal the figure of a cement barrel, and as a motto, "Push Forward."

Grant J. Wheeler, Reuben D. Baldwin, Joseph Battin, David A. Hayes, and Thomas H. Stephens. They erected mills, kilns, etc., on the Passaic River, at the foot of Market Street, Newark, N. J., where they manufactured hydraulic cement, lime, and calcined plaster, getting their cement-rock from their quarries at Whiteport, their lime rock from quarries they owned on the Hudson River, near Stony Point, Rockland Co., and their crude plaster from St. John's, in the province of New Brunswick; at the same time they manufactured cement at their three mills at Whiteport. The mills and stores at Newark were burned in the fall of 1849, but were re-erected and ready for use the following spring. They were again burned in the summer of 1852, when the company resolved to abandon the manufacture of lime and calcined plaster, to sell their property at Newark, and to make their cement in the future at Whiteport, to increase their power for grinding cement by the introduction of steam, in addition to the three water-power privileges then in use.

In the fall of 1850 this company associated themselves with the Lawrence Cement Company—whose cement quarries were contiguous—for the purpose of making a plank-road from their respective quarries to tide-water on the Rondout Creek, a distance of three and one-half miles, this enterprise costing the two companies about \$14,000; and it proved to be a great saving in transporting their cement and other material over the old mode of cartage over country roads. In the fall of 1869 this plank-road was abandoned, and a horse railroad was laid on and near its bed. This horse railroad, in its main trunk, with sidings, spurs, and branches, is about ten miles long, and has been a great saving in the cost of transportation to the two cement companies; the estimated saving is 60 per cent. under what was the cost of hauling over the plank-road.

The barrels used for packing the cement are made at the works in Whiteport by means of machinery, the staves are obtained from the forests of Maine, and the hoops and heads from the mountains and saw-mills of this county. The capacity of this machinery is ample for the production of 1000 barrels per day.

Located on the company property are 19 perpetual kilns for roasting and calcining cement rock, and they have an average capacity for producing 70 barrels each per day, which is ground by means of 12 pairs of millstones, driven by two steam-engines and one water-wheel, whose combined power is about 400 horse, giving power sufficient for grinding easily 1000 barrels of cement per day.

In the year 1850, Mr. Andrew Lemassena resigned the offices of secretary and treasurer, when Mr. Henry Wilde was elected to succeed him to both offices, which he continued to hold up to 1876, when he resigned, after a faithful and honorable service of twenty-six years. The office of secretary was then placed in the hands of Albert Delano, and that of treasurer was given to Mr. Cephas M. Woodruff, both of whom are still serving the company in the capacity to which they were elected.

The following-named persons have served as superintendents at the works: Fred. Schoonmaker,|| for about six

|| In some instances the service of one superintendent has lapped that of another.

months; Gilbert Johnson served about two years; Henry Leber served about two years. The present incumbent took the position of managing agent and general superintendent in February, 1852, and has continued to act in those capacities since, his term of service covering a period of twenty-eight years. Mr. Nathaniel Du Bois has been associated with him the past ten years as bookkeeper and cashier.

With few exceptions, the changes in the board of directors have been caused by death of incumbents, and others from stockholders have been elected to the vacancies. The first president, John H. Stephens, died about 1870, when Mr. S. R. W. Heath was elected. He served four years and resigned, and Mr. Ira M. Harrison was elected, and still continues to hold the office. The present officers are Ira M. Harrison, President; David Campbell, Vice-President; C. M. Woodruff, Treasurer; S. R. W. Heath, Thomas W. Dawson, H. J. Poinier, and S. H. Plum, Directors; Albert Delano, Secretary; and E. Doremus, Managing Agent and Superintendent. Notably among the stockholders of this company are the names of Hon. William Wright (now deceased), Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, United States senators from New Jersey; Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and the Hon. Marcus L. Ward, late Governor of New Jersey, and afterwards president of the National Republican Committee.

This company struggled along under various discouragements from their organization until about 1862, when a more prosperous future opened to them. When they purchased the Whiteport property the mills and buildings were in a dilapidated state. These, when erected, were mere temporary things, having been erected by Mr. White seemingly only for the purpose of manufacturing cement during the progress of the erection of the Croton Aqueduct, and their condition when purchased by this company made it absolutely necessary for them to erect new mills, storehouses, cooperages, etc., which they did, and at the same time largely increased the capacity of each. The tumble-down tenements were repaired, and twenty tenements erected in addition to those already repaired, the most of which accommodate four families each. These improvements, together with the plank-road, put them in possession of facilities adequate to their wants, and enabled them to increase their production from 450 to 1000 barrels of cement per day. When these improvements were completed, an examination of the construction account, as it was on the books, showed that they had expended about \$120,000 for these purposes. From 1850 to 1858 the company was at low ebb financially, the stock at times selling down to forty cents on the dollar. From 1858 prosperity has gradually crowned their efforts. In 1860 they began to pay dividends, and since 1862 the dividends paid have been regular and satisfactory to the shareholders. They now are out of debt, with a sterling surplus on their books, and the original par value of the stock has nearly doubled. The future prospects are encouraging.

The quality of the brand of cement manufactured by this company ranks with the very best of the various brands of "Rosendale," and has been largely used in the

construction of the Croton Aqueduct, Brooklyn Water-Works, Cochituate and Sudbury River conduits for supplying the city of Boston, aqueduct at Georgetown, D. C., and largely by our general government in the construction of fortifications, sea-walls, light-house foundations, etc., and for many water-works of less magnitude.

The company have worked a force of 275 per day,—men and boys,—but since the introduction of improved facilities a much smaller force has been found adequate for a proportionate quantity manufactured. The directors' office is at 755 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; the sales office at 150 Broadway, N. Y.; and the general agent's office at Whiteport, Ulster Co., N. Y.

ROSENDALE CEMENT-WORKS.

These are located at Keator's Corners, and have been in existence about twelve years.

Mr. F. O. Norton, of New York, is the proprietor. He resides most of the year in that city. The works are very extensive. The rock is obtained from two principal quarries,—one immediately in the rear of the mills, the other a short distance south, nearly opposite the railroad station.

From the latter the material is drawn upon a horse-railroad track of narrow gauge. The arrangement of the kilns, the mills for grinding, the cooperage department, the barreling and shipment department are all supplied with the latest appliances for rapidly utilizing labor and accomplishing a large amount of work in a brief time.

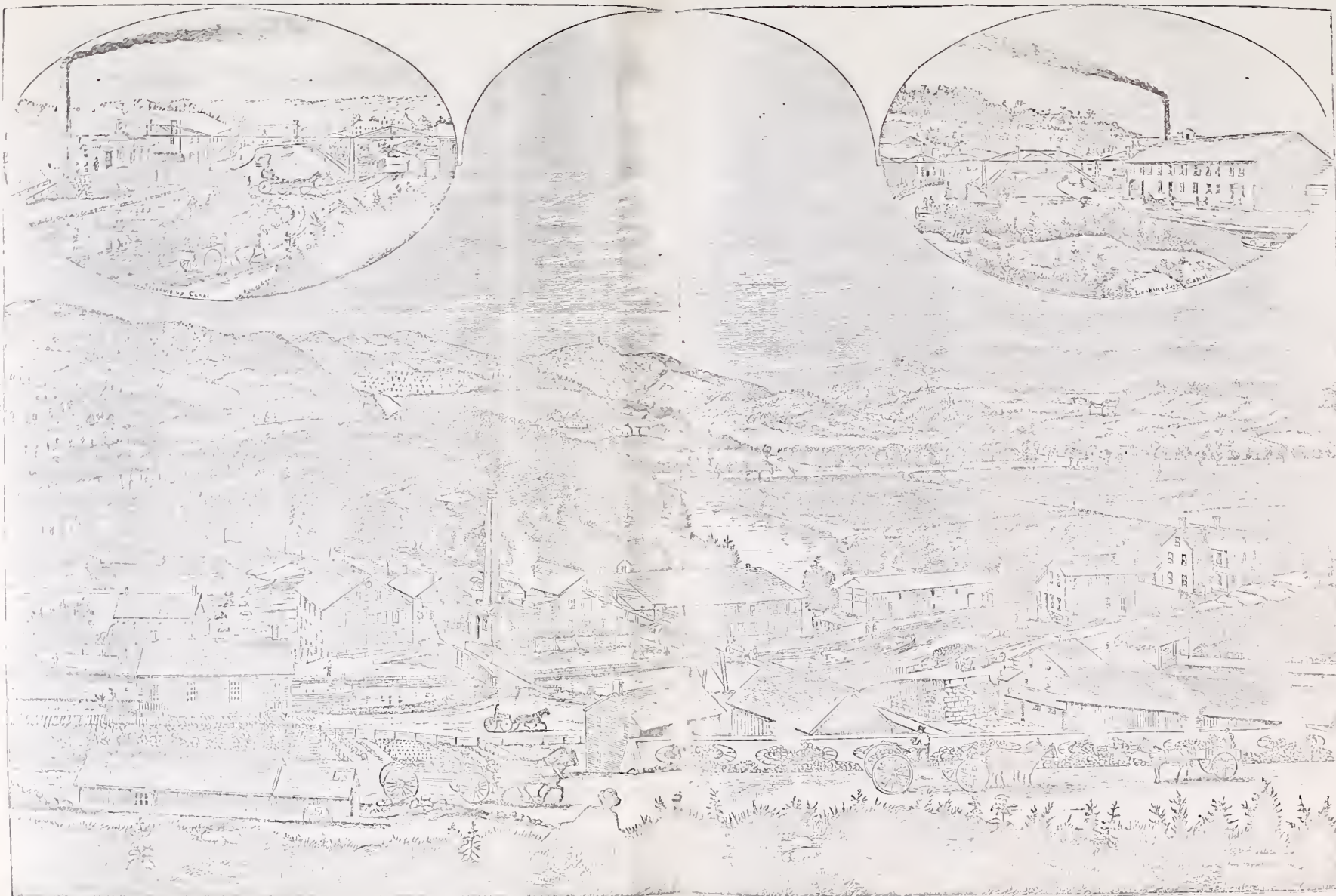
One hundred and fifty hands or more are employed, and the capacity per year is about 175,000 barrels. The season of work extends for about two hundred and fifty days.

Mr. H. Carman is superintendent. The New York office is 90 Broadway.

Mr. Norton also owns and operates cement-mills at High Falls. These are under a similar thorough management with those at Keator's Corners, and a valuable quality of cement is manufactured.

BRUCEVILLE CEMENT-WORKS.

These were founded many years ago by the late Nathaniel Bruce, who made cement for a long time. In 1860 the property passed to James H. Vandemark and his brother Jacob D. Vandemark. The latter died about a year later, and since that the former has been the sole proprietor. The kilns for burning and the mills for grinding are in convenient proximity to each other. Both steam- and water-power are used. Hitherto the stone has been obtained mostly of other parties, Mr. Vandemark quarrying only to a limited extent. He has recently made a valuable purchase of the old Schoonmaker property, and is about opening an extensive quarry. Mr. Vandemark has four kilns in operation, with a capacity of burning material for about 300 barrels a day. He superintends the works personally, and employs a number of men, varying from 20 to 30. It is said to have been near or on the site of Mr. Vandemark's mills that the first experiments with the rock were made by burning a small quantity in a blacksmith's forge and reducing the same by pounding. From the small beginning made at this place has sprung all the immense cement business of the county.



JOHN H. SPAULDING, Superintendent,
Rosendale, Ulster Co., N. Y.

LAWRENCEVILLE CEMENT WORKS, ROSENDALE.

WM. N. BEACH, President,
Office, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HUDSON RIVER CEMENT-WORKS.

This is the old name under which a large business in making cement has been done at Flatbush for several years. The business is now contracted to Daniel Barnard, of the same place. The quarries of the company are located near Creek Lock, Rosendale, half a mile back from the creek. The company have 40 to 50 men employed quarrying and burning. They have six kilns, with a capacity for burning 80 or 90 tons of rock per day. The transit from the kilns to the canal is by a straight piece of railroad with a down grade. It is an interesting "little road," with two tracks. Everything is so nicely adjusted that the cars run both ways with no motive-power whatever except gravitation. The descending train of loaded cars is made to haul back the ascending train of empty cars. The elements of momentum and resistance combined, with respect to the down grade, are of course made equal to the same elements with respect to the up grade. Mr. James S. Masten is the resident superintendent. For four years previous he had held the position of quarry boss.

CONLEY & SHAFFER CEMENT QUARRIES.

These are south from the present Reformed church of Bloomingdale. They are superintended by Mr. Shaffer himself, who resides at Eddyville. They have six kilns in connection with their quarries. The grinding is done at the mills near the mouth of the Green Kill, which are also owned by the firm. These mills are upon the site of the ancient grist-mills of Petrus Smedes and Johannes Du Bois. The company have a valuable quarry and are doing a good business, employing about 60 hands. They labor under the disadvantage of being obliged to haul the stone by teams from the kilns to the mills. Their capacity is about 450 barrels of cement, ready for market, per day. Located near the creek, they have the advantage of easy shipments of the finished material. Like other firms, they are in operation about two hundred and fifty days in the year.

THE NEW YORK CEMENT COMPANY.

This company was organized about twenty years ago. The president is Thomas Miller, of Flushing, Long Island; Thomas Miller, Jr., is the secretary; and Alexander McGuire, of Brooklyn, treasurer. The resident superintendent is Mr. Matthew Case, who has held that position during the whole period since the company was formed, and has emphatically proved himself to be "the right man in the right place." The company's quarries are adjacent to the canal at Le Fevre Falls, a place now becoming known somewhat as Rock Lock. They have many facilities for the easy handling of the rock when quarried and for conveying the same to the kilns, and also from the kilns to the mills. They have about 130 hands employed, and own seven kilns. They manufacture their own barrels, and their warehouse is conveniently situated for shipments from the canal. From the packing department the barrels are moved by gravitation down a narrow railroad-track to the warehouse. Their extensive quarries, the heaped-up stone, the railway tracks, together give a picturesque appearance to the village. Their capacity is about 115,000 barrels during the season.

NEW YORK AND ROSENDALE CEMENT COMPANY.

The organization of this company is an enterprise of modern times. The buildings were erected in 1873, and the manufacture of cement commenced in 1874. Mr. Tompkins, of New York, is the president of the company, and Hiram Snyder, of the same city, secretary and treasurer. The works are located at the village of Rosendale, and stand in a group across the canal, north of the village. Their quarries are near by, on the bold spur of the hills jutting out upon the valley where the high railroad bridge is erected. The company have six kilns, and the grinding is done by steam-power. They have every convenience for shipment, and the most approved facilities for utilizing labor are employed in the works. They have about 100 hands engaged in the various operations, and the capacity of their works is equal to the making of 600 barrels of cement per day. The cement made by this company bears a high rank in market, and stands the proof of very severe tests. In one form of trial the cement is moulded into balls, left in the air ten minutes, and then immersed in water, every varying effect of air and water being carefully noted, and the quality of each day's manufacture thus critically determined. Another form of trial is by making the material into "bricklets,"—that is, a small brick hollowed at the sides, leaving in the middle a surface of one square inch. At the expiration of twenty-four hours they are tested by the amount of weight that may be suspended from each bricklet without pulling it apart. Under the test adopted for the Brooklyn bridge they are required to have a "tensile strength" sufficient to resist a "pull" of 60 pounds. The majority of the daily tests largely exceed this, resisting a pull varying from 60 to 130 pounds. A bricklet made last September was recently tested (April, 1880), and was not broken until the pull equaled 900 pounds. This company are furnishing a large amount of cement to the Brooklyn Bridge Company. The general agent and superintendent, residing at Rosendale, is Mr. Stephen H. Snyder.

THE WARNER LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY OF TROY.

This company have their grinding done at Troy, and of course their barreling and shipments are not in Rosendale. Their quarries are at Hickory Bush, and the kilns for burning. The name of the company has been changed to "The Capital Lime and Cement Company." Their operations are not pushed actively at the present time (April, 1880).

THE LAWRENCEVILLE CEMENT-WORKS.

In 1826 cement was discovered in Rosendale. A man by the name of Lucas Elmendorf owned land in that part of Rosendale now known as Lawrenceville, and, in 1828, Mr. Watson E. Lawrence made an agreement with him for manufacturing cement. After building two kilns and a cheap water-power mill, he carried on business on a small scale for several years. In this experiment of cement-making Mr. Lawrence succeeded so well that, as an honor to his individual enterprise, and to hold his name in memory, the place was called Lawrenceville. Cement at that time was used in small quantities, and the knowledge necessary for successful manufacturing was very imperfect. Mr.

Lawrence built his kilns small, and used wood for burning. At the bottom of the kiln an arch was formed to contain the wood, the kiln was filled with stone, after which a fire was kindled and kept burning for six days and nights, when the stone was supposed to be sufficiently well cooked. Frequently unfavorable weather or inexperienced burning caused the whole kilnful to come out worthless cinders or raw stones. At the best, the whole product of a kiln for a week was not more than 25 barrels. After the Delaware and Hudson Canal had been a short time in operation, kilns called "draw-kilns" were constructed for drawing daily, and coal was used for burning cement. Such has been the improvement in making cement since that early day that, while the product of a kiln was then not more than 25 barrels (and often much less), now, for the same time, 550 or 600 barrels are obtained from one kiln. The cement interest, which since that date has assumed such giant proportions, was then in its infancy, and dark cement, which is now used almost exclusively, was regarded worthless, and "light cement" alone was then manufactured. A government agent by the name of John P. Austin interested himself in bringing the cement manufactured by Mr. Lawrence into favorable notice on government works, and became a part owner with him. From their works a part of the cement used in the "Croton Aqueduct" and the "dry-dock" in the Brooklyn Navy Yard was obtained. In the early history of this cement-works an enterprising man by the name of Ezekiel Maynard became superintendent, and by his suggestions for making extensive improvements and building expensive buildings a great outlay of money was made, and, a business panic soon after prevailing all over our country, Lawrence & Co. made an assignment of their cement property for the benefit of their creditors.

Thus closed Mr. Watson E. Lawrence's business as a cement manufacturer in this place. But he was not a man who was easily discouraged, and he resolved to make a bold effort to redeem his good name as an enterprising business manager, and, after arranging with his creditors, we find him locating new cement-works, about one hundred rods westward up the canal, above his first cement-mill. Soon after his failure, on examining the records, he ascertained he had a little gore of land up where he afterwards decided to start another cement-works. This, by some mistake (or intention), had been left out of his assignment, and after making necessary arrangements he bought more land, joining this, of Mr. A. J. Snyder, and he also bought an old stone grist-mill, together with an old fulling-mill, near by, both of which were conveniently located, to be transformed into a cement-mill, cooper-shop, etc. In 1854 he hired William Campbell to build him four good-sized "draw-kilns," and from these kilns he had a railroad-track constructed high over the main road and canal into his stone grist-mill, which he transformed into a cement-mill. This cement-works was for several years managed by the individual enterprise of Mr. Watson E. Lawrence, and became famous as the "Lawrenceville Cement-Works." The first incorporated cement company in Lawrenceville was formed in 1858, and Mr. Watson E. Lawrence was made the chief director. This company was named the "Lawrenceville Manufac-

turing Company," and, in the year 1859, Mr. William N. Beach was elected president. This company, by some business embarrassment, went out of existence in 1861, and the present Lawrenceville Cement Company was formed, March 4, 1862. The original incorporators of this company were William N. Beach, William W. Clay, Edward Kearny, F. M. Hoag, and Menzo Diefendorf. The capital of this company is \$40,000, and Mr. William N. Beach has been president from its formation. In the early history of this company 4000 or 5000 barrels of cement manufactured was regarded as a good season's business. Since that date the demand for cement has greatly increased, and the capacity of the works of this company has been correspondingly enlarged. The old water-power has been exchanged for a 225 horse-power engine, and, having built three more kilns, now, with their seven, the daily production of this company is 700 barrels,—when the market requires that amount. During the long administration of Mr. Beach as president he has manifested a fixed determination to at the proper time make all necessary improvements in order to be at all times prepared to furnish his extensive custom with a superior brand of cement. To this brief sketch might be added in detail much to explain the different branches of labor connected with this company's extensive business. Time and space will not allow.

MARTIN & CLEARWATER'S CEMENT WORKS.

These have changed hands to some extent within the past few years. They are located at Rock Lock, and are under the superintendence of George S. Coutant.

THE ROSENDALE CEMENT COMPANY.

This is the pioneer company in the manufacture of cement, and was established by Mr. Watson E. Lawrence. It has had a long and active career, and has sent out from its works, during the many years in which it has been in existence, an immense amount of cement of superior quality. It has done its full share in establishing the high reputation of Rosendale cement throughout the world. This old-established company has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. George S. Coutant as superintendent, whose long experience in this business, and thorough practical knowledge of all the details of manufacturing, amply qualify him for successful management.

THE LAWRENCE CEMENT COMPANY.

The mill of this company is at Eddyville, and their quarries at Hickory Bush. The general superintendent of this company is also Mr. George S. Coutant. An account of the three companies under his charge, together with the statistics of their business, expected from Mr. Coutant, has not been received before going to press.

SEPARATE QUARRIES BY PARTIES NOT MANUFACTURING.

North from the village of Rosendale, Mrs. McGrawhan owns a valuable quarry, which is now being worked. The rock is very convenient of access, and the strata about 20 feet thick. The overlying rock is easy of removal, and the soil in front easily wheeled out into the valley of the small

stream. This rock is sold to other parties, neither burning nor grinding being done at the quarry.

A short distance above the quarry of Mrs. McGranahan, and in the same valuable strata, operations are in progress by the owners, Miles L. Tracy, James H. Vandemark, and J. L. Snyder. This quarry has been operated about six years, but has not been worked all the time. There is no burning nor grinding in connection with this quarry. Some of the rock has been shipped to Brooklyn before manufacturing. Mr. Vandemark is the well-known manufacturer at Bruceville.

On the opposite side of this valley, on the line of the railroad, is the Hoffman quarry. Considerable rock has been taken out, and two kilns erected here have been run at various times. The rock, either burned or unburned, has been shipped away by canal, none being manufactured at the quarry.

At Lawrenceville there is also a quarry, owned and worked by Andrew J. Snyder. He has two kilns for burning, but no mills for grinding. His quarry lies adjacent to the Beach quarries, superintended by Mr. Spalding, and the product of one kiln has been usually sold to that factory; while the product of the other kiln has been sent to Brooklyn and ground there.

The principal mills and quarries are thus all noted, and the statistics in the aggregate show how immense is the business, and how inexhaustible the wealth stored in the rocks of the town. As a specimen of the value of cement lands, it may be stated that Norton's cement-works, at Keator's Corners, were founded on 53 acres of land bought of Garton Keator for \$30,000.

XII.—MILITARY.

This town not having been organized until 1844, there are no early military items belonging to its separate history as a civil division. To the history of the towns from which Rosendale was taken reference is made for military rolls or other items that may relate to men then living upon the territory which now constitutes Rosendale.

The following persons served in the war of 1812: John Blanshan, Abram Clearwater, John Clearwater, William Dietz, Alexander H. Heermance, Adam S. Le Fevre, John P. Roosa, Jonathan Schoonmaker, Samuel I. Schoonmaker, David Slater, Lewis Snyder, Henry Weaver, and probably others. Job Tillson is mentioned as a pensioner of the Revolution.

The list of soldiers from Rosendale who served in the Union army during the war of 1861-65 is given below, as prepared from various authorities in the office of the county clerk. The military history was not written up under the law of 1865 by the town clerk, and no records in that office are available for the purpose of rendering this list more complete and accurate.

Moses Hoffman, enl. December, 1863, 39th N. Y. Regt.; lost right leg.
 Peter Durham, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1861.
 Martin Rumble, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Corn. Wheeler, enl. Jan. 26, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Luther Lawrence, enl. Jan. 15, 1865, 20th Regt.
 John Donovan, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 120th Regt.; trans. to H. S. Art.; disch. June 28, 1865.
 Wm. Kisenbergher, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Bernard Frear, enl. October, 1864, 41st Regt.

George O. Kisenbergher, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 120th Regt.
 George Bodly, enl. September, 1860, 20th Regt.; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Josephus Elmendorph, corp., enl. October, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Dennis McCarty, enl. January, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Isaac Fitzgerald, enl. January, 1861, Bat. B.
 Fritz Sulkey, enl. January, 1861, Art.
 Wm. T. Van Tassel, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Patrick Walin, enl. April, 1864, 20th Regt.
 George Vanwager, enl. September, 1860, 20th Regt.
 George P. Mulks, enl. April, 1864, 20th Regt.; pro. to capt.
 Johnson Clearwater, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 49th Regt.; re-enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 David R. Le Fevre, enl. March 20, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Longinus S. Bates, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to capt.; died Sept. 24, 1864, at Shenandoah, Va.
 John Caisey, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.; died July 12, 1863.
 Andrew Dewitt, enl. June 3, 1863, 120th Regt.; died July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 Benj. Clearwater, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.; died Sept. 9, 1863, at New Orleans.
 John H. Newkirk, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Joseph Deits, enl. Sept. 29, 1864, 15th Eng.; disch. June 25, 1865.
 Walter Taylor, enl. August, 1860, 20th Regt.; died July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 James Craig, enl. September, 1860, 20th Regt.; died July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 Martin Snyder, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1861; pro. to 1st and 2d lieut., capt., and asst. prov.-marshal at Richmond.
 Michiel Connor, enl. March, 1861, 20th Regt.
 John Farrel, enl. March, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Simon P. Keator, enl. March 17, 1864, 20th Regt.
 George Krom, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.
 John Hoffman, enl. April, 1865, 20th Regt.
 Wm. Delamater, enl. 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to q.m. dept.
 Hiram Tappan, enl. 1862, 120th Regt.
 Fred. Smith, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1861.
 Wm. Sedlick, enl. 1862, 41st Regt.
 John Duffy, enl. 1861.
 John K. Wood, enl. March, 1865, 20th Regt.
 John C. Bogardus, surg., enl. Bocklett brigade; re-enl. in 102d Regt.; trans. to hospital at Alexandria, Va.
 John Brown, enl. Jan. 18, 1865, 4th N. Y. Regt.
 Nelson Durham, enl. March, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Isaac Lawrence, enl. March, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Fred. S. Jatin, sergt., enl. October, 1862, 156th Regt.; died October, 1863, at Cairo, Ill.
 And. J. Conway, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1861.
 Jacob H. Kow, enl. March, 1864, 20th Regt.; died in service.
 Edwin Bates, enl. Feb. 2, 1865, 20th Regt.
 Wm. Bates, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1861.
 Abram Bush, enl. March, 1865.
 Hiram Wheeler, enl. Nov. 18, 1863, 41st Regt.
 Moses K. Du Bois, enl. Oct. 13, 1864, 15th Eng.
 Peter D. Lefever, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1861; trans. to 90th Regt.
 Everire Griswold, enl. Jan. 29, 1865, 20th Regt.
 Alva Schoonmaker, enl. April, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Edwin M. Carter, enl. April, 1864, 20th Regt.
 John Mowl, enl. January, 1865.
 Lewis Craig, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.
 M. Connor, enl. Sept. 4, 1861, 20th Regt.
 John E. Houghtaling, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Hiram Hushrouck, enl. 1862, 20th Regt.
 John Deyo, enl. September, 1861, 59th Regt.
 Silas Slater, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Eugene Hill, enl. March 17, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Lewis M. Lamminger, 20th Regt.; disch. for wounds; afterwards drafted; served in 125th Regt.; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Alexander Hill, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.
 James Dunn, enl. September, 1861, 131st Regt.; re-enlisted.
 Mathusalem Krum, enl. April 7, 1865, 96th Regt.
 James C. Osterhoudt, served nearly three years.
 John H. Osterhoudt, enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.; disch. June, 1865.
 Walter Tyler, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; killed at Gettysburg.
 James Craig, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Daniel McGown, enl. March 17, 1863, 20th Regt.
 Owen Murphy, enl. Dec. 17, 1863, 20th Regt.
 Richard McDonnell, enl. April 17, 1861, 20th Regt.
 O. Du Bois, enl. June, 1862, 12th Cav.; died April 12, 1865.
 George Youse, enl. September, 1862, 20th Regt.
 Philip Locklow, enl. March 8, 1862, 5th Cav.
 Martin D. Durham, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Samuel Legg, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Patrick Perry, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 David H. Vansteenburg, drummer, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, Co. A.
 George Gilsinger, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Charles Smith, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 John Roosa, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 O. N. Dunlavy, enl. Nov. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Wm. E. Wood, 2d sergt., enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.

Frederick S. Lattling, 5th corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Joseph Wilkenson, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Silas S. Archmoody, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Michael Quinn, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Nicholas Loughran, enl. July 30, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDMUND DOREMUS,

whose portrait appears in connection with this sketch, was born Sept. 26, 1821, at West Bloomfield, now Mont Clair, N. J. He was the fourth in a family of eight children, all of whom lived to mature years, reared families, and six of whom are still living.

His father was Peter Doremus, a native of Pompton, N. J.; and his mother, Rhoda (Crane) Doremus, was born in West Bloomfield. Both of his parents are dead. His father was a successful farmer and merchant, and an extensive shoe manufacturer of West Bloomfield. After the war of 1812 he left the tanning business, in which he had been engaged for a few years, and purchased the property now owned and occupied by Philip Doremus, where there has been a store continuously by the Doremus family since 1814.

The earlier years of Edmund Doremus were spent at home assisting his father, and acquiring the rudiments of his education in the common schools of the town. At the age of thirteen he entered Briar Hill Academy, at Caldwell, N. J., and remained there as a student two years. Subsequently he attended Mount Prospect Institute, near West Bloomfield, several terms.

Returning home, he assisted his father in business for one year, and then entered as an apprentice into the employ of Isaac B. Lee, a millwright, at Newark, N. J., where he continued until he was of age. He then spent one year in Michigan, engaged in teaching, and at the close of his labors returned home.

He married, May 18, 1845, Caroline, daughter of Isaac A. and Johanna (Ward) Harrison, of Orange, N. J. Their children are as follows: Thomas L., born May 2, 1846, married Nettie, daughter of Col. Swift, of Schaghticoke, N. Y., and now secretary of Schaghticoke Powder Company, Hart's Falls; Anna, born Jan. 16, 1848, wife of Harry Tremper, of Rhinebeck; Bella, born July 31, 1850, wife of T. Scott Millegan, of Rondout; Lizzie, born Aug. 24, 1852, died March 7, 1855; Frederick Harrison, born Jan. 8, 1855, married Mary, daughter of Lewis Mosier, of Creek Locks; Walter Louis, born Oct. 7, 1857, resides at Mont Clair, N. J., with his uncle, Philip Doremus; Edmund Chauncey, born Dec. 17, 1859, died Dec. 12, 1864; William Andrew, born May 2, 1862; and George Harrison, born June 16, 1867.

Edmund Doremus was engaged after his marriage for seven years in the millwright business, as contractor, etc., during two years of which time he was mechanical director of the Watsessing Calico Print-Works and Bleachery at West Bloomfield.

In February, 1852, he moved to Whiteport, Ulster Co.,

N. Y., and became general manufacturing agent or superintendent of the Newark and Rosendale Cement Company,—a position he still holds after a continuous service of twenty-eight years. The success of this company, its thoroughly systematized operations, the excellent quality of its cement, and its well-known popularity are undoubtedly largely due to the tact, skill, and untiring energy of Mr. Doremus.

In politics he was formerly connected with the Whig party, but at its dissolution attached himself to the Republican party, and was one of its active organizers in the town of Rosendale. He has resolutely declined nominations for office, but his advice and influence have often been effective in political conventions.

In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and is a member of the Church of the Holy Spirit at Rondout. Through his exertions a mission chapel has been established by that church at Whiteport, and a Sunday-school is maintained under his charge.

Mr. Doremus has thoroughly identified himself with the interests of the town, is universally respected by his fellow-citizens, and is a representative of the most important business interests of Ulster County.

ANDREW J. SNYDER,

son of John J. and Catherine (Hardenbergh) Snyder, was born July 5, 1823, in the town of Hurley, Ulster Co.



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

ANDREW J. SNYDER.

His father, a native of Hurley, was born Feb. 6, 1799, and died March 25, 1874. He (John J.) commenced teaching when quite young, and afterwards was a surveyor throughout the county for several years. His father, Andrew, a highly-educated man, was the fourth from Jacob, the emigrant, who settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Andrew J. spent his boyhood at home till he was sixteen, when he commenced life for himself by farm labor at six dollars a month. In the spring of 1844 he commenced to learn the wheelwright and carpenter trade, which he fol-



Chambers



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

Wm. H. Keator

lowed till the spring of 1848, when he engaged in the cement business, as superintendent of a quarry on the farm then owned by Silas Snyder, which was afterwards known as the Rosendale Lime and Cement Company.

He married, Nov. 14, 1850, Catherine, youngest daughter of Jacob L. Snyder, of Rosendale. She was born Dec. 13, 1831, and died July 29, 1879. The children of this union were John Jacob, born Sept. 20, 1852; Sarah Ann, born Jan. 27, 1855, died June 16, 1862; Lawrence, born May 27, 1857 (married Mary, daughter of John T. Wells, of Marbletown); Minnie, born June 1, 1866; Charles, born April 11, 1869; and Alva D., born Sept. 28, 1873. Mr. Snyder continued in the cement business till 1853, when he engaged in farming, and again, in 1860, he commenced the manufacture of cement on his farm, where he is now engaged.

In politics he is a Republican, but was never an office-seeker.

For the past ten years he has been a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Rosendale, eight of which he has been an officer in the church, four years as deacon and four as elder. His wife was also a member of the same church.

NATHAN KEATOR,

son of Jacob I. and Magdalena (Schoonmaker) Keator, was born in the town of Rosendale, Ulster Co., N. Y., May 11, 1838.

Jacob I. Keator was a native of the same town, and resided there during his life. He was a farmer by occupation, an active and influential member of the Democratic party, and became a Republican upon the organization of that party. He was one of the assessors of the town for sixteen years, and for twelve years overseer of the poor. He was most of his life a member of the First Reformed Church, and for many years served that church officially. He died May 8, 1871, aged sixty-eight years. His wife was a daughter of Abram P. Schoonmaker, and survives in 1880, having been born Nov. 9, 1809.

Their children are Aaron (deceased); Martha (deceased), wife of John T. Decker; Ahnira, wife of Mathew Le Fever; Mary (deceased), wife of Addison E. Seaman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nathan; Abram S. (deceased); Sarah C., wife of Abram P. Keator; Lavina (deceased); and Engenie.

Nathan Keator received a good education in early life, and remained at home until he was twenty years of age. He then spent one year at Openham Centre, Fulton Co., and one year in Rosendale, learning the blacksmith's trade, and for one year and a half was engaged in a carriage-manufactory at Poughkeepsie. He married Harrietta A., daughter of Otis Church, of Rosendale. Their children are Charlie A., Walter J., Eva M. (died in infancy). After his marriage he carried on blacksmithing for two years in New Paltz, and upon the death of his brother, Aaron, returned to the old homestead in Rosendale, which he carried on until the death of his father, when he added to his farming the flour, feed, lumber, and coal business, which he continues in 1880.

Mr. Keator early in life took an active interest in local

politics, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States. He was elected supervisor of Rosendale in 1876 on the Republican ticket, although the town is largely Democratic, receiving a handsome majority. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1877 re-elected to the same position by the very large majority of seven hundred and nineteen. While a member of the Legislature he was a member of the following committees: on commerce and navigation, banks, charitable and religious institutions, and chairman of the committee on expenditures of the executive department. In the spring of 1878 he was elected one of the assessors of the town for three years.

Mr. Keator is a liberal promoter of church and kindred interests; is a member of the Reformed Church; has been deacon, and now officiates as elder of that church.

SIMON P. KEATOR,

son of Thomas G. and Elizabeth Keator, was born in the town of Rosendale, Ulster Co., Aug. 22, 1827, and followed farming until 1870, when he purchased the property



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

Simon P. Keator

he now occupies in Rosendale, and engaged in the drug trade for nearly three years, when he disposed of his stock and went into the grocery business, in which he is engaged at the present time.

In 1845 he was appointed census marshal for the town of Rosendale by Elias W. Leavenworth, then Secretary of State. In 1853 he was elected justice of the peace, and was re-elected in 1859, and held the office for eight years; was justice of sessions in 1854. In 1862 he was appointed revenue assessor for the towns of Esopus and

Rosendale by Abraham Lincoln, and held that office five years, and was appointed one of the railroad commissioners for Rosendale, which office he held six years.

In politics he has been a Republican since the formation of that party, and in Lincoln's first campaign commanded a company of Wide-Awakes, and did good service during the campaign.

Mr. Keator was active in organizing the Rosendale Cemetery Association, of which he is the president, and has held the office of treasurer for a number of years.

In 1848 he married Hannah, the only daughter of Isaac and Catherine Coutant, by whom he has five children,—three boys and two girls. The oldest son, Theron P., is editor and one-half owner of the *Wabash Plaindealer*, Indiana. The second son, Thomas O., a graduate of Dartmouth College, N. H., is a physician, and is practicing medicine at Accord, Ulster Co. The third son, Isaac, is engaged with his father in the grocery business. The two girls, Clara and Lucy, six and nine years old, are attending school. Mr. Keator is a man of correct habits, sterling integrity in all the relations of life, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

GARTON J. KEATOR.

The subject of this sketch is of Holland descent, and was born in Rosendale, formerly Marbletown, in 1810. He is the youngest in a family of seven children of Jacob N. and Susan (Keator) Keator, also natives of Ulster County. Garton passed his earlier years in attendance upon the district school of his day, and in working upon his father's farm. After his father's death he purchased from the heirs the old homestead, where he now resides. This place has been familiarly known for many years as "Keator's Corners."

Mr. Keator married Catherine, daughter of Abraham Deitz, of Rosendale. Of this union five children were born, viz.: Anna Maria, wife of Saul Relyea, of Rochester, Ulster Co.; Abram, who married Louisa, daughter of Henry Krum, of Marbletown; Susan C., wife of Nelson Schoonmaker, of Rosendale; Jane A., wife of L. E. Hoffman, of Rosendale; and Jacob G., who married Catherine Jane, daughter of Silas Snyder.

Mr. Keator is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought public office or political honors.

His farm has been successively owned by his grandfather and father, both of whom were farmers by occupation and good members of society.

Garton J. Keator represents the agricultural interests of his town, and is known as a thrifty and enterprising farmer. He is a man of good judgment, integrity, and honesty of purpose, and is respected by all who know him.

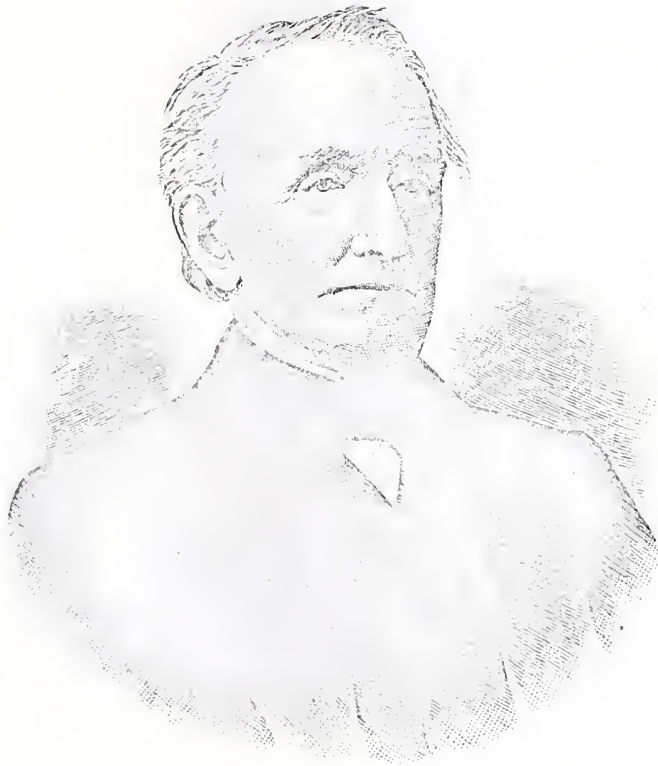
JOHN HUBBARD SPAULDING

was born in Lancaster, Coos Co., N. H., Aug. 17, 1821. His grandfather, Edward Spaulding, was one of the first settlers of that town. His father, John Wilson Spaulding, and his mother, Electa Stebbins Spaulding, died before he was three years of age. His uncle and aunt (William D.

Spaulding and Sarah A. Spaulding) adopted and cared for him affectionately as for their own child. After receiving a good common-school and academical education, for several years he taught a district school and practiced land surveying. After the forming of the famous Webster and Ashburton treaty he was employed under Lieut. John Pope (now general), and as a surveyor assisted in establishing the United States boundary line from the "Highlands," in Maine, to St. Regis, on the St. Lawrence River. In 1848 he purchased timber lands in Lancaster and Northumberland, and built two mills, where he manufactured lumber successfully for several years, and yet owns an interest in valuable timber lands. In 1848 he married Miss Emeline Corser, of Guildhall, Vt. They have two children. The oldest, John H. Spaulding, Jr., is now a railroad conductor on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, and the other, Debbie A., is married to Charles E. Burus, and lives in Lancaster, N. H. In 1853 he assisted in the erection of the famous Tip-Top House on the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., and soon became half-owner of that and also of the Summit House, and for nine years was chief manager of both houses, becoming favorably well known to the many distinguished visitors to that locality. On Feb. 11, 1862, with two invited companions, he accomplished the dangerous enterprise of first visiting Mount Washington in mid-winter, where they remained two days and two nights. In 1862 two rival claimants to the real estate title of Mount Washington instituted thorough surveys by which to prove ownership. He assisted both parties in making their surveys; and though protected by a special charter from the State in his right to hold the hotel improvements on the top of Mount Washington, he sold his interest there to the party that succeeded in establishing a title, and bid farewell to mountain life. By invitation from an old business associate he came to Rosendale, Ulster Co., N. Y., March 9, 1865, and from that date has superintended the manufacture of hydraulic cement for the Lawrenceville Cement Company. The quality of Mr. Spaulding's mind is strong, and he is firm and very determined in his action without being bold or boastful. He has always enjoyed good health, and his large vital power has enabled him to endure more hardships than most men. Without apparent inclination to selfishly court favor, he has a remarkably good faculty for managing men, and under all circumstances manifests a desire to generously assist those who are poor and dependent. Though shrewd in business he will not stoop to a mean advantage, and though not over-zealous in matters of religion has large veneration, and, with profound respect for practical piety, never fails to array the force of his character on the side of justice and morality. Having often endured hardships for adventure's sake, and from his experience as a successful mountaineer and hardy woodman, many interesting reminiscences of his eventful life might be recited.

WARREN K. ATKINSON,

whose portrait appears in connection with this sketch, was born in Hawley, Wayne Co., Pa., March 9, 1848. His father, George W. Atkinson, was also a native of Hawley,



Photo, by Lewis, Kingston.

Carlton J. Neale



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

John H. Spaulding



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

Silas Hayden

and born in 1818. His mother, Elizabeth (Brown) Atkinson, was likewise a Pennsylvanian, born in 1816.

Warren K. is the third son in a family of twelve children, ten of whom are yet living. His childhood and early youth were spent at home, farming in the summer and lumbering in the winter. In the common schools of the district he



Photo by Lewis, Kingston.

W. K. Atkinson

obtained a good business education. About fourteen years ago he entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. His fidelity in the execution of the duties entrusted to him led to his appointment as superintendent of the first section of the first division of the canal, a position which he still holds. He settled at Rosendale, commencing the labors of his office March 1, 1870. He married, May 1, 1872, Miss Gussie, who was born May 28, 1851, and whose parents were Samuel and Mary (Grant) Snyder. She died March 28, 1877.

Mr. Atkinson has filled the position of superintendent for ten years with marked ability. His duties are responsible and often difficult. Under his management regularity and rapidity of transportation have been secured. At the time when he took charge of the section, rough and quarrelsome boatmen were often trespassing upon each other's rights and delaying business. The canal was often blockaded, and its commerce interrupted. With rare tact and energy he subdued turbulent elements, brought order out of confusion, enforced salutary rules, and made his section a model one upon the canals of the State. Though often obliged to exercise authority firmly, he yet tempers power with mildness, and by his courteous demeanor has won the respect and esteem of his neighbors and townsmen. In politics he is a Republican, expressing his opinions frankly and supporting them actively. While frequently represent-

ing the party as a delegate to various conventions, and wielding a strong influence, he has uniformly declined nominations to office, though often solicited to accept.

Mr. Atkinson takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community, and is universally regarded as a kind neighbor, a good citizen, and a faithful friend.

SILAS SNYDER

(Jacob L.,⁵ Christopher,⁴ a Revolutionary soldier, Jacob,³ Christopher,² Jacob¹) is a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Jacob Snyder the emigrant, who settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., at the time of the settlement of New Paltz by the Huguenots. His grandson, Jacob, born in 1726, settled in Rosendale in 1755, where his great-grandson, Christopher, and brother of Silas, now resides. He had four sons and two daughters, namely, Christopher, Henry, Jacob, Andrew, Elizabeth, and Catherine, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood and reared families, who settled in Ulster County.

Silas, son of Jacob L. and Catherine (Hasbrouck) Snyder, was born in Marletown, Ulster Co., Jan. 18, 1824. He is the seventh in a family of ten children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Ann Eliza, Christopher, and Silas. His father was born Sept. 9, 1788, and died Dec. 23, 1834.

Silas spent his youth on his father's farm, and his education was limited to the common schools of his native town.

He married, March 11, 1844, Jane M., daughter of John J. Snyder, of the town of Rochester. She was born Oct. 17, 1826, and died May 21, 1860. The children of this union were Norman J., born Feb. 28, 1845; Charles, born May 5, 1848, died in infancy; Catherine Jane, born Aug. 19, 1850 (married Jacob Keator, of Rosendale); Deborah, born Jan. 27, 1853 (married Edward Abrams, of Rosendale); and Ferdinand, born March 15, 1856, who died in infancy. Mrs. Snyder died in June, 1860.

For his second wife he married, March 13, 1861, Mrs. Sarah Ann Lefever, daughter of Simon Roosa, of New Paltz. She was born Feb. 11, 1820.

Mr. Snyder is a Democrat in politics. Although not an office-seeker, he has been supervisor, assessor, poormaster, and commissioner of highways.

Mr. Snyder is a man of unostentatious ways, of correct habits, and esteemed by all who know him for his integrity in all the relations of life.

GEORGE S. COUTANT,

son of Daniel and Ruth (Wood) Coutant, was born in Hurley (now Rosendale), March 31, 1828. His father, also a native of Ulster County, was born in 1800, and died Dec. 7, 1830. George S. was the third or youngest in a family of three children, none of whom are living but the subject of this sketch. He passed his boyhood at home till he was twenty years of age. His education was limited to the common schools of Hurley and Rosendale.

He married, Feb. 10, 1848, Catherine M., daughter of Isaac G. and Gertrude (Keator) Dubois, of Olive, Ulster Co., N. Y. She was born March 28, 1831. Of this union were born Edwin B., Oct. 3, 1849; Charlotte, born Sept. 25, 1851, wife of Jerome W. Davis, of Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y.; Silas W., born June 25, 1856; Ira, born Dec. 20, 1860; Jesse, born Oct. 12, 1863; and Mary R., born April 19, 1878.

Mr. Coutant commenced life empty-handed as contractor in the cement business in Rosendale. He has been connected with the Lawrence Cement Company for the past

thirty-two years, fifteen years of which he has been superintendent. He was also contractor for the Rosendale Cement Company from 1861 to 1875, and for the past five years has been superintendent of the same. He is at the present time also superintendent of the Rock Lock Cement Works.

Mr. Coutant is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in politics and all questions of interest to the citizens of his town and county; was supervisor of his town two terms. He is highly respected, and bears a reputation for integrity and uprightness which all may envy.

W A W A R S I N G.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

THE town of Wawarsing lies in the southwest part of the county. It is bounded northwest by the county line; northeast by the towns of Denning and Rochester; southeast by the towns of Gardiner and Shawangunk; southwest by the county line. The area is stated in the census of 1875 as 69,710 acres. Of this 25,924 acres are classed as improved land, and 34,786 acres as unimproved. Of the unimproved 26,803 acres are described as woodland, leaving 7983 acres described as "other unimproved."

We add, as convenient for reference, the following legal description of the bounds of the town. It must, however, be compared with the sections of the statutes organizing the town of Rochester, as given in the chapter devoted to that town, in order to a clear understanding of the boundary lines at the present time:

"The town of Wawarsing shall contain all that part of said county bounded as follows: Beginning at the twenty-mile stone standing on the northwest side of the public highway leading from Kingston to Manakating, and running thence southerly on a straight line to the division line between lots number fifteen and sixteen of a tract of land called De Grootin Transport; thence south fifteen degrees twenty-one minutes east, as heretofore run along said division line, and the same continued to the bounds of Shawangunk; then southwesterly along the same to the bounds of the county; then westerly and northerly along the same to a line run from the place of beginning, on a course north fifty degrees west; and then south fifty degrees east to the place of beginning."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i. page 222.

Generally speaking, the town may be said to belong to the Rochester patent, for an account of which reference is made to the chapter upon the patents of the county. The subordinate divisions may properly be mentioned in this connection. Considering perhaps two-thirds of the western portion of the town, and beginning at the southeast, the first division is the Brodhead tract. This was practically a remnant of the original Rochester patent, and was sold at comparatively a late date to Brodhead and others associated with him. The second is the Drowned Land tract. This was granted by the trustees of Rochester—Cornelius Switz, Jacob Dewitt, and Tennis Oosterhoudt—to Capt. Johannes Ver Noey, Dec. 27, 1718. The third is the Dewitt right. This is so called from the name of the grantee, to whom it

is supposed to have been sold some time in the last century. The fourth is the Lowe right. This lies along the valley of the Rondout, as it comes from the west, better known by the people in this portion of the valley as Lackawack. The right was half a mile wide on the southeast side of the stream, and a mile wide on the northwest side. It takes its name from the grantee. The fifth is the Bruyn tract. It is understood this was conveyed some time before 1800 to Edmund Bruyn, but further particulars concerning it have not been obtained.

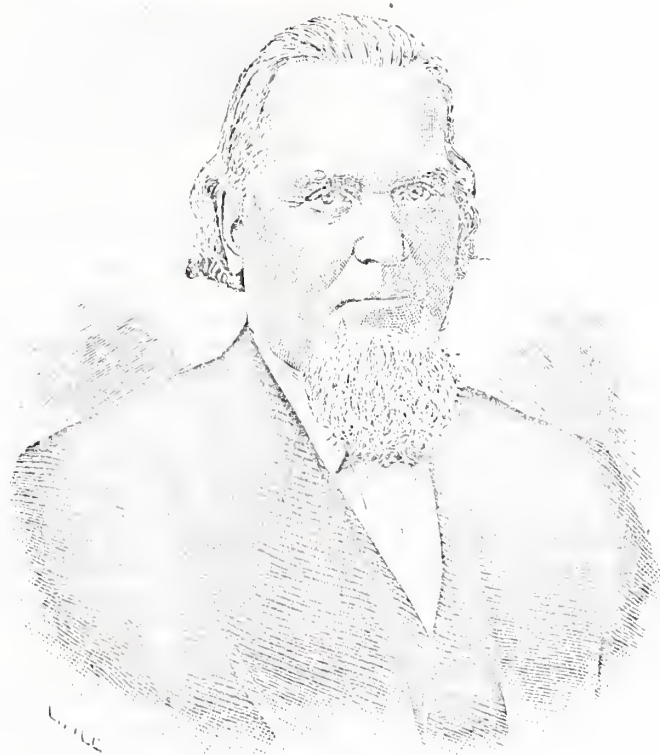
Considering the eastern portion of the town, there may first be noticed the old patent of Joachim Staats. This includes the most valuable portion of the valley of the Sandburg, and extends down to Napanoch. We give it in full below as a document of great local interest. Mr. John G. Gray has the original parchment,—one hundred and ninety-two years old,—a rare and valuable relic. Next is the Anna Beek patent. This is still older than the Staats patent. The latter is described in the deed as being bounded upon it. The Anna Beek patent therefore antedates every other title in this valley, having been issued probably fifteen or twenty years before the Rochester patent. Farther northeast is the Knightfield patent. This is understood to be named from the grantee, but no further particulars are obtained concerning it. The eastern mountain portion of the town, together with some territory on the northeast, near Rochester, constituted the De Grootin transport, mentioned in the act describing the boundaries of the town.

THE JOACHIM STAATS PATENT.

"Thomas Dongan, Captain-General and Governour-in-chief in and over the Province of New York and territories depending thereon in America, under his Most Royal Majesty James the Second, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come sendeth greeting:

"Whereas, Joachim Staats, of the City of Albany, merchant by virtue of my licence, consent, and approbation, hath purchased of and from the Indians, natural owners and possessors of the same,

"All that tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the County of Ulster, above the village called Mombakus, extending from the land of Anna Beek southwesterly



Geo. H. Conant

on both sides of the Creeke or river, to a certain place called Oeh-moachking, being in breadth northwesterly so far as from the said river or creeke to a certain fall called Hoonck, and on the other side of the said river or creeke southeasterly to a certain great kill called Mopochlock;

"And whereas, the said Joachim Staats hath made his request unto me that I would, on the behalf of his Majesty, grant and confirme unto him, the said Joachim Staats, his heirs and assigns, the before-mentioned tract or parcell of land and premises, with the appurtenances;

"Know ye, that by virtue of my commission and authority from his most Sacred Majesty, and power in me being and residing, in consideration of the Quit Rent, or cheife rent, hereinafter reserved, and divers other good and lawful considerations me thereunto moving, I have given, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents do hereby give, grant, and confirme to him, the said Joachim Staats, his heirs and assigns forever,

"All the before-recited tract or parcell of land and premises, with all and every the appurtenances, together with all and singular Lands, Meadows, Woods, Moores, Marshes, Waters, Lakes, Rivers, Rivolets, Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, and Fowling, and all other profitts, commodities, Advantages, Emoluments, and hereditaments to the said tract or parcell of land and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining,

"To have and to hold the said tract or parcell of land and premises, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances, to the said Joachim Staats, his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of him, the said Joachim Staats, his heirs and assigns forever;

"To bee holden of his most sacred majesty, his heirs and successors, in free and comon soccage, according to the tenure of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, in his Majesty's realm of England. Yeilding, rendering, and paying therefor unto his sacred Majesty, his heirs and successors forever, yearly and every year, two bushels of good, sweet, merchantable winter wheat, as in good deill,* to be delivered at the city of New York, unto such officer or officers as shall, from time to time, be designated to receive the same in complete and — of all services, dues, and demands whatsoever.

"In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my handwriting, caused the same to be recorded in the Secretary's office, and the seal of this, his Majesty's Commonwealth, to be hereunto affixed, this 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1688.

"THOMAS DONGAN."

This was one of his last official acts, as he was removed from the governorship of the province, Aug. 11, 1688, and his successor, Sir Edmund Andros, was appointed upon that day.

Endorsed thereon is the following:

"May it please your Excellency, the Attorney-Gen^l has perused this grant and finds nothing therein contained prejudicial to his Majesty's service.

"Entered July 30, 1688.

"R. NICOLLS."

"Att a Council held at fort James, August the 2d, 1688, present His Excellency Major Broehells, Major Cortlandt, Major Baxter, Colonel Bayard, this patent was approved of.

"GEORGE BREWERTON."

"Recorded in the Secretary's office for the Province, in Lib. No. 2, begun 1686, pages 358 to 359, by

"GEORGE BREWERTON."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this town is a mountainous upland, divided into distinct portions by several deep valleys. The Shawangunk† Mountains extend along the east border, with

* Apparently so in the original.

† An Indian name meaning "great wall," and pronounced *Shon-gum*.

elevations of considerable height. Diverging spurs of the Catskill range occupy the centre and western parts. Some of the hills are two thousand to three thousand feet above tide-water. The mountainous portions in the southeast and in the northwest are too rough and rocky for general cultivation.

Rondout Creek flows in a deep valley from the west border southeast near the centre; thence northeast to the east border of the town. It has important tributaries, as Sandburg Creek, Beer Creek, and others. There are several ponds in the town, some of them of great beauty; among them Long Pond, Little Mud Pond, and Maritanza Pond, on the eastern mountains, and Cranberry Pond.

Cranberry Pond is in the southwest, not far from Greenfield. Its outlet flows into the west branch of the Beer Kill. The principal valley of the town is along the Sandburg Creek and the Rondout. Its direction is southwest to northeast, and through a portion of its course differs but slightly from a straight line. Before entering Rochester the Rondout bears more to the south. There are three other distinct valleys that intersect this from the west.

The Beer Kill is formed of two branches, the east and the west. The east drains the tract known as Drowned Lands, and the west the section of the town in the vicinity of Greenfield. The two branches unite a mile or more before reaching Ellenville, and the junction of the Beer Kill with the Sandburg is just south of Ellenville. The Fantine Kill, a separate stream, unites with the Sandburg just north of Ellenville. This village is thus practically bounded on three sides by streams, or intersected by them. The second of the transverse valleys is that lying along the Lackawack, but which is known upon the maps as the Rondout, from its sources in Denning and in Sullivan County to its junction with Walkill in Rosendale.

The Lackawack is the stream upon which the earliest mill in town was built, and upon which the manufacturing enterprises of the village of Napanoch are situated.

Along the Wawarsing Creek is a third valley important to be mentioned in considering the topography of the town. Upon this is situated the old village of Wawarsing, a short distance above its junction with the Rondout. The whole town is practically embraced in the Rondout "river system," except the slopes of the Shawangunk mountains far to the east, from which several rivulets, draining the mountain ponds, flow to the valley of the Walkill.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first families that came to the present territory of Wawarsing were, perhaps, Abram Bevier and John Bevier, from New Paltz. They were of French Huguenot descent, but it is supposed had more recently come to this country than some of the other families of New Paltz. The location of the Beviers was near Napanoch, and the date of their entry upon these lands is usually given as 1708. This may be correct, but the writer is inclined to suppose that it was somewhat later than that, as, from the usual course of those stout defenders of the faith who came to this country with the strong religious impulses of their mingled Huguenot and Dutch ancestry, they would hardly have waited until 1745 before founding a church. Yet

they may have remained members of the Rochester Church for a time.

Other early settlers may be mentioned, but not perhaps in the order in which they settled.

Egbert Dewitt came to Wawarsing not long after the Beviars. His homestead was the place owned by the late Averill H. Hungerford. He was a grandson of Tjerek Classen Dewitt, who came from Holland in 1650, and soon after settled at Kingston. A daughter of Egbert married Gen. James Clinton, father of Governor De Witt Clinton, and it is claimed by some, though disputed by others, that the future Governor was born at the old homestead near Napanoch. Another grandson of Egbert Dewitt was Dr. Thomas Dewitt, of New York, and another was John A. Dewitt, who erected the first building in Ellenville. Andries Dewitt was also an early settler at Napanoch, supposed to have located there about the same time as Egbert Dewitt, and to have had a homestead adjoining.

The valuable Dewitt family history, which affords ample materials for a volume, can only be briefly indicated in this summary of early settlement. Mr. John T. Dewitt, of Ellenville, writes with reference to it as follows:

"My brother-in-law, Jacob Heermance, now deceased, had the will of Tjerek Classen Dewitt, from Holland, and a family tree. Mr. Heermance's mother was a Dewitt. In collecting information intended for publication, I found in an old Bible, at Ithaca; of Dr. Mandeville, who was the first minister of that place, considerable historical material about the family of Reuben Dewitt, one of the grandsons of Tjerek Classen Dewitt. Dr. Mandeville was connected to that family by marriage. The Bible contained records which we had sought to get from Dr. Thomas Dewitt, of New York. There was recorded in the book the text from which the dedication sermon of the first Wawarsing stone church was preached. John A. Dewitt was my grandfather. He was married three times. I have a cousin, daughter of Dr. Luke Dewitt, who has gathered many valuable facts. She is a sister of Dr. Byron Dewitt, of Oswego, and expected to publish a family history with Mr. Heermance."

Miss Ann R. Dewitt, alluded to at the close of the preceding quotation, contributes also the following:

"In regard to the birthplace of De Witt Clinton, his son, now an aged gentleman, has written me that he remembers hearing it stated that his father was born at the house of a relative, and supposes it was at Napanoch. The Andries De Witt you mentioned above was the eldest son of Egbert. Whether he resided on the old homestead after his father's death is uncertain, but it is understood that he remained for a time at Napanoch. In 1756 he was at Wawarsing; in 1758 at Kingston; and in 1764 he bought land of John N. and Jonathan Lefever on both sides of the Wallkill, at Springtown, and removed there. In 1795 he made his will, and gave the burial-ground at Napanoch to his children and grandchildren, and also mines and minerals. This burying-ground was on the old homestead at Napanoch. The remains in the yard were taken up and removed to the Wawarsing burying-ground, last summer, with the exception of a few taken to the Fantine Kill cemetery.

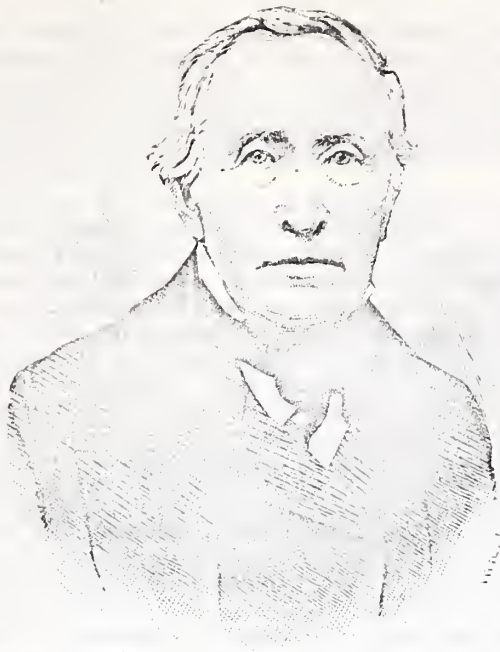
"Grootholt, in Sunderlant, was the last residence in Europe of the Dewitt family. The Sunderlant was the most southerly of the three natural divisions of the old Duchy of Westphalia, and is described as 'consisting of hills and vales, and having fine woods and meadows, suited for grazing and the dairy.' In these respects it was distinguished from the other two divisions, which were more productive of the cereals. Grootholt (Anglice, Great Wood), doubtless so called from the original character of the country, is the same 'Grootenhout' mentioned in Kok's 'Vanderlandsche Woordenboek' as a neighborhood in the land of Overmaas under the jurisdiction of Beck. It is situated a little east of the river Rhine, between the Lippe and the Inster, not far from the manufacturing town of Essens. In Grootholt or Grootenhout was born Tjerek Claeszen De Witt, the son, as his name implies, of Claes De Witt. He was the first, or among

the first, of his family who came to America. The earliest information we possess of him is contained in the 'Trouw Boeck,' or register of marriages of the Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York, where we find the record of his marriage, on the 21st day of April, A.D. 1656, to Barbara Andrieszen, *Van Amsterdam*. He resided in New Amsterdam until after the birth of his eldest son, Andries, when he established his domicile at Wiltwyck. He remained at Wiltwyck during the residue of his life, and died the 17th day of February, 1700. There is no certain information to which of the De Witt families in Holland Tjerek Claeszen belonged, but it is conjectured that he was one of three brothers, Jan, who settled in Long Island or New Jersey, and the third (name unknown), who settled in Massachusetts, and from whom the Dwights descended. These three were probably the sons or grandsons of Jan De Witt, captain of the ship 'Little Fox,' who, with 18 others, masters and owners of vessels, were chartered as a company by the States-General of Holland in 1614. Jan was a navigator, and some of the others were burgomasters. Tjerek Claeszen De Witt was also a navigator, and owned a sloop of 50 feet keel. In Jan De Witt's family we find the names belonging to Tjerek Claeszen De Witt's family and *vice versa*: naming after relatives was the custom. The above reasons sustain the theory that Tjerek Claeszen De Witt was the son or grandson of Jan De Witt, a member of the first West India Company trading with New Netherlands. Tjerek Claeszen was both a trader and farmer, and a person of some rank among the original settlers. He left the city of New Amsterdam and settled at Wiltwyck in the year 1657, with a few others. The place was fortified, and he helped defend the village at the time of the Indian attack, in 1663. His daughter was taken captive (Jannetje), recovered, and afterwards married Cornelius Switz, whose father was murdered by the Indians. Tjerek Claeszen De Witt was one of the magistrates. In 1669 he obtained liberty to erect a house and barn on his land outside of Wiltwyck (Lovehace being Governor). In 1689 he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown, as did many others, because the British authorities had not fulfilled their treaty stipulations on the country being surrendered to them, and he did not acknowledge that power during his lifetime. By his will, dated 4th March, 1698, he provided for the following children: 1, Andries (the eldest son); 2, Tjerek (the youngest son); 3, Jan; 4, Jacob; 5, Lucas; 6, Beck; 7, Tjaatje; 8, Jannetje; 9, Gertruy; 10, Rachel; 11, Marietje; 12, Aaghtje. Barbara Andrieszen, the widow of Tjerek Claeszen Dewitt, died on the 6th day of July, 1714.

"There is not much known concerning the above-named children, except Andries. On March 7, 1682, he married Jannetje, daughter of Gerrett Egbertson, a resident of Esopus, who, though present, escaped and survived the massacre of 1663. Andries settled at Hurley, where he built a stone house, whose remains are still to be seen. He had several children. His seventh child and fourth son, Egbert, was born March 18, 1699, and was settled by his father at Napanoch, on the site lately owned by Averill Hungerford, deceased. Egbert married Maria Nottingham, Nov. 4, 1726. It is said his father, on parting with Egbert after settling him on this tract of land, shed tears for fear he would not be able to get a living in the wilderness. Egbert had ten children. The eldest son, named Andries, married Jennette Vernooy. He had twelve children, among whom were Simon De Witt, surveyor-general of the State of New York; Benjamin De Witt, M. D., of New York City, and health officer of that port, where he died at his post, having contracted yellow fever, in September, 1819; and John A. De Witt (my grandfather), who built the first house in what is now the village of Ellenville. As above stated, Egbert had ten children. His only daughter, Polly, or Maria, married Gen. James Clinton, the father of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York. It is said Egbert liked a joke, and when interrogated as to the number of his children, used to answer, 'I have nine sons, and each son has a sister.' One of Egbert's sons, Thomas, was the father of Thomas De Witt, D.D., of New York City, deceased. The Dutch Church of Wawarsing was established in 1715, and in this church Reuben the youngest of Egbert's children, was baptized. As the old Dutch settlers were very strict, it is believed the other children were baptized at Kingston or elsewhere."

Miss De Witt also gives the following additional memoranda:

* See colonial history.



Photos. by Tice, Ellenville, N. Y.

Jacob Cantine

John N. Cantine

JACOB AND JOHN N. CANTINE.

Jacob Cantine was born in the town of Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1779. He was a son of Peter and Magdalen (Le Fever) Cantine.

Jacob was a farmer and blacksmith, and gave his chief attention to blacksmithing until about the middle of his life, when he turned his attention to tilling the soil. In politics he was what was termed an old-line Whig, and held the office of assessor in his town for many years. He was a member of the Reformed Church at Ellenville, and was a worthy and very useful man.

He died in 1855, aged seventy-five years. His wife was Ann, a daughter of Richard Brodhead, of Wawarsing, and died in 1852, aged seventy years.

John N. Cantine was born Oct. 22, 1818, being ninth child and fourth son of Jacob and Ann (Brodhead) Cantine. His brothers' and sisters' names were as follows: Richard, born March 19, 1801, died Aug. 31, 1802; Jane, born July 27, 1803, died Jan.

21, 1875; Peter, born July 2, 1806, died May 31, 1866; Mathew, born April 13, 1808; Rachel, born Sept. 1, 1810, died Sept. 30, 1811; infant, born Oct. 6, 1812, died Dec. 1, 1812; Magdalen, born Oct. 27, 1813, died March 22, 1871; Catherine, wife of Wm. Corwin, born May 29, 1816; Richard Henry, born Nov. 4, 1821.

John N. has spent his entire life (thus far) upon the farm. In politics he has ever been a Republican since the organization of that party. He married Elmira A., daughter of Livingstone R. Vernooy, of Wawarsing, by whom he has three children, all living: Anna Mary, born Nov. 15, 1862; Livingstone Peter, born April 17, 1866; Jane, born Feb. 9, 1871.

Moses Cantine was the original representative of the Cantines in America, and emigrated from Bordeaux, France, to England, thence to Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., at an early date, being one of the Huguenots.

"I have no doubt as to the place where De Witt Clinton was born. I lived when a child in Napanoch, and remember being told by the then old inhabitants of the place that De Witt Clinton was born at his grandfather's homestead, and the site of the homestead pointed out to me, it being the identical spot on which the late Averill Hungerford lived, the old house of Egbert De Witt being a stone house, but torn down before my day.

"Here are items with a few dates not given in the previous notes: Tjerek Claeszen De Witt, born 1620, was married in the City of New Amsterdam to Barbara Andrieszen, who was born in Amsterdam, 24th day of April, 1656. He died in 1700. His will is recorded in the surrogate's office, city of New York, Liber 7, page 472, bearing date 4th March, 1698. The records of the Dutch Church also give the marriage, on the 6th day of January, 1662, of Jan De Witt Von Coorlandt to Goevertuyd Wyngaert. This Jan was probably a brother of Tjerek Claeszen De Witt, as the first daughter of Tjerek bears the name of Gertruy, and Tjerek's third son also bears the name of Jan.

"Please bear in mind that the Andries De Witt of Napanoch was the eldest son of Egbert De Witt, who lived on what was recently the Averill Hungerford place. He was a physician, and finally settled at Springtown, New Paltz, where he died the 20th of September, 1799. His mother was Maria Nottingham, granddaughter of Jacob Rutzen.

"Going back to Egbert De Witt, the first settler at Napanoch, we find, in 1734, his house referred to in a statute as then in the town of Rochester. In 1738, Egbert De Witt was on the list of troopers. His will was dated 13th July, 1758, naming his wife and children, giving one-tenth to each, but requiring his eldest son, Andries, before taking, to divide with his brother and sister what might come to him from Col. Rutzen's estate. His will was proved 7th May, 1761, Lib. 23, N. Y. 22."

In connection with the Bevier family there are mentioned by Edgar Bevier three old homesteads: first, the place lately owned by Jacob Joy and the stone house standing there, which is very old, even if it does not actually date back to the first settlement; second, the place lately owned by L. D. B. Hoornbeek; and, third, the homestead of Conradt Bevier, grandfather of Dr. Benjamin R. Bevier and of Edgar Bevier. This is the old stone dwelling-house standing a little east of the village, owned now by Messrs. Schoonmaker and Young.

William Nottingham also settled about the same time as the Beviers and the Dewitts, but his family has not descended to modern times, and his homestead is not determined. He was probably connected to the Dewitts, as the wife of Egbert Dewitt was Maria Nottingham.*

The Brodhead homestead at Leuren Kill is very old, and has been in the possession of successive generations of the family from the earliest settlement. The date upon the venerable dwelling is 1753, but the present family suppose their ancestors to have settled there about 1700.

To further show early settlement we add the following names, obtained from the old records of the church of Wawarsing, now the church of Napanoch. The venerable book is a valuable memorial, and of untold value for the purposes of compiling family histories. Men of wealth and of historic tastes in Wawarsing can well afford to have at least the baptismal record translated and printed for preservation. The old custom of recording at a baptism the name of the father and the maiden name of the mother, and further of adding two witnesses, and these generally a man and his wife, with the maiden name of the latter, furnishes a clue

to the marriage connections of numerous early families. This record of baptisms extends over a period of one hundred years or more, commencing with 1745. We give the earliest four baptisms:

"Oct. 20, 1745.—Reuben, son of Egbert Dewitt and his wife Maria Nottingham; witnesses, Samuel Bevier, Jr., and Sarah De Lefevre (his wife)."

"Oct. 20, 1745.—Maria, daughter of Jacob Hardenbergh and his wife Nellie Bruyn; witnesses, Isaac Hasbrouck and Maria Bruyn (his wife)."

"Nov. 18, 1746.—Abram, son of Samuel Bevier and his wife Sarah De Lefevre; witnesses, Abram Bevier and Rachel Ver Nooy (his wife)."

"Simon, son of Conradt Ver Nooy and his wife Margaret Lefevre; witnesses, Johannes Bevier and Rachel Lefevre (his wife)."

The first marriage recorded appears to be that of Johannes Bevier, Jr., to Rachel Lefevre, Aug. 9, 1746, or 1747 perhaps. The year is not written.

During several years following 1745 the following persons had children baptized or appeared as witnesses:

1746.—Conradt Ver Nooy, Johannes Muller, Elias De Puy.

1747.—Benjamin Hoornbeek, Cornelius Kortright.

1748.—Richard Ketel (probably the one killed by the Indians near Kerhonkton in the latter part of the Revolutionary period), Benjamin Du Bois, Cornelius Ver Nooy, Jr.

1749.—Andries Dewitt, Jacob Rutse Dewitt, Peter Helm, Manuel Consales, Jacobus Elmendorph, Jacob De Puy, Jr.

1750.—Derick Hoornbeek, John Wood.

1751.—Moses C. De Puy, Abram De Puy.

1752.—Isaac Bevier, William Dewitt, Jonas Middagh, Martin Middagh.

1753.—Jacob Bevier, Aries Van Vliet.

1754.—Michael Sax, Matthew Lefevre, Peter P. Louw, Jacob Ver Nooy, Solomon Westbrook, George Maek, Isaac Van Campen, Hendrick Krom, Johannes Bruyn, Benjamin Schoonmaker, Dirk Hoornbeek, Jacob Hoornbeek, Gerardus Swartwout, Johannes Oosterhoudt, Peter Harp.

1755.—John Wood.

1756.—Johannes G. Hardenbergh, Abram Lefevre, Peter Sax.

1758.—Cornelius C. Vernooy, Moses De Puy, William Van Campen, Elisha Hoornbeek, Jacob Har tenbergh, Tobias Hoornbeek.

1763.—Jesse Bevier, Thomas Dewitt, Lewis Bevier, William Cox.

1766.—Jacob Baker, John Dewitt, Laurence Hoornbeek, Abraham Van Campen, Johannes Scott, Daniel McFinley.

1767.—John Johnson, Andries Bevier, Jacob Du Bois, John Hoornbeek, Wm. Dewitt, Thomas Dewitt, Daniel Van Vliet.

1768.—Petrus Cantine, Matthew Lefevre, Jacob Newkirk, John Brodhead, Verick Maek, Cornelius Chambers, Abraham De Puy, Petrus Cantine.

1769.—Johannes Hoornbeek.

1771.—Nicholas Zimmerman.

1772.—Peter Ed. Oosterhoudt, Cornelius Bogart, Arthur Morris.

Here are a few facts relating to a very early period:

Feb. 11, 1685, Peter Jacobsen, of Albany, let by attorney to Warrenac Hoornbeek, of Hurley, a tract of 30 morgans land at Wawarsink for ten years, to fence and build a house on, 30 by 24, with thatched roof, two rooms, one window in each, and a chimney in the middle; also a barn, 28 by 40, with 3 lintars, and a rent of 4 bushels of winter wheat.

May 20, 1730, Cornelius Hoornbeek, of Rochester, blacksmith, mortgaged a lot obtained of the trustees of Rochester two years before (and bought of the Indians) by Frederick Schoonmaker and said Cornelius Hoornbeek, on the east side of the Sandburg Kill, from mouth of the Roudout, near the land of Abram Jan Borie, eastward of Manakating, south of Sandburg, north of Capt. John

* The records of Marbletown show that Maria, daughter of William Nottingham, probably named for an aunt, was baptized in 1746. William Nottingham was clerk of both Marbletown and Rochester. He owned land at several points in both towns, and his residence is not certainly determined.

Evans, and southward of Rochester lands. This had lead upon it, and the purchase price to the Indians and other charges were £90, paid by Cadwallader Colden, Lodewyck Hoornbeck, Albert Pawling, Gerardus Hardenbergh, Frederick Schoonmaker, Cornelius Hoornbeck, John Schoonmaker.

Nov. 7, 1708, Peter Low bought of H. Beckman a lot obtained of the Rochester trustees, commencing by the great fall called Honk, from thence up the creek to the high mountains.

This brings us down to the Revolutionary period, and undoubtedly affords a very full statement of the leading families during the first fifty years of settlement. Thirty-five years later the town was organized, and further light is thrown upon the settlement and growth of the town at that date by the record of the road districts formed in March, 1807. This shows the actual residents of Wawarsing at that date, nearly three-quarters of a century ago. It shows not only the residents, but the different parts of the town in which they lived, and is exceedingly valuable for the purposes of local history.

1st District.—“Beginning on the southwest bounds of the town of Rochester at the twenty-mile stone, and to extend from said stone along said road to the lane opposite the house of Jacobus Bruyn:” Henry Kortright, Peter P. Burger, Peter Burger, William Turner, Henry Woodin, Johannes G. Hardenbergh, Benjamin Bruyn, Elias Newkirk, Conradt Himrod, Denick Schouten, Solomon Hawley, William Allen.

2d District.—“Beginning on the first, and extending to the small bridge on the road opposite the house of Ebenezer Gere:” Jacobus Bruyn, James Burger, Henry Kettle, Elizabeth De Witt, James C. De Witt, Moses D. De Witt, Art Van Wagener, Cornelius Van Wagener, Thomas Botsford, Abraham I. Bevier, Nathan Vernooy, Eltie De Witt, Thomas D. De Witt, Benjamin B. Depuy, Sarah Depuy, Lewis Bevier, John Van Wagener, Garret Van Wagener, Gideon Hoornbeck, Jr., Jacob W. Vernooy, Peter Vernooy, Cornelius B. Vernooy, John Vernooy, Wilhelmus Bevier.

3d District.—“Beginning on the second district, and extending to Ammon Skidmore’s; thence up Payne’s road, formerly so called, to the five-mile tree on said Payne road:” Ebenezer Gere, Abraham Bevier, William Doll, Conradt Bevier, Matthew Bevier, Benjamin Bevier, Egbert De Witt, Andrew I. De Witt, Simeon De Witt, Jr., Stephen De Witt, John S. De Witt, Egbert S. De Witt, John Barber, Jr., Gerret C. Newkirk, Eli De Witt, Simon Bevier, Lawrence Van Gorden, David Bevier, Jr., Nathan Freer, Abraham Johnson, Jacob Devens, Christopher Evelin, Edward Fairchild, Alpheus Fairchild, Oliver Fairchild, Levi Kimball, Jr., Ephraim Payne, Peter Helm, Simon Helm, Thomas Crossman, Seth Fairchild, Levi Fairchild.

4th District.—“Beginning where the fourth district intersects the Minisink road, near the house of Ammon Skidmore, and extending along said road to the Mamacotting Town; thence up Greerfield road next southeast of Belew’s, at a small bridge:” Ammon Skidmore, William W. De Witt, Stephen De Witt, Jr., Charles De Witt, James De Witt, Jr., John De Witt, Egbert W. De Witt, Moses Holmes, John Brodhead, Jacob Brodhead, Isaac

Newkirk, Matthew Newkirk, Moses De Witt, Jacobus De Witt, Jacob Cantine, Matthew Cantine, Peter Cantine, John Brodhead, Jr., Richard Brodhead, Benjamin Newkirk, Cornelius Newkirk, John B. Newkirk, George D. Shaver, James Turner.

5th District.—“Beginning on the fourth district at a small bridge next southeasterly from Belew’s, and extending to where it was laid by the commissioners of Rochester, formerly including the road from where the Burkill road district intersects the Greerfield road to the intersection of a road laid along Lefevre’s Mills with Burkill’s road district at a heap of stones around a birch-tree:” Isaac Belew, Joseph Belew, Daniel Belew, Frederick Devoe, John Devoe, Cornelius Brodhead, Coles Besley, Oliver Besley, Joel Sarles, George Lumly, Sarah Fair, Thaddeus Grey, Deborah Tompkins, Joseph Washburne.

6th District, known as “Burkill’s.”—“Beginning on the fifth district at a heap of stones by a birch-tree, and extending northwesterly to where the same intersects District No. 7 on Payne’s road district, formerly so called; thence from the last place of beginning at the heap of stones along Lefevre’s Mills to Payne’s road district, at the house of Isaac Tyrrel, as laid out by the commissioner of the town of Wawarsing:” James Washburn, Uriah Pride, Peter I. Lefevre, Andrew I. Lefevre, Isaac Tyrrel.

7th District, named “Payne’s.”—“Beginning at the five-mile tree and extending to the town of Neversink:” Peter Freer, Samuel Cristle, Jesse Grey, Luke Price, Joseph Knox, George Brown, John Oostrander, Andrew Oostrander.

8th District, called “Hunk.”—“Beginning on the second district, near the house of Jacob Heermance, and extending till just across Mr. Douglass’ bridge:” Cornelius I. Hoornbeck, William Hixon, William I. Woods, Cornelius Vernooy, Charles Vernooy, Jacob Vernooy, Benjamin I. Hoornbeck, Cornelius Depuy, William Davis, John W. Davis, Johannis Hoornbeck, Johannis Hoornbeck, Jr., Daniel Hoornbeck, Nathan Hoornbeck, Jacob Heermance, John Dewitt, Philip Dewitt, Hngo Freer, Gerret A. Freer, John Hook, Jacobus Davis, Albert Demerest, David Demerest, William Hassock, William Bogs.

District No. 9, known as “2d Hunk District.”—“Beginning on Hunk district, at Douglass’ bridge, and extending to opposite the house of Daniel Oosterhoudt:” Daniel Oosterhoudt, Henry I. Oosterhoudt, Robert Akerly, Peter McKnight, James Mitchell, Plaid Mitchell, Widow Bogs.

10th District, known as “Laekawaek.”—“Beginning on the ninth district, and extending on the old road to the town of Neversink:” Eliza Divine, Cornelius Chambers, Merrius Chambers, John Black, Jacob Sheely, Joseph Addison, Philip Mullen, John Mullen.

State Road, District No. 11.—“Beginning at the tenth district, near the house of Samuel Vernooy, and extending on the State road to the town of Neversink:” Jacob C. Sheeley, Daniel Sheeley, Johannis Mullen, William Wilson, James Thompson, Ezen Kellock.

Johannes Hoornbeck, the first supervisor of the town, was from New Paltz. The town of Rochester had a very large number of this family name. The home-stead of the supervisor was the De Garino farm, near Wawarsing. His

sons were Nathan, who settled at Ellenville; Daniel, at Wawarsing; Johannes, on the old homestead; Cornelius, at Wawarsing; and John, who died young. His daughters were Anna (Mrs. Wilhelmus Bevier), Sarah (Mrs. John S. De Witt), and Jane (Mrs. Joseph Hasbrouck).

The town of Wawarsing having been a part of Rochester from its first settlement until 1807, its history is necessarily blended with that, and reference is made to the chapter upon that town for further items relating to Wawarsing.

The following article from the *Ellenville Journal* of April 2, 1880, is worthy of a place in the history of Wawarsing:

"AN ANCIENT LETTER.

"The following letter is a relic of the past, and is worth preserving, no less for the glimpse which it gives into the heart of its author than for its reference to the men and times that are now historie. It was written to Mr. Richard Brodhead, the grandfather of the late Mr. Andrew Brodhead. Its author, in his younger days, fell in love with a sister of Mr. Brodhead, and was anxious to marry her. But greatly to his chagrin and greatly to the disgust of Mr. Brodhead, who ardently espoused Mr. Depui's cause, she preferred another man, a Mr. William Cox, whom she subsequently married, and with whom she moved to New York, where she lived and died. Mr. Depui, finding the attractions of Leurenkill greatly lessened by her departure, whether 'with a handsomer man' or not doesn't appear, went down into the Minisink region, below Port Jervis, where he became a well-to-do farmer, and where he lived and died. The letter was written from there. It will be noted that since the old friends had met the stirring events of the Revolution had all taken place, and at the time of the writing the whole country was agitated by the question of Confederation or union: which shall be?

"August the 1st, 1785.

"DEAR SIR,—Twelve years is past since I have had an opportunity of seeing you or seldom to hear from you, although I always when opportunity offered made Inquiry Concerning you; but it seems time and distance will bury Friendship however well founded. But I assure you, Sir, the kind usage I often received from you is not forgotten by me, but shall always be gratefully acknowledged. It is about twenty-six years since we contracted the first acquaintance. We were then in the Vigour of youth, but now on the declining hand, surrounded by a Rising Generation ready to take our places when time shall be no more with us. I have often thought on the Situation of your family living on the Frontiers during the last war, exposed to the Ravages of the Savages and the more horrid White Savages. It is the most surprising thing in Nature to think that White Men could join themselves to Savages to Imbroe their hands in the blood of their Countrymen, and your state in particular has been afflicted by a great number of bloody internal Enemies; but to the immortal honour of the Virtuous citizens you have brav'd danger and vanquish'd your Enemies. I therefore congratulate you on the happy Termination of the War, and I wish those brave men that has retir'd from the scene of danger may enjoy in future that Domestic happiness that may Compensate for all their toils. I have had three sons and three daughters, but the second son I had the Mortification to loose at three years old. I have found Married life much more agreeable than a single; I hope it is the same with you. I long to see you and more of my friends in the Contry. I lately heard of the death of your worthy aged Father, whom I had a sincere regard for, but I hope the family's loss will be his gain; and a few rowling years will land us all in Eternity. May we therefore think of our latter end and the things that belong to our eternal peace.

"I am, dear Sir, with a grateful Remembrance of former Kindnesses, your friend and humble Serv't,

"NICHOLAS DEPUI.

"My respects to your aged Mother and all Inquiring friends."

TAVERNS.

In the notice of Ellenville it will be seen that Nathan Hoornbeck opened an inn in 1816 on the site of the Joseph

H. Tuthill dwelling-house. This was continued for many years. His children numbered thirteen, and are all still living, the youngest aged forty-three. In 1833 the De Graff tavern was on the site of the present Cristman House. It soon after passed into the hands of William Hedding. A tavern has been kept there ever since. The Terwilliger House was built about 1833 by George Bailey, and has been kept as a hotel from that time to the present. Mr. Bailey remained some years, and was followed by John Berzemer, and later by Henry B. Fowler. Mr. Fowler sold to Eli Terwilliger, who transferred it to the present owners, Constable & Derby. Eli Terwilliger had previously kept a hotel at the corner of Main and Canal Streets, on the site of the present hardware-store of Mr. Du Bois. It burned down. He was a stirring, active man, and a successful landlord. William Hedding kept a tavern for some years at Napanoch. This was in the seminary building, known as the Dall property. For other items about early taverns, see chapter upon Rochester.

MERCHANTS.

In the *Ulster County Gazette* of Jan. 4, 1800, the following advertisement of Luther Andres & Co. appeared:

"He has received near every kind
That you in any store can find;
And as I purchase by the bale,
I am determined to retail,
For ready pay, a little lower
Than ever I have done before.
I wish my brother man to live,
But as for credit shall not give;
I would not live to rouse your passion,
For credit here is out of fashion.
My friends and buyers, one and all,
It will pay you well to give a call;
You always may find me by my sign,
A few rods from the house divine.
Cash will not be refused."

"WARSINK, Dec. 24, 1799."

The location of this store is indicated clearly in this curious poetical notice. Of Mr. George Dudley we obtain the following notes of the stores existing about 1833 and for a few subsequent years. Charles Hartshorn was then in partnership with Selah Otis, a brother-in-law, who came from Shawangunk. Their store was on the site of the one lately kept by Decker & Son. There was another store, on the corner of Main and Centre Streets, now a tenement-house owned by John L. Billings. A little earlier than the above was the store of Lewis Hanford, on the site of the present brick store opposite the Terwilliger House. Soon after the opening of the canal, about 1828, there had been a small grocery-store opened at the canal. At Napanoch the Messrs. Southwick, Adnah, Richard, and George, were in the full tide of business in 1833. They kept a very large assortment, but retired from that line of business in a few years. There was a store for many years by Augustus Elmendorf on the south side of the creek from Wawarsing village, at the corners where at present stands the building marked "Union Store." At Port Benjamin there was a store kept by Hungerford & Fenton. It was continued by them for many years. The Southwicks had a branch store at Lackawack for a time.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Benjamin R. Bevier, father of the present physician bearing the same name, was licensed about the year 1804 or soon after. He was then about twenty-one years of age, and had studied in Marbletown with Dr. Oliver, a surgeon of the Revolutionary war. Dr. Bevier practiced for a few years in Marbletown, Hurley, Woodstock, and Kingston. About 1810, circumstances induced him to return to Wawarsing, where he settled permanently and practiced for nearly fifty years. He had an extensive ride, and on horseback wound his way over the mountains and along the valleys, facing any kind of a storm, and with a rugged constitution that enabled him to endure any degree of hardship. Still earlier than Dr. Bevier was the pioneer physician Dr. Doll, who had practiced for many years. Dr. Bevier entered into partnership with him, and, as Dr. Doll gradually retired through age and infirmities, Dr. Bevier became his successor. Contemporary with Dr. Doll, and somewhat with Dr. Bevier, was Dr. Jacob Heermance, grandfather of the well-known Jacob Heermance, recently deceased. Dr. Bevier, Sr., died in 1866, at the age of eighty-four. Dr. Bevier the younger graduated about 1849, and went into business with his father soon after. On the retirement of the father he became his successor. He is now in active practice in the same field upon which his father entered seventy years ago. Dr. Landon practiced a few years at Ellenville, 1833 to 1836. He was a man universally liked. He removed to Michigan. Dr. Ostrander was at Ellenville a short time. About 1840 he was also a preacher, and removed to Grahamville, in Sullivan County. Dr. Doll, spoken of above, was probably the pioneer physician, and was a man of wider influence. His office and residence was the property formerly well known as the Doll place, now partly occupied by a store located at Napanoch. The present physicians are Dr. Scoresby, Dr. P. Finch, Dr. J. L. Hammer, homeopathist, Dr. P. M. Gedney, and Dr. G. B. Garrison, surgeon-dentist. Dr. Charles H. Lent is in partnership with Dr. Scoresby.

LAWYERS.

Mr. Thomas Botsford and Conrad Elmendorph practiced for many years. Henry Brodhead practiced law at Ellenville; was afterwards elected surrogate, and removed to Kingston. John Lyon came from Shawangunk, and commenced the practice of law in Ellenville, Jan. 1, 1852, and has maintained an office here from that time to the present. He was elected district attorney, but did not remove to the county-seat. Nicholas R. Graham was also an attorney here for several years. He was elected county judge in the fall of 1855, and removed to Kingston. George G. Keeler began the practice of law in partnership with John Lyon about 1864, and afterwards opened a separate office. He is now associated with his brother, under the firm-name of G. G. & J. B. Keeler. John T. Dewitt has been in practice here for some years past. John G. Gray has been a practicing lawyer in this town for several years. He resides at Napanoch, but has his office at Ellenville. Cornelius A. Van Wagener has been doing business as a lawyer since 1867. William H. Hasbrouck has been practicing law at Ellenville for a few years past. John G. Newkirk

was in partnership with Mr. Gray for a time, but afterwards removed to the West, and is professor of history in an Indiana college. Billings G. Childs, recently deceased, was also a practicing attorney for a few years. His father, John G. Childs, has a law-office at Napanoch, where he has done business for several years. Charles A. Fowler practiced law for a time in Ellenville; was elected surrogate, and removed to Kingston. At the election of 1879 he was chosen a member of the State Senate, in which body he is now serving as a member (February, 1880).

STATISTICS.

The total population of Wawarsing, as stated in the census of 1875, was 8693. Of these, 7686 were native born and 1007 foreign born. With reference to race, 8558 were white and 135 colored. With reference to sex, 4332 were males and 4361 females. The males of voting age were 2172. The total equalized assessed value of property in Wawarsing for 1879-80 is \$1,280,508, and the total tax collected upon that basis \$49,499.26.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The town of Wawarsing was formed from Rochester, March 14, 1806. The latter had held jurisdiction over this territory for a century or more, though for many years there were of course but few inhabitants located upon it. In considering the history of Rochester in its earlier periods it must be remembered that many of the facts brought out relate to what is now Wawarsing, and the history of the latter will be found to some extent in the former. The orthography of the name was Wawarsink at the time the town was incorporated, and that was often shortened to Warsink, as Wa-war-sing is now shortened by usage to Warsing, in pronunciation, but not in the spelling. The name is an old Indian term, and has been applied to this section from the earliest known settlement. It was said by the late Rev. N. W. Jones, of Samsonville, to mean "Holy place of sacred feasts and war dances." Mr. Jones had given much study to these old names, and was regarded as excellent authority. The record does not show where the first town-meeting was held.

RECORD OF THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"Tuesday, the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, the following persons were chosen as town officers for the said town of Wawarsink, viz.: Johannis Hoornbeck, Jr., Supervisor; John A. Dewitt, Town Clerk; Jacob Heermance, John Brodhead, Jr., Andries I. Lefever, Assessors; Henry I. Oosterhoudt, Abram I. Bevier, Stephen Dewitt, Jr., Commissioners of Highways; John Dewitt, Richard Brodhead, Overseers of the Poor; Henry I. Oosterhoudt, David Bevier, Jr., John B. Depuy, Constables; Egbert Dewitt, Matthew Cantine, Fence-Viewers; Gerrit Van Wagener, Cornelius Brodhead, John Brodhead, Jr., Peter Freer, Joseph Washburn, Lewis Bevier, Daniel Oosterhoudt, Peter Hoornbeck, Elmer Gilbert, Overseers of the Highways; David Bevier, Jr., Collector; Simon Bevier, Poundmaster.

"I certify the above to be a true copy from the poll-list.

"JOHN S. DEWITT, Town Clerk."

NOTES FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

1806.—"Statement of votes taken at the anniversary election, which commenced the last Tuesday in April, one thousand eight hundred and six:

"Senators' votes.—James W. Wilkin, 42; Abraham U. Schenck, 43; James Burt, 31; Elisha Barlow, 28; James Wilkin, 1.

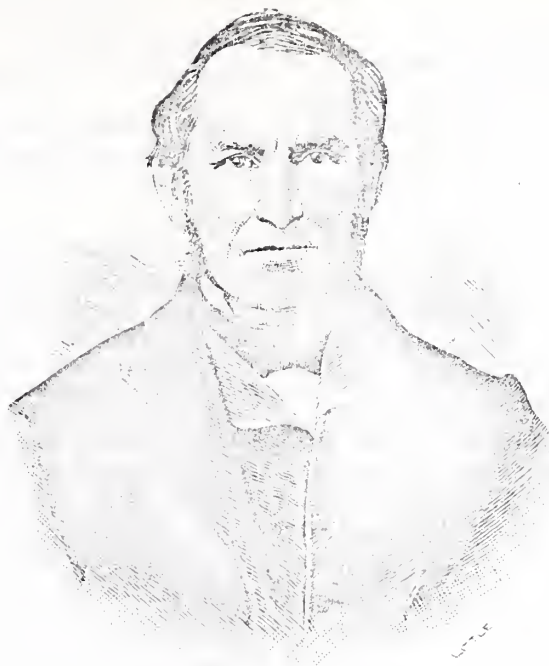


Photo. by A. W. Tice, Ellenville, N. Y.

ANDREW BRODHEAD.

Andrew Brodhead was born in the town of Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1813, on the old homestead purchased by his great-grandfather (John Brodhead) about the year 17—; the house was built by him in 1753. John Brodhead died Nov. 29, 1781, aged sixty-eight years.

Richard Brodhead was born May 19, 1739, and came to Wawarsing with his father (John). He spent the most of his life upon the homestead, and died about the year 1812, at quite an advanced age.

John Brodhead (grandson of John, the original proprietor of the Wawarsing homestead) was born Sept. 29, 1774, and reared a family of ten children,

six sons and four daughters. His wife's name was Rachel, daughter of Isaac Le Fever, of New Paltz. This couple were both members of the Reformed Church. He died June 5, 1845, aged seventy-one years. She died Nov. 21, 1859, aged seventy-eight years.

Andrew Brodhead has spent his whole life thus far upon the original homestead. He married Rachel Le Fever April 1, 1858. Their children are John, who died in infancy, and Mary, born Dec. 29, 1863, died in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Brodhead are members of the Reformed Church. He is a Republican.

"Representative votes.—William A. Thompson, 76; Barent Gardiner, 7; Daniel Hoorbeck, 1.

"Assembly votes.—Elmathan Sears, 49; Henry Jansen, 44; James Ross, 47; John Conkling, 80; Peter P. Rousa, 34; Stephen Ren, 36; Jacob Marins Groen, 35; Joseph Hoorbeck, Jun., 1.

"JOHANNES HOORBECK, JR.,

"JACOB HERMANCE,

"JOHN S. DEWITT,

"ANDREW I. LEFEVRE,

"JOHN BRODHEAD, JUN.,

"Inspectors of Election."

1811.—"Next poll to be at Stephen Dewitt's." "Hogs voted to be no commoners."

1813.—"Hoggs no commoners." "Scholl commissioners no pay."

1814.—"\$150 to be raised for the support of the poor." "Next poll at the house of John S. Dewitt." "Hoggs and sheep no commoners."

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS—1806 TO 1880.

SUPERVISORS.

1806-9, Johannes Hoorbeck; 1810-12, William Doll; 1813-15, Johannes Hoorbeck; 1816-17, Stephen Dewitt; 1818-19, Benjamin Bevier; 1820-22, William Doll; 1823-25, Benjamin R. Bevier; 1826, Stephen Dewitt; 1827, Thomas Botsford; 1828, John Brodhead; 1829-31, Johannes Hoorbeck; 1832, Jacob E. Bogardus; 1833-34, Elihu Sheldon; 1835, Virgil Hixson; 1836, Henry Southwick; 1837, Virgil Hixson; 1838, Charles Hartshorn; 1839-40, Virgil Hixson; 1841, George N. Sinsabaugh; 1842-43, Joseph H. Tuthill; 1844, Calvin Hoorbeck; 1845-47, Benjamin C. Hoorbeck; 1848-49, William Morse; 1850, Frederick H. Pomeroy; 1851, Benjamin R. Bevier; 1852, Felix Kelly; 1853, Alvan B. Preston; 1854, Mathusalem Hoorbeck; 1855, Benjamin C. Hoorbeck; 1856, Morgan Freer; 1857-58, Jacob Hermance; 1859, Nial T. Childs; 1860-61, John Lyons; 1862-63, Joseph H. Tuthill; 1864-65, Jacob Hermance; 1866-70, Joseph H. Tuthill; 1871, Ira E. Webb; 1872, William H. Degarino; 1873, Benjamin R. Bevier; 1874, John G. Gray; 1875, Isaac N. Cox; 1876, John Hoorbeck; 1877-78, William F. Scoresby; 1879-80, William H. Deyo.

TOWN CLERKS.

1806-11, John S. Dewitt; 1812, Charles Vernoo; 1813, Jacob Hermance; 1814-15, Stephen Dewitt; 1816-22, Jacob Hermance; 1823-25, Stephen Dewitt; 1826, John J. Doll; 1827, Abraham I. Bevier; 1828, Willis Haviland; 1829-31, Jacob E. Bogardus; 1832-33, Isaiah G. Frost; 1834, Nelson Mitchell; 1835-40, Geo. N. Sinsabaugh; 1841, Abraham F. Carling; 1842, Richard N. Brodhead; 1843, Milton Sheldon; 1844, Eli D. Terwilliger; 1845-46, William H. Bloomer; 1847-48, Elisha M. Brigham; 1849-50, George R. Childs; 1851, William Hoorbeck; 1852, N. Warner Gavitt; 1853, William Hoorbeck; 1854, Albert Corbin; 1855, James Westcott; 1856, W. C. Derby; 1857-60, William S. P. Hanford; 1861, Alexander Elting; 1862-66, William S. P. Hanford; 1867-71, Burr Eaton; 1872, James W. Taylor; 1873-77, James B. Keeler; 1878-79, Burr Eaton; 1880, James B. Keeler.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830, Charles Hartshorn, Moses D. Dewitt; 1831, William Hixson, Elihu Sheldon; 1832, Sylvester Gilbert; 1833, Elihu Sheldon, David Hant; 1834, Charles Hartshorn, William Morse; 1835, James I. Requa; 1836, Quartus Stewart; 1837, Elihu Sheldon; 1838, Charles Hartshorn, Levi Scott; 1839, Joseph R. France, Samuel Reynolds; 1840, Quartus Stewart; 1841, Samuel Reynolds; 1842, Charles Hartshorn; 1843, Thomas Botsford; 1844, Levi Ostrander, Milton Sheldon; 1845, Jonathan Brandage; 1846, Charles Hartshorn; 1847, Milton Sheldon; 1848, Levi Ostrander; 1849, Jonathan Brandage, R. Baxter Taylor; 1850, R. Baxter Taylor; 1851, Milton Sheldon, Melford Vernoo; 1852, Melford Vernoo; 1853, Jonathan Brandage, Samuel Barlow; 1854, Cornelius O. Myers; 1855, Samuel Barlow; 1856, Melford Vernoo; 1857, Cornelius A. Vernoo, Oliver P. Gray; 1858, John M. Schenemaker; 1859, Samuel Barlow; 1860, Melford Vernoo, Thomas McKnight; 1861, Jesse M. Low; 1862, John McElhone; 1863, David B. Farrington, Thomas McKnight;

1864, John J. Hoorbeck; 1865,* 1866, John McElhone, John G. Gray; 1867, John G. Gray; 1868, Aaron Schoonmaker; 1869, J. R. Brown, Thomas McKnight; 1870, William S. P. Hanford, Luman B. Woods; 1871, Jesse C. Hansee; 1872, Martin I. Frost; 1873, James R. Brown; 1874, Andrew S. Weller; 1875, John G. Childs; 1876, Moses Wolf; 1877, Robinson Hill; 1878, Andrew S. Weller; 1879, John G. Childs, Andrew S. Weller; 1880, Moses Wolf.

V.—VILLAGES, HAMLETS.

This town comprises a large territory, and has several villages that grew up in the progress of settlement or have been developed by the business interests of later years. They are mostly located along the streams, and upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Among these villages the largest and most important, though not the oldest, is

ELLENVILLE.

It is said that the first building erected in this place was a log house on the site of the "Old Corner Store;" that this was built by John A. Dewitt, in 1805. A stone building that stood southeast of the village and was destroyed by fire a few years since was built very early by the same pioneer. It is further related that Dewitt sold a large portion of his land soon after to Abel Fairchild, who during the next three or four years erected several houses,—one on the site of the residence of the late Hon. Joseph H. Tuthill, another on the R. H. Brodhead place, and a third on the site of the carriage-shop owned in recent years by Losee & Bowen.

The next decisive advance in settlement was the purchase by Nathan Hoorbeck, in 1816, of a tract of land in the present centre of the village, and the opening of a tavern. The next year Nathan Hoorbeck, in company with Jacob E. Bogardus, purchased of Fairchild upwards of 300 acres, extending from the Five Points to Buttermilk Falls, and from Good Beerkill to Mr. Burhans' property. Two years afterwards they divided their purchase, Nathan Hoorbeck taking that part lying west of the Terwilliger House and the Kingston road, and Mr. Bogardus the remainder, except 20 acres lying about Buttermilk Falls.

Five years later the place had only three or four families. The removal here in 1823 of Mr. Charles Hartshorn gave the first decided impulse to the village. He opened a store and stocked it with the various necessities and luxuries demanded by the few families here, and by those living farther out along the valleys of the streams. At this time the place was known as "the City" or "Fairchild City." Desiring to have a post-office established, the citizens met one evening at the corner store and talked over the question of name. The petition for a post-office surely ought to state some name as the desire of the people, otherwise the post-office department might baptize the infant settlement with some name of their own, as they are said to have done in the case of Shushan, Washington Co. Not easily agreeing upon a name, some one proposed to leave it to the ladies of Mr. Hoorbeck's household, and Charles Hartshorn was the bearer of the message to them. History

* Missing from the town records, and inquiry among citizens fails to fill the blank.

does not record his address on the occasion. Miss Ellen Snyder, sister of Mrs. Nathan Hoornebeck, when appealed to, promptly replied, "Name it for me; call it Ellenville." Mr. Hartshorn, seizing the idea, waited for no reconsideration, but reported at the store. The name was accepted with a shout, and a few weeks later the post-office department gave it official endorsement by establishing an office under that name Dec. 27, 1823, with Charles Hartshorn as the first postmaster. Miss Ellen Snyder afterwards became the wife of Capt. William Tremper, well known upon the Hudson River. The captain died a few years since, and Mrs. Tremper, now nearly eighty years of age, resides with her son at Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., and is universally known as "Aunt Nellie."

Just at this time the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was incorporated, and work commenced, bringing into this valley many laborers and immediately causing a rapid increase in the business of Ellenville. The completion of the canal and its opening for business in 1828 opened an important channel of commerce to this hitherto secluded section of country, and Ellenville from that time to the present has made rapid and sure progress. Beautifully situated in this lovely valley, walled in by towering mountains, and enjoying the pure air and water common to this elevated region, the citizens are not unreasonable in supposing they have one of the finest rural villages in the State. The schools, churches, and societies will be found mentioned under other heads; also the banks and the most important business enterprises.

The present ordinary business may be briefly stated as follows: Jesse C. Hansce, real-estate agency and loan-office; Myron Du Bois, jeweler and dealer in watches, clocks, stationery, etc.; Isaac Corbin, druggist; M. McMullen, tobacco, snuff, pipes, and cigars; Neafie & Terwilliger, insurance,—fire, marine, life; Du Bois Brothers, hardware, dairy articles, etc.; L. S. Thompson, dry-goods; Mrs. J. A. Broas, millinery; Mrs. M. E. Hansce, millinery; Burr Eaton, boots and shoes, caps, and gents' furnishing goods; Van Sickler & Co., forwarders, wholesale dealers in flour, grain, and produce; John Kuhlmann, brewer; Schoonmaker & Eaton, wines and liquors; P. H. Hanley, livery-stables, also dealer in carriages, sleighs, etc., also real-estate and loan agency; Cox Brothers, grain, flour, feed, groceries; Shook & Eaton, grist-mill, dealers in flour and grain; E. H. Munson, druggist, books, and stationery; Moore, Wilkinson & Co., general dry-goods; Nickerson & Terwilliger, planing- and moulding-mill; Bailey & Deyo, lumber and coal; John F. Winslow, furniture and undertaking; William D. Fuller, meat-market; Bernard Geisler, meat-market; Eugene Burhaus, grocer; Mrs. J. M. Clair, hair-work, switches, curls, etc.; F. Bantsche, merchant tailor; George H. Briggs, insurance; Myron Du Bois, watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware; M. D. Sheridan, groceries, canned goods, flour, feed; C. T. Hawkshurst, groceries, provisions; John J. Clyne, dry-goods, groceries, provisions; Miss Josie Smith, millinery; Dutcher & Holmes, furniture; the Ellenville Tanning Company; Frederick K. Suckley, grinding and repairing; Charles J. Webb, plated-ware, toys, books, etc.; Mrs. M. J. Lyons, dress and cloak-making; J. A. Brown, stationery, school-books; Beer's hardware-store;

Ryan's paper and general assortment store. There are several hotels, the largest and most prominent of which is the Terwilliger House, kept by Constable & Derby.

Fire Department.—This dates from the year 1857. A meeting to organize a company was held March 16th of that year. Mr. A. F. Carling was elected chairman, and Nial T. Childs secretary. John Lyon, Esq., stated the object of the meeting, and, the formation of a fire-engine company having been determined upon, the following officers were duly chosen: J. H. Tuthill, Foreman; J. R. Carr, First Assistant; A. V. Wiest, Second Assistant; G. H. Dutcher, Secretary; A. B. Preston, Treasurer; H. B. Montanye, Steward. H. S. Masten, C. H. Hoornebeck, and A. V. Wiest were appointed a committee to take steps towards purchasing an engine. At the next meeting, March 23d, Mr. Lyon, chairman of the committee, presented a report upon by-laws, and the several sections were thereupon adopted and the organization thus completed. The officers for the first nine years are as follows:

- 1858.—J. H. Tuthill, Foreman; J. R. Carr, First Assistant; A. V. Wiest, Second Assistant; G. H. Dutcher, Secretary; E. D. Terwilliger, Treasurer; Decatur Case, Steward.
 1859.—J. H. Tuthill, Foreman; William S. P. Hanford, First Assistant; John Lyon, Second Assistant; G. H. Dutcher, Secretary; E. D. Terwilliger, Treasurer; Decatur Case, Steward.
 1860.—J. H. Tuthill, Foreman; William S. P. Hanford, First Assistant; John Lyon, Second Assistant; Alfred Neafie, Secretary; William B. Webb, Treasurer; Decatur Case, Steward.
 1861.—J. H. Tuthill, Foreman; William S. P. Hanford, First Assistant; John Lyon, Second Assistant; J. Bingham, Secretary; William B. Wells, Treasurer; Decatur Case, Steward.
 1862.—Jonathan C. Terwilliger, Foreman; William G. Bailey, First Assistant; E. J. Bailey, Second Assistant; J. B. Childs, Secretary; John Lyon, Treasurer; Joseph Litch, Steward.
 1863.—William G. Bailey, Foreman; J. B. Childs, First Assistant; Ira B. Webb, Second Assistant; H. J. Sinsabaugh, Secretary; John Lyon, Treasurer; Joseph Dutcher, Steward.
 1864.—E. G. Bailey, Foreman; D. H. Tuthill, First Assistant; H. J. Sinsabaugh, Second Assistant; F. N. Barrett, Secretary; L. F. Lefevre, Treasurer; Theodore Schoonmaker, Steward.
 1865.—D. H. Tuthill, Foreman; H. J. Sinsabaugh, First Assistant; D. H. Fuller, Second Assistant; J. B. Childs, Secretary; J. B. Childs, Treasurer; Theodore Schoonmaker, Steward.
 1866.—H. J. Sinsabaugh, Foreman; D. H. Fuller, First Assistant; James B. Bennett, Second Assistant; William T. Holmes, Secretary; D. H. Tuthill, Treasurer; A. Marshall, Steward.

The foremen since that have been H. J. Sinsabaugh, J. C. Appleyard, Lyman Rockwell, C. E. Weller, J. Lee Billings, T. E. Benedict, O. B. Seaman, Monroe Kniffin John J. Ryan. The officers now holding their respective positions (February, 1880) are John J. Ryan, Foreman; L. W. Fuller, First Assistant; H. C. Bloomer, Second Assistant; George H. Heath, Secretary; James W. Taylor, Treasurer; John Piggot, Steward.

Scoresby Hose Company, No. 1, was organized in the year 1872. The present officers are Michael D. Gregg, Foreman; James Quimby, First Assistant; John Winters, Second Assistant; Oscar F. Freileweh, Secretary; Michael D. Sheridan, Treasurer and Representative.

Terwilliger Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1.—The present officers are Henry A. Dutcher, Foreman; Henry Smith, First Assistant; Nathaniel Broas, Second Assistant; Thomas R. Ackley, Secretary; Asa A. Carley, Treasurer; Bernard Geisler, Representative.

Incorporation.—Ellenville was incorporated under the general incorporation act of the State of New York in March, 1856. The officers first elected in April, 1856, were: Trustees, William H. Bloomer, John E. Lounsberry, Jacob S. Freer, Charles Hartshorn, Alvin B. Preston; Clerk, John Lyon; Treasurer, Albert Corbin; Assessors, James B. Childs, Sr., Ditmas Hardenbergh, George A. Dudley; Collector, Christian Deyo; Street Commissioners, Clinton Mackey, Eli D. Terwilliger, Elbridge G. Fuller; Poundmaster, Madison D. Bradford.

The trustees, clerks, and treasurers elected in the village of Ellenville, from 1857 to 1880, were as follows:

- 1857.—Trustees, John Gerrard, Cornelius H. Hoornbeek, Jacob S. Freer, Abijah Terwilliger, George M. Van Schaick; Clerk, Charles B. Houston; Treasurer, Albert Corbin.
- 1858.—Trustees, William Morse, Jacob S. Freer, Joseph H. Tuthill, Lucius A. Hunt, George A. Dudley; Clerk, Jacob A. Blackmon; Treasurer, Albert Corbin.
- 1859.—Trustees, William B. Webb, George Miller, George M. Van Schaick, James Westcott, George Hoar; Clerk, John Lyon; Treasurer, William E. Hull.
- 1860.—Trustees, Eli D. Terwilliger, Henry J. Y. Hoar, Joseph S. Holmes, Jonathan C. Terwilliger, Jacob Hermance; Clerk, John Lyon; Treasurer, Joseph R. Gilbert.
- 1861.—Trustees, John Davenport, George A. Dudley, William C. Derby, Andrew S. Weller, Charles J. Rockwell; Clerk, John Lyon; Treasurer, Joseph R. Gilbert.
- 1862.—Trustees, Lyman Hyde, William G. Bailey, Jacob J. Van Wagener, Ditmas Hardenbergh, Daniel Weston; Clerk, John Lyon; Treasurer, Joseph H. Tuthill.
- 1863.—Trustees, William G. Bailey, Jesse M. Low, Thomas H. Count, William C. Derby, Jonathan C. Terwilliger; Clerk, John Lyon; Treasurer, John McElhone.
- 1864.—Trustees, Asher M. Atkinson, Robert Terwilliger, George M. Van Schaick, Jesse B. Campbell, Elijah W. Guernsey; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, S. Otis Tuthill.
- 1865.—Trustees, William H. Bloomer, Elbridge G. Fuller, Henry G. Baneroft, Asher M. Atkinson, William S. P. Hanford; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, Daniel S. Tuthill.
- 1866.—Trustees, Asher M. Atkinson, Henry G. Baneroft, Eli D. Terwilliger, Alexander Elting, William H. Bloomer; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, Charles J. Rockwell.
- 1867.—Trustees, William H. Bloomer, Alvin B. Preston, Joseph H. Tuthill, James B. Childs, Sr., John R. Hunt; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, George H. Smith.
- 1868.—Trustees, Charles M. Terwilliger, Jacobus D. Deyo, Abram H. Krom, Jesse B. Campbell, Hiram H. Gale; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, O. A. Campbell.
- 1869.—Trustees, Charles M. Terwilliger, Jacobus D. Deyo, Hiram H. Gale, Jesse B. Campbell, John A. Turrell; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, O. A. Campbell.
- 1870.—Trustees, Methusalem Hoornbeek, Jacobus D. Deyo, Jesse B. Campbell, Hiram H. Gale, William F. Scoresby; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, O. A. Campbell.
- 1871.—Trustees, Elbridge G. Fuller, Eli D. Terwilliger, William C. Derby, Robert Bloomer, George M. Van Schaick; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, O. A. Campbell.
- 1872.—Trustees, William H. Deyo, John McElhone, John Connelly, Jonathan C. Terwilliger, William F. Scoresby; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, Z. J. Hatch.
- 1873.—Trustees, Jacob J. Van Wagener, Samuel B. Moore, William H. Deyo, Henry Hartwig, William F. Scoresby, John Lyon; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, O. A. Campbell.
- 1874.—Trustees, John Connelly, Hiram H. Gale, William H. Deyo, Henry Hartwig, William F. Scoresby, John Lyon; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, O. A. Campbell.
- 1875.—Trustees, William H. Deyo, Thomas H. Count, Hiram H. Gale, John Connelly, William F. Scoresby, John Lyon; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, O. A. Campbell.

* Charter amended.

- 1876.—Trustees, Cornelius O. Myers, John Lyon, Hiram H. Gale, William H. Deyo, John Connelly, Thomas H. Count; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, Charles H. Lent.
- 1877.—Trustees, Nial T. Childs, William F. Scoresby, John Lyon, Cornelius O. Meyers, William H. Deyo, Thomas H. Count; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, William T. Curtis.
- 1878.—Trustees, William H. Deyo, James W. Donaldson, Cornelius O. Myers, John Lyon, William F. Scoresby, Nial T. Childs; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, James B. Keeler.
- 1879.—Trustees, Nial T. Childs, Robert Bloomer, James W. Donaldson, Cornelius O. Myers, John Lyon, William H. Deyo; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, James B. Keeler.

Water-works were erected in 1871 at a cost of \$35,000, and are owned by the village. The first board of water commissioners were Asher M. Atkinson, Jacob Hermance, and Andrew S. Weller.

The officers for the year 1880 are as follows: Trustees, Nial T. Childs, Robert Bloomer, James W. Donaldson, Cornelius O. Myers, John Lyon, William H. Deyo; Clerk, O. A. Campbell; Treasurer, James B. Keeler; Assessors, Morris Deponai, Charles J. Rockwell, Michael McMullen; Collector, Herbert Roat; Police Justice, John T. Dewitt; Water Commissioners, George A. Dudley, C. P. Milliken, Isaac Corbin.

The Ellenville Journal.—The first number of *The Ellenville Journal* was issued on Friday, the 29th of June, 1849. Robert Denton was the publisher and responsible editor, though we believe Mr. R. B. Taylor was the actual editor from the start; and at the end of one year he purchased a half-interest, and the paper was published by Denton & Taylor to near the close of the second volume, when Mr. Taylor became sole proprietor and continued its publication until the spring of 1857, when it passed into the hands of S. M. Taylor, the present publisher. In 1859, Oliver A. Campbell became publisher, and so continued up to January, 1861, when the establishment was repurchased by S. M. Taylor, in whose hands it remained for several years. Mr. A. V. Haight became a partner in June, 1868.

The "Journal Building," a wooden structure 32 by 47 feet, and two stories high, was erected for Messrs. Taylor & Haight, on a lot purchased from Cornelius Bevier, and situated on the east side of Canal Street, near Main. The first floor is divided into two stores. The second floor was fitted up for the Journal Printing Rooms, consisting of a main work-room, 25 by 32 feet, an editorial office, and a store-room, conveniently arranged for the prosecution of the printing business.

Subsequent to 1868 the paper passed into the hands of several successive proprietors. Mr. Brainard, the present owner, resides in New York, engaged upon the *New York Sun*. Mr. S. M. Taylor, who has been connected with the paper through a large portion of its history, is now in sole charge as editor and publisher. The *Journal* is Republican in politics.

The Ellenville Press.—This paper, Democratic in its politics, was established Sept. 1, 1871. It was then called the *South Ulster Press*, but the present name was adopted a few years later as being more convenient. The founders of the paper were T. E. Benedict and G. H. Benedict. They remain the owners at the present time. T. E. Benedict was chosen in the fall of 1879 a member of the As-

sembly of the State, in which body he is now serving during the session of 1880.

HOMOWACK

is a hamlet in the southeast part of the town, situated on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Before the opening of the railroad it was a place of considerable business, a large amount of teaming reaching the canal at this point. In recent years its most important buildings have been destroyed by fire, and but little business is now done there. The Cudneys, Thorntons, and Caldwells were early settlers in this vicinity. The meaning of Homowaek, an Indian word, is said to be "water flows out," referring probably to some valuable spring in that vicinity.

LEUREN KILL

is a point on the canal between Homowack and Ellenville. Considerable business was done there for many years. One of the large tanneries of the town was opened there by Abram I. Shultz, perhaps fifty years ago. Early settlers in that vicinity were John Brodhead, John S. Newkirk, Jacob Cantine, Henry Brodhead, Cornelius Newkirk.

NAPANOECH.

This village is said to be named in honor of an Indian chief. It is situated at and in the vicinity of the valuable water-power upon the Rondout. Near this place, and north towards Wawarsing, were located the earliest settlers. Its industrial business is fully treated in an article by Mr. John G. Gray, under the head of industrial pursuits. It is a thriving, pleasant village, with several handsome residences, with churches, schools, stores, shops, and mills.

CANTONVILLE

is situated on the berme-bank of the canal, just below Ellenville. The boat-yard and dry-dock of C. O. Myers is located at that point.

GREENFIELD.

This is a rural neighborhood up the valley of the Beer Kill, settled at an early date. Early residents were Zadock Southwick, the Belieu families, Washburn, and Holmes. Besides the churches, mentioned elsewhere, there is a hotel kept by Charles T. Misner, a store by Peter Devoe, a store by Benjamin Verneoy, and, near by, the grist-mill first established, it is said, by Peter Freer, owned for a long time by Thomas Montrose, and passed within a few years into other hands. Phineas Stoddard was an early settler, and died recently.

LACKAWACK

is a small hamlet in the northwest part of the town. It has a post-office, a store kept by Herman Morse, a hotel by John Shields, the buildings recently burned now (February, 1880) being rebuilt; and just below is the Lackawack grist-mill. There is also near by the Excelsior mill of Russell & Demarest, one of the recently-established works for cutting timber into fine shavings for packing purposes.

WAWARSING

is situated about four miles north of Ellenville. It has the same name as the town in this vicinity and farther up to-

wards Napanoech, and at that point the earliest settlers of the town located. The old house of worship, erected by the Reformed Church before the Revolution, was at the forks of the road, beyond the brow of the hill. The present business of the place consists of a hotel by John Sparks, a store by Stephen E. D. Hoornbeek, a tannery by Thompson & Co., and Castle's grist-mill. John C. Hoornbeek has also an Excelsior mill near, manufacturing packing.

KERHONKTON

is the place formerly known as Middleport, situated near the line of Rochester, upon the canal. It is a place of considerable trade. There are three stores, one by Samuel Wilkinson, another by Peter Decker, and the third by Allen Whittaker; three hotels, one by James O. Schoonmaker, another by Josephat Addis, and the third by Isaac Van Vliet. There is also a mill cutting out heading and staves, operated by George Depuy, and a grist-mill by Ephraim Lounsbury. The name is Indian, and is said to mean "the place of wild geese."

PORT HIXON

is situated on the canal. There is a boat-yard and dry-dock at this point, owned by Ephraim D. Lounsbury, and a store by David McConnell. The latter also has a saw-mill in operation.

PORT BENJAMIN

is another point of business on the canal. There is a store kept by Lewis Lawrence, and another by Asa Cline. The latter has also a boat-yard and dry-dock. The village consists of forty or more dwellings, and 200 to 250 inhabitants.

NEWPORT

is the point where the teaming from the western hills and from Sundown Valley and other parts of Denning reaches the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and at times there is considerable freighting to and from this place. This is really the canal depot for Napanoech.

DROWNED LANDS.

A post-office by this name is located in the vicinity of the ponds at the headwaters of the Beer Kill. One store is maintained at that place. A saw mill is also in operation there.

DAIRY LAND.

This is a post-office established a few years since in the west part of the town, above Greenfield, in the valley of the west branch of the Beer Kill. The mail is carried twice a week over this route from Woodburn, in Sullivan County, to Ellenville.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

John Newkirk was an old teacher at Leuren Kill, well known as "Master John." Doubtless there were other noted teachers, but of them all, and of the early schools and school-houses, we have little or no account.

The public-school system of the town was organized in 1813, under the new act of the previous year. From that date down to the year 1844 the following persons served one or more years each as commissioners of common schools:



Photos. by Tice, Ellenville, N. Y.

Henry Southwick

HENRY SOUTHWICK.

Henry Southwick was born in Clinton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1791. His father, Zadock Southwick, had migrated thither from Uxbridge, Mass., in 1775, in company with his father, Lawrence Southwick. Zadock was then twenty years of age, and had learned the trade of a tanner from his father, the common pursuit of the family, and, we might almost add, the common inheritance of the Southwick name.

The name is of great antiquity in this country. The founders of the house here were Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick, who came over from England soon after the landing of the Pilgrims and settled in Salem, Mass., where Mr. Southwick established his business as a maker of glassware, and obtained a grant of three acres of land from the commonwealth of Massachusetts for that purpose. This was in 1639. Shortly afterwards Mr. Southwick and his wife embraced the faith and profession of the Friends or Quakers, and as a consequence suffered persecution and martyrdom from the puritan bigotry of the age, as they were whipped in a cruel manner at the cart-tail, imprisoned, and then banished from New England. They sought refuge on Long Island, where the Indians showed them more genuine humanity than the Christian zealots who were not loath to use carnal weapons in support of their faith. Here they suffered, and in 1660 died from the effects of their privations.

In 1814, Henry Southwick married Hannah Winans, of Poughkeepsie, and in the same year his father built a tannery in the town of Wawarsing, and sent Henry there to take charge of it. He soon became sole proprietor of this tannery, and here the principal scenes of his life were enacted.

In 1847 he suspended the tanning business, and subsequently devoted his life to farming until

PHINEAS STODDARD.

1864, when he removed to the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Perry C. Stoddard, where he lived up to the time of his death, which occurred in the eightieth year of his age. His wife died May, 1864, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. In politics Mr. Southwick was a Whig formerly, and adhered to that party under its new name—Republican.

In religion he believed in the principles taught by the society of Friends.

PHINEAS STODDARD.

Phineas Stoddard was born at Alford, Berkshire Co., Mass., July 7, 1797. When he was about seventeen years old he came to Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y., in company with his uncle, Simon Stoddard, and by agreement was to have half his uncle's fortune by remaining with and assisting him. Phineas conscientiously performed his obligation and reaped the reward.

He made farming the main business of his life; but, as incidental thereto, he got out and marketed bark, lumber, glass, and cord-wood. He also at various times dealt extensively in real estate, and made a large portion of his gains in this way. While others complained of the country as being a rough and barren land, he always had a good word for it, and seemed thankful that his lot had been cast where it was.

At the age of eighteen (Oct. 18, 1815) he married Marilda, daughter of John Fair, by whom he had six children,—Mary, Elisha, John F., Perry C., Henry, and Sarah.

Mr. Stoddard's wife was a member of the society of Friends. It is believed that he never made a profession of any system of belief, although he was inclined to the doctrine of Friends. He died at Sandburg, Aug. 17, 1879. His wife died Oct. 30, 1848.

Benjamin Bevier, John Brodhead, Jr., Cornelius I. Hoornbeek, Joshua Dumond, William Doll, John B. Newkirk, Cornelius Brodhead, Thomas D. Dewitt, Johannis Hoornbeek, Coenradt Bevier, Jacob Cantine, Jacob E. Bogardus, Simon Bevier, John S. Dewitt, Nathan Hoornbeek, James C. Dewitt, Henry T. Oosterhoudt, Benjamin B. Terwilliger, Walter Craft, Reuben Vernoooy, John I. Hardenbergh, William B. Newkirk, Levi Kimball, Jr., Jacobus Dewitt, Benjamin Tyrrell, Willis Haviland, John B. Newkirk, Henry S. Collins, Albert Demarest, George Cox, John Newkirk, Jr., Samuel N. Rockwell, Elijah Townsend, Isaiah G. Frost, Joseph H. Tuthill, Augustus Elmendorf, Martin Terwilliger, Averill H. Hungerford, Randolph Reynolds, Nathaniel Cantine, Jonathan Brundage, John Besemer, Wakeman Fanton, George W. Birdsall, Samuel W. Cutler, Benjamin B. Terwilliger, James Landon, Samuel W. Cutler, Ditusus Hardenbergh.

During the same period the following persons served as inspectors one or more years each: Ebenezer Gore, Jacob Heermance, William Hixon, Andrew I. Lefevre, John S. Dewitt, Cornelius B. Newkirk, Jacob Brodhead, Edward Fairchild, Peter I. Lefevre, Coenradt Bevier, Charles Vernoooy, Albert Demarest, John Brodhead, Jr., Andrew I. Lefevre, Charles Vernoooy, Obadiah Brown, Matthew Bevier, Benjamin R. Bevier, John A. Dumond, Tjerek Dewitt, Jr., Stephen Dewitt, Thomas Botsford, William Doll, Benjamin Tyrrel, Samuel N. Rockwell, Willis Haviland, Charles Hartshorn, Henry S. Collins, Sylvester Gilbert, Benjamin N. Dewitt, Robert R. L. Vernoooy, Benjamin B. Terwilliger, John S. Dewitt, Lewis Hanford, Martin Terwilliger, Edward J. Elmendorf, Isaac N. Davis, Isaac Persons, Augustus Elmendorf, George N. Sinsabaugh, Reuben Vernoooy, Nathaniel Cantine, Jonathan Brundage, Nelson Mitchell, Charles R. Curtiss, Uriah L. Clark, James I. Requa, Richard H. Brodhead, James Landon, Alexander Fraser, Allen Baker, Bethuel Rogers, Levi Ostrander, John T. Dewitt.

The system of supervision of the schools by town superintendents commenced in 1844, and was continued until 1856, when the schools passed entirely from the control of the towns, being placed under the direction of district commissioners. The town superintendents in Wawarsing were the following: George A. Dudley, appointed by the town board, was the first.

Elected Annually.—1844–45, Foster D. Birdsall; 1846–47, John Marks.

Elected Biennially.—1848, John Marks; 1850–52, Jacob S. Freer; 1854, Phillip D. Hoornbeek; 1856, Nathaniel Cantine; and the office was abolished, the control of the schools passing entirely from the town to district commissioners.

The present public-school system of Ellenville was organized in 1866. A union free-school district was then formed, the limits of which extended somewhat beyond the bounds of the village. Of a preliminary meeting for organization, Nial T. Childs was called to the chair, and William H. Bloomer appointed secretary. Hon. George A. Dudley was chairman of the committee, and submitted a lengthy report. The first board of trustees consisted of George A. Dudley, Alvin B. Preston, A. M. Atkinson,

Eli D. Terwilliger, Jacob Heermance, William H. Bloomer. The present board (February, 1880) consists of George A. Dudley, Moses Depoai, Edwin J. Bailey, Henry Hartwig, Edgar D. Russell, James B. Keeler.

The school facilities consist of three buildings. No. 1 is a large, handsome building of brick, erected in 1873, in which there are four departments, maintained with seven teachers. For the current term (winter of 1879–80) they are as follows: Academic Department, Miss Sarah E. Mackey, principal; Miss Ida Bloomer, assistant; Intermediate Department, Miss Ella G. Adams, Miss Mary Warren; Juvenile Department, Miss Lizzie A. Moore, Miss Mary E. O'Neil; Primary, Miss Alice J. Bailey. School building No. 2 is a frame building, erected about 1867, and in good condition. It is arranged for three teachers. At present they are the following: Miss Kate Brodhead, principal; Miss Alice Frantz and Miss Emma Wood. No. 3 is a small building, new and in good condition, intended for one teacher. Mr. Oscar B. Seaman is in charge for the current term.

Hon. George Dudley has been steadily elected president of the board of trustees since the formation of the union district. To his prudent leadership and his judicious management the success of the schools of the village is largely due. He has been connected with the school system of the town, either as teacher or officer, most of the time for a period of forty-seven years, and, as elsewhere noticed, has filled many other public positions. He was a member of Assembly in 1856, representing the Second Election District of Ulster County.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY.

This institution was for some years an important part of the educational advantages of the village. As early as the year 1853 a number of our prominent citizens, feeling the necessity of some better facilities for educating their sons and daughters than those then afforded by the common school, organized a stock company, purchased a site, erected thereon a building, and secured the services of Mr. John H. Van Wagenen as principal. Under his management the new enterprise made a favorable beginning, and grew steadily in public favor till the spring of 1856, when he resigned his charge, leaving the principalship vacant. The same year the board of trustees, of which A. B. Preston was president, secured a provisional charter from the regents of the university, incorporating the school as one of the academies of the State. In May, 1856, Mr. S. A. Law Post, a graduate of Yale College, was appointed by the board to succeed Mr. Van Wagenen, and was duly installed by them as principal. In the spring of the following year the board commenced the erection of another building, to be occupied by the principal and his associate teachers, and such pupils as might desire to board in the institution, which building was completed in July following. In the summer of 1859, Mr. Post purchased the entire property of the school, together with lands adjoining, and commenced the work of improving and embellishing both buildings and grounds, as well as incorporating the most approved systems of instruction. Under his supervision the "high school" became one of the best and

most popular seminaries of learning in the State, as hundreds of our young men and women of to-day will testify. In the spring of 1865 the school was reorganized under the name and title of The Ulster Female Seminary. The buildings were remodeled to some extent, the better to serve the purpose and convenience of a ladies' school, and every provision was made for the intellectual improvement and social comfort of all who might seek its advantages. The seminary has steadily grown in public favor, and become one of the most thorough in discipline and comprehensive in instruction of any of the female institutions in the country. By special act of the Legislature of 1866-67 it was incorporated under the name and title of The Ulster Female Seminary, with Mr. Post as sole trustee, and was received under the visitation of the regents. The school continued until a short time before the death of Mr. Post. It was afterwards taken for a time by Professor McIntyre, but, not proving as remunerative as was hoped, he relinquished the enterprise. The school was closed, having been a feature of much interest to the citizens of Elleuville and borne an honorable share in the educational work of the town.

See history of Rochester for other interesting items relating to schools upon the present territory of Wawarsing.

The following notes upon an important educational work at Napanoch are courteously furnished by Mr. John G. Gray:

In 1842 an academy* was established at Napanoch, chiefly through the influence and aid of Judge Ludlum, a graduate of Union College, who had recently purchased the property formerly owned by the Southwicks and become a resident of the village. Judge Ludlum was deeply interested in education, and the establishment of schools of a high order in the beautiful and flourishing village of Napanoch, where he expected to spend the remainder of his days, was an enterprise in which he might well feel an honest pride, and might hope to derive profit from the literary character it would give to the place where his family and fortune were located. To place the character of the institution beyond question he secured Mr. Charles Maurice for its principal. He was a fine scholar and an experienced teacher, and had a corps of competent assistants. The academy buildings were located on the corner opposite the "Easman House," and were the same now occupied by Mr. Jacobs Joy as a residence. On Feb. 26, 1842, Rev. James Demarest, Sr., was called to be pastor of the Reformed Church of Wawarsing. He was an active supporter of Judge Ludlum in his efforts to establish seminaries of learning at Napanoch. A young ladies' seminary had been opened one year earlier on the corner of the Kingston road and Church Street, a new building having been erected for the purpose, which is still known as the "Seminary building." Mrs. Rachel Hunter, an excellent and experienced teacher, was employed as its principal, and a faculty of competent assistants was secured. Mrs. Hunter used the house adjoining, known as the "Doll House," now occupied by Mr. L. D. B. Hoorabeek, as a boarding-house and dormitory for her students. Both these schools were

very popular and well patronized. Most of the influential people of the town now in active life of both sexes received a part—generally the most important part—of their education at one or the other of these schools. In the male academy several young men were prepared for college, and they have since contributed not a little to the intellectual force of the age. Others received sufficient education to become successful and influential business men, of this and adjoining counties. The young ladies' seminary was especially popular. Students flocked to it not only from this and adjoining counties, but also from other States.

After Mr. Maurice had taught about two years he resigned his position as principal of the Napanoch Academy, and taught a military school at Sing Sing. He was succeeded by Rev. James Demarest, who, with able assistants, continued the academy till 1847, when, his pastorate ending, the school was closed, and never again revived.

Mrs. Hunter remained at the head of the young ladies' seminary about two years, and gave place to Mrs. John Leveritt, who, with assistant teachers, continued the institution and maintained its reputation for a year or two, when she retired, and the seminary, as such, was closed until 1863. Select schools, however, were maintained in the building during the interval. Early in 1862 Rev. John Van Vleck was called to supply the vacant Reformed Church. He was a man of fine literary tastes and culture, and his sister, Miss Sarah M. Van Vleck, like her brother in mental habits, and, withal, an excellent disciplinarian, was induced to reorganize the young ladies' seminary, which once more entered on a new career of success. She was eminently successful, and gathered in a large school of young ladies from places far and near. She had a full corps of assistants. After continuing the school with unabated interest and prosperity for about five years, she resigned the position, and took charge of the Ossining Seminary, at Sing Sing. The school at Napanoch was continued, however, by Miss Mary Van Dyke, an assistant of Miss Van Vleck, and Miss Mary Mack succeeded Miss Van Dyke. But the public school had in the mean time become more popular and efficient, because it was less expensive, and its new principal, Mr. T. K. Walker, was very competent, and in 1873 the trustees of the seminary did not deem it necessary to continue that institution any longer. It was therefore closed, and the organization was dissolved. Both these schools exerted an excellent influence upon the people of this and other towns.

The present condition of the schools is best exhibited by the following:

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, MARCH, 1880.

Number of districts.....	31
Number of children of school age.....	3144
Average daily attendance previous year.....	1071.434
Public money, equal quota.....	\$2091.20
Public money on basis of number of children.....	\$96.43
Public money on basis of attendance.....	\$199.001
Library money.....	\$1867.48

VII.—CHURCHES.

REFORMED CHURCH OF NAPANOCH.

This body executed a certificate of incorporation Oct. 4, 1788. The paper was signed by Jesse Bevier, Benjamin Bevier, Andries A. De Witt, elders; by Reuben De Witt,

* This may not technically have been an "academy,"—that is, an institution under the care of the regents of the university.

Benjamin De Puy, Jr., John De Witt, Cornelius Bevier, Conrad Bevier, deacons. It was witnessed by Moses Depuy and Johannes G. Hardenbergh, and sworn to before Judge Dirk Wynkoop, and the record attested by Christopher Tappen, deputy clerk. It appears that this church executed a new certificate of incorporation, Nov. 2, 1829. At that time the elders were Johannes G. Hoornbeck, Eli De Witt, Cornelius De Puy, John Brodhead, and the deacons Abraham A. Van Steenburgh, John S. Dewitt, Cornelius B. Newkirk, Cornelius Vernooy. The church, incorporated, as shown above, in 1788, was organized Oct. 20, 1745. The following became members either at the organization or during the following year and a half, as near as can be determined from the records: Abram Bevier, Cornelius Louw, Egbert De Witt and his wife, Cornelius De Puy and his wife, Catherine Van Aken, Abraham De Puy, Johannes Ver Nooy and his wife, Rachel Le Fevre, Conradt Ver Nooy and his wife, Margaret Le Fevre, Samuel Bevier, Jr., and his wife, Sarah Lefevre, Gideon Louw, Johannes Bevier, Jr., Andries De Witt. The first Consistory was composed of Abram Bevier, Elder, and Cornelius Louw, Deacon.

A year later the church of Wawarsing and the church of Rochester executed an agreement upon matters relating to the division of the old Rochester parish, and the paper is signed on behalf of Wawarsing by the kirkmasters B. Dewitt, Abraham Bevier, Johannes Ver Nooy, Lawrence Kortright, and on the part of the Rochester Church by the "kirkmasters" Jacobus De Puy, Cornelius Hoornbeck, Josephat De Bois, and Jacob Ver Nooy. This church was organized by Rev. Johannes Casparus Freyermost, then pastor at Port Jervis. The impress of his management is upon everything done here prior to 1751.

About that time the church united with the Rochester Church in the settlement and support of ministers. In 1753 the two churches called Rev. Jacobus Frelinghuysen. He went to Holland for ordination, and died on the return voyage. In 1755 the Rev. H. Frelinghuysen, a brother of Jacobus, was called to the vacancy. He accepted, preached on his license, waiting for ordination till 1758, when he was ordained, and two weeks later was dead of smallpox. Rev. Dirk Romeyn was pastor of the united churches from 1766 to 1775. From 1782 to 1786, Rev. J. R. Hardenbergh served this extended bishopric. To him succeeded Rev. Abr. Van Horne, from 1789 to 1795. Rev. Garret Mandeville was the next pastor, from 1798 to 1802. He seemed to have confined his ministry to the churches of Wawarsing, Rochester, and the Clove, Marbletown being provided for in some other way. Rev. R. Westervelt succeeded Mr. Mandeville, and occupied the field from 1802 to 1808. After a vacancy of six years, Rev. James Murphy, D.D., was installed in 1811, and was dismissed in 1825. Rev. M. S. Hutton, D.D., was sent to the Wawarsing Church by the Missionary Society of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in 1827, and remained some eighteen months. Rev. A. Hoffman served in the same capacity from 1828 to 1829. In 1829, Rev. A. J. Switz was installed, and remained till June 1, 1835. Rev. J. H. Duryea was ordained and installed Oct. 30, 1837. Sermon by Rev. F. H. Vandevere. Dr. Duryea was dismissed Feb. 10, 1839. Rev. J. W. Ward served the

church as stated supply from 1839 to 1841. Rev. James Demarest, Sr., was installed April 20, 1842. Sermon by Rev. F. H. Vandevere. Rev. J. McL. Quackenbush was installed the "third Tuesday of July," 1849. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. R. P. Lee, D.D., from Matt. xxviii. 18 and 20. Mr. Quackenbush was dismissed Aug. 5, 1851. Rev. J. R. Lente was installed Dec. 30, 1852. Sermon by Rev. William Cruikshank, from 1 Cor. i. 23. Mr. Lente was dismissed Oct. 3, 1854. Rev. N. D. Williamson was installed Jan. 29, 1856. Sermon by Rev. J. Searle, Sr. Mr. Williamson was dismissed May 28, 1861. Rev. John Van Vleck was installed Sept. 2, 1863. Sermon by Rev. G. W. Connitt. During Mr. Van Vleck's pastorate the churches of Wawarsing and Middleport were united. Mr. Van Vleck was dismissed April 20, 1864, and died March 14, 1865. Rev. Miner Swick was installed Oct. 5, 1864. Sermon by Rev. John W. Hammond. Mr. Swick was dismissed March 30, 1869. Rev. J. R. Talmage was installed July 6, 1869. Sermon preached by Rev. G. H. Mandeville. Dr. Talmage was dismissed April 22, 1874. Rev. Goodloe B. Bell was installed Oct. 12, 1874. Sermon by Rev. E. W. Bentley, from 2 Kings xiii. 14.

The first house of worship was the old stone building standing at the fork of the roads beyond the brow of the hill at Wawarsing Corners. Its site at the present time may be regarded as a place of great historic interest, around which cluster many sacred traditions. The present house was erected in 1836, at an expense of \$7000. It will seat 600. A neat parsonage was erected some years ago, near the church.

The present organization consists of Rev. Goodloe B. Bell, Pastor; Andrew S. Schoonmaker, Gilbert De Bois, Roswell Coles, John G. Gray, Elders; Benjamin R. Bevier, Jacob Hoornbeck, Edgar Vernooy, Egbert Hoornbeck, Deacons; John G. Gray, Superintendent of Sunday-school.

THE FRIENDS' CHURCH OF GREENFIELD.

This is an old organization formed in 1808 by Zadoc Southwick, the Belkew families, the Washburns, Holmes, and others. It then had a membership of 25. Their first "approved minister" was Caty Belkew. The same year of their organization they erected a plain meeting-house, according to the custom of their society. The expense was about \$400. In 1818 another was erected, valued at \$1000, with a seating capacity of 150. The membership of the society has been considerably reduced in late years in consequence of deaths and removals. There has been no "approved" minister for some years past.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ELLENVILLE.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation Sept. 2, 1837. Horace Weston and Edward Swan presided as inspectors of the election. The trustees chosen were Horace Weston, Edward Swan, Daniel Briggs, Joseph Townsend, Nelson Tyrrell, Quartus Stewart, and A. Clark. The certificate was sworn to before L. Hanford, commissioner of deeds. The church had been formed earlier than the legal organization as given above. Rev. Horace Weston

was the pioneer Methodist minister in this section. He settled at Ellenville and went into business, carrying on a pottery. It is not very clear just when the first class was formed.

Previous to 1832 the dates of ministerial appointment are not determined. It is understood that Rev. Ira Ferris and Rev. Elisha Andrews preached here in 1826, and subsequently Rev. Mr. Travis and Rev. Mr. Le Fevre, also Rev. Messrs. Poor and Law; 1832-33, Rev. Fred D. McFarland; 1834-35, Rev. William Miller; 1836-37, Rev. T. Edwards; 1838-39, Rev. Sanford Strong; 1840-41, Rev. S. M. Knapp; 1842-43, Rev. Z. N. Lewis; 1844-45, Rev. Charles Isham; 1846-47, Rev. Ira Ferris;* 1848-49, Rev. Thomas Newman; 1850-51, Rev. James Birch; 1852, Rev. A. Rogers; 1853-54, Rev. J. N. Robinson; 1855-56, Rev. W. H. Smith; 1857-58, Rev. J. K. Wardle; 1859-60, Rev. John Parker; 1861, Rev. Pelatiah Ward;† 1863-64, Rev. J. W. Ackerly; 1865-66, Rev. Hall R. Brown; 1867-68, Rev. E. S. Osbon; 1870-72, Rev. George Clark; 1873-74, Rev. W. F. Brush; 1875-77, Rev. D. Buck; 1878-79, Rev. J. Lee Gamble, the present pastor (February, 1880).

Henry S. Vandemark, 175 East One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street, New York, furnishes to the present pastor a few additional items. He came to Ellenville in 1833. He was a Methodist, and evidently a man-of-all-work upon whom any pastor might rely. He states that a part of the time he was trustee, steward, leader, and sexton; that he used to carry a family Bible to the meeting for the minister to use, and carried over the fire-wood in a basket. Services were held at the old school-house, opposite the pottery. The present church was built in 1857 or 1858, under the pastorate of Rev. J. K. Wardle. It may be old in its style, its spacious galleries not being of modern construction, but it has many advantages that are much better to own and be out of debt than gilded temples with a mortgage upon them. The present handsome parsonage was built upon the site of an earlier one during the labors of Rev. Mr. Osbon.

Ellenville is quite a centre of Methodist work. The presiding elder of the district lives in the village, the district owning a convenient residence opposite the parsonage.

The present organization consists of the Pastor, Rev. J. Lee Gamble; Stewards, D. H. Fuller, John McElhone, George H. Briggs, Elam Fuller, George Hunt, H. H. Terwilliger, Thomas Smart, Wm. H. Bloomer; Class-Leaders, John L. Cox, John McElhone, George H. Smith, George Hunt, S. Krom, C. D. Cron, George F. Heath, Thomas Smart, S. M. Taylor, C. T. Hawkshurst; Exhorters, C. D. Cron, Joseph Sherwood, S. Krom, C. T. Hawkshurst. The Sunday-school superintendent is George H. Smith. Names of trustees not already mentioned above: N. T. Childs, John R. Hunt. The number of members is about 400.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF ELLENVILLE.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation Feb. 25, 1841, signed by the elders and the deacons mentioned

below. The instrument was witnessed by Nathaniel Cantine and Amasa Garrett, and sworn to before Judge James C. Forsyth.

This church is an offshoot from the old Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Wawarsing. It was organized by a committee from the Classis of Orange on the 18th of August, 1840. It was constituted with 26 members,—8 males and 16 females from the church of Wawarsing, and 1 male and 1 female from the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Broome Street, New York. The first Consistory was constituted as follows: Elders, John Brodhead, Matthew Cantine, Abraham I. Bevier, and Jasper Gilbert; Deacons, Cornelius B. Newkirk, Joseph Frear, John Adams, and Alvan B. Preston.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Samuel B. Ayres, who was installed Nov. 16, 1841. Mr. Ayres was a native of New Jersey, a graduate of the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick, N. J., and came here from the pastorate of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Minisink, N. J. Mr. Ayres was dismissed by the Classis of Orange, April 18, 1854. His successor, the present pastor, Rev. E. W. Bentley, is a native of Massachusetts; came here from Connecticut, where he graduated at Yale College in 1850, and at the Theological Institute at East Windsor in August, 1854. He was licensed to preach Jan. 16, 1854, by the "Hartford Fourth Association," received and accepted a call to this church in June, and was ordained and installed by the Classis of Orange, Oct. 4, 1854.

The statistics of church membership are as follows: Admitted at organization, 26; present members, 243.

The following persons have been members of Consistory in this church: Elders.—1840-46, John Brodhead; 1840-44, Matthew Cantine, Abraham I. Bevier; 1840-43, Jasper Gilbert; 1843-53, Corns. B. Newkirk; 1844-60, Alvan B. Preston; 1844-50, Joseph Frear; 1846-53, James M. Sanford; 1850-58, David Prothero; 1853, John Lyon; 1853-65, Henry Hauschildt; 1858, Isaac A. Robison; 1867, Abijah Otis; 1869, Benjamin Bevier, Wm. E. Hall, Willet S. Northrop, Uriah E. Terwilliger. Deacons.—1840-43, C. B. Newkirk; 1840-44, John Adams, Joseph Frear; 1840-43, A. B. Preston; 1843-44, John H. Terwilliger, Henry Hauschildt; 1844-47, Lewis Henford; 1844-52, Nathaniel Cantine; 1844-47, Warren Hartshorn; 1846-54, Henry Hauschildt; 1847-49, John Adams; 1849-50, Joseph S. Frear; 1850-58, Wm. R. Gray; 1859-61, Matthew J. Cantine; 1852-56, Fred. T. Chapman; 1853-67, Abijah Otis; 1856-63, Lucius A. Hunt; 1858, Wm. E. Hull; 1861, Willet S. Northrop; 1863-69, Benjamin Bevier; 1869, A. D. McKinstry, David Prothero, Rockwell Grey, Andrew Brodhead, George S. Kimble, Samuel B. Moore, Isaac Corbin, Uriah E. Terwilliger, J. J. Van Wagenen.

The church has made use, during the period since its organization, of two different edifices. The old one was built in the year 1826 under a contract between Jacob E. Bogardus, Stephen Dewitt, and Simeon Frear as a building committee on the part of the Wawarsing Church, and William Allen as the architect and builder. It was located on the lot now inclosed in the grounds of A. B. Preston, Esq., next east of the site of the present building. The

* The same preacher who was here in 1826.

† He enlisted (see Military Notes). His year was supplied by Rev. Mr. Brakey, who was also appointed for 1862.



E. D. LOUNSBURY.



C. P. MILLIKEN.

Photos. by Tice, Ellenville, N. Y.

E. D. LOUNSBURY

was born in the town of Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y. Was fourth in a family of seven children of Philip and Ann (Depuy) Lounsbury. The Lounsburies were early settlers in the town of Marbletown, and the Depuys were Huguenots.

The subject of this sketch acquired a good practical education, and quite early in life entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, where he remains in 1880. He is proprietor and owner of the Kerhonkson flouring mills; also owns and carries on a farm at the same place, and manufactures canal-boats.

In politics he was first a Whig, and at present is a Republican.

In 1849 he married Mary, daughter of James Van Gaasbeck, of Kingston. Of this union have been born seven children, three sons and four daughters, three of whom are living, James, Emma, and Helen. Mr. Lounsbury is said to be the oldest employé of the Delaware and Hudson Canal

Company, and is at present superintending foreman.

C. P. MILLIKEN,

son of James Milliken, was born at Hancock, in Hancock Co., Me., Nov. 7, 1819. His early life was spent at home, where he learned the trade of a millwright of his father. In the year 1839 he went to Lackawaxen, Pike Co., Pa., and there engaged for three years in the manufacture of staves.

In the year 1842 he entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company as a carpenter, and engaged in building locks, aqueducts, etc., and was subsequently superintending foreman for several years. In 1870 he was appointed superintendent of the first division, extending from tide-water to Homowack. Mr. Milliken has been in the employ of this company for some thirty-seven years, is an active and enterprising business man, and retains fully the confidence of all who are associated with him in business relations. He resides in Ellenville.

location was objected to at the time as being too far out of the village. The corner-stone was laid by Charles Hartshorn, Esq., with an appropriate address. It was 40 by 55 feet in size, had a gallery across the front end, and held 64 pews or slips. Its original cost was a little short of \$1000. Subsequently to the formation of the church the old house was sold by the sheriff under an attachment for a debt of the old Wawarsing Consistory, and was redeemed by the endeavors of the new Consistory here at a cost of \$450. In 1852 it was sold for \$300 to Rev. E. H. Briardy, of the Catholic Church, and removed to its present site near the Beer Kill bridge.

The present building was erected in 1852, and dedicated August 26th of that year. The plans and specifications were drawn by Mr. Augustus Truesdell, of Rockville, Conn.; the contractors were Messrs. Prothero & Dickenson, of this village. The building is 44 by 70 feet in size, exclusive of the portico. It has 66 slips, and will seat comfortably, above and below, an audience of 600 persons. The actual cost of the building was \$7000, though of the bills covering this outlay the Consistory saw only the amount of \$5904. It was dedicated Aug. 26, 1852, when Rev. R. P. Lee, of Montgomery, preached an appropriate discourse. Repairs have been put upon the church since then, as follows: In 1859, painting, etc., \$940.76; and again in 1868, new portico, painting, etc., \$2200.

The present parsonage, adjoining the church, was built in 1874. The number of members reported to the Classis in 1879 was 243.

THE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF LACKAWACK.

This society effected incorporation by a certificate bearing date Feb. 18, 1843. William Stringham and Joseph Furman presided over the meeting for organization. The trustees chosen were Carmel Aldrich, Obadiah Childs, Joseph Furman, John J. Hill, Schuyler Lake, James Benedict, William Morse, William McKnight, and Stoddard Hammond. The proceedings were verified before Erastus Smith, justice of the peace.

Rev. Cyrus Shook furnishes the following additional items: The Lackawack Baptist Church was organized about the year 1844. It has had three pastors,—the first, Rev. Mr. Benedict, for three years; then without a pastor for three years; then C. Shook, pastor for twenty-seven years; last, Rev. F. R. Van Tassell, the present incumbent, three years. The Baptist Church of Louis Corners is a colony from it. Its meeting-house is a good building, will seat 300, and cost about \$2000 in cheap times. The present number of members is 102. The present officers are F. R. Van Tassell, Pastor; George Mullen, Clerk; Calvin Dennis, Herman Stevens, Henry Mullen, Deacons.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

During the period from 1828 to 1849 several Catholic families came to this vicinity. The opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, the establishment of the glass-works and other industrial enterprises, led to their settlement here. They naturally desired to enjoy religious services according to the forms to which they had been accustomed. Father Michael Gilbride was the first priest

who officiated at Ellenville, commencing about the year 1844. The services were held at the residence of Michael Sheridan, and continued there for several years. The services were only once a month, and sometimes once in three months. Catholic families in this valley eagerly availed themselves of these opportunities. Many marriages were solemnized and many children baptized at Mr. Sheridan's house. In 1851, Father Patrick Briardy became pastor at this place. Under his active management the old house of worship belonging to the Reformed Church was purchased, removed to the present site, repaired and fitted up for Catholic services. This was done at an expense of about \$3500. A small debt remained, which was fully paid in subsequent years. In 1853, Rev. Father Callan became pastor of this church, remaining, however, only six months. The next pastor was Rev. Daniel Magan. He bought a residence for himself near the church. His pastorate was a long and successful one, continuing until his death, in 1872. He did a large amount of mission work throughout the southern part of Ulster County and in Sullivan. He was followed by Rev. J. P. Prendergast, now of Middletown, who remained nearly three years. The next pastor was Rev. James F. Westerman, who officiated for one year, when the present pastor, Rev. Bernard A. Goodwin, became the officiating priest. Under his management a handsome pastoral residence has been erected adjoining the church.

The house of worship has a seating capacity of about 300. The congregation is gathered from a wide extent of territory up and down this valley. The Sunday-school is under the management of Miss Ella O'Neil.

It is related that the first visit of Rev. Father Gilbride to this section in 1844, or about that date, was for the purpose of baptizing three children—*triplets*—in the family of Richard Downey, of Lackawack. The christening took place at the house of the parents. This visit was followed, as above stated, by the establishment of services at the house of Mr. Sheridan. Other Catholic families at that time interested in sustaining services were those of McMullen, Murphy, and O'Neil.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HOMOWACK.

This society was incorporated by a certificate executed March 5, 1846. The paper was signed by Joseph Hardwick and Francis Morris, who presided at the meeting for organization. The trustees chosen were Joseph Thornton, William Caldwell, and Joseph Frantz. The instrument was verified before Charles Hartshorn, justice of the peace. This society is in connection with the Phillipsport charge in Sullivan County.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NAPANOGH.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation March 9, 1846. The presiding officers of the meeting were Abel D. Russell and Thomas Ritch. The trustees chosen were A. D. Russell, Thomas Ritch, R. F. Corwin, William C. Tompkins, and Moses Dunning. As in other similar enterprises, considerable work had been done in the way of meetings in school-houses and private dwellings before the date above given. The first house of worship erected was

on the hill, and was used for many years. The same building is still in existence, used as a type-factory. The present church edifice was erected in 1870. It required many sacrifices by the members to secure so large and commodious a building, and the church remained burdened by a heavy debt. This is now (1880) nearly extinguished.

The present organization consists of Rev. Albert Stephens, Pastor; Isaac Duvall, C. J. Brundage, Fred. P. Burton, B. R. Fuller, A. Gibson, Thomas Bryers, Stewards; C. G. Dewitt, Class-Leader. William H. Duvall is Sunday-school superintendent; Rev. J. B. Russell is the local preacher in connection with this church.

The appointed ministers for a few years past have been Rev. Messrs. Roe, Heroy, and Van Keuren. Some years earlier Rev. Mr. Wheatley preached here, now pastor at Highland Falls, and C. S. Brown, now superintendent of the Five Points Mission, New York. Rev. Thomas Elliott was upon this charge at the time the first house of worship was built, in 1847.

ST. MARY'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This society was organized by the Rev. V. R. Raffiner in 1850. It was formed to accommodate the German-speaking population who had settled in Ellenville and its vicinity and were inclined to the Catholic faith. The first pastor was Rev. John Raufelsen. Their house of worship was erected about the time the church was organized, and will seat about 200. Its cost was about \$1200. They have a convenient pastoral residence, and their whole property may be estimated as worth \$5000. There is a small cemetery in connection with the church. The present pastor is Rev. Father Sower. Other pastors of this church previously have been Father Raes, Rev. Francis Seiglack, Rev. Constantine Van Droste, Father Huntman, and others for short periods.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF ELLENVILLE (EPISCOPAL).

This society effected a legal organization, under the name of St. Paul's Church, by a certificate bearing date Feb. 21, 1853. The inspectors of election were Rev. Samuel Hawksley, Thomas Appleyard, Daniel S. Hoar. The wardens chosen were George Miller and Henry P. Nafie; the vestrymen, Thomas H. Count, Sr., George Brankston, Charles Hall, Thomas Appleyard, David Abbott, Daniel S. Hoar, Wm. George Bailey, Albert Corwin. The instrument was witnessed by George Miller and Thomas H. Count, sworn to before R. B. Taylor, justice of the peace, and recorded Feb. 28, 1853.

From the parish register it appears that Episcopal services were held in Ellenville as early as 1849 by Rev. Mr. Hawksley, and a parish was subsequently organized as stated above. Mr. Hawksley died in 1851. Occasional services continued to be held by the clergy of Ulster and Orange.

Oct. 7, 1865, Rev. James E. Kenney was appointed a missionary, visited the place, and received a definite call from the vestry. Regular services commenced Oct. 22, 1865. A Sunday-school was opened Oct. 29, 1865. A Young Ladies' Society was formed Nov. 16, 1865, to raise funds in aid of the Sunday-school, of which Miss Eliza Brankston was president, and Miss Eliza Myers treasurer.

This society made a vigorous and successful effort, for the record shows that they presented to the Sunday-school on Christmas day \$250 as the result of five weeks' work. June 27, 1866, the corner-stone of St. Paul's church (the old building) was laid, there being present, and assisting the pastor in the services, Rev. Messrs. Walsh and Potter, of Newburgh. The parish records contain a warm tribute to Rev. John Brown, D.D., of Newburgh, for his cordial interest and for a liberal donation; also to Mrs. Knills, of Poughkeepsie, who donated the land for the church and made a further liberal donation. Aug. 26, 1866, the church was opened for divine service, and at the first visit of the bishop—August 31st—14 were confirmed. The services of Rev. Mr. Kenney closed in a year or two. The pulpit then remained vacant and the church was closed.

Rev. Matthias Willing became pastor for a time, and he was succeeded about 1871 by Rev. Charles C. Edmunds. During his pastorate the new house of worship was erected. It cost about \$30,000, and was the munificent gift of Mr. E. C. Humbert, built as a memorial church in memory of his eldest son, who died at Ellenville. There was a heavy debt upon the old property, which Mr. Humbert also generously paid. The name at this time was changed to St. John's Memorial Church. The present pastor, Rev. O. Valentine, succeeded Mr. Edmunds, and came to Ellenville in July, 1875. His appointment to this parish is by the Diocesan Mission Board and the Western Convocation. The Ellenville Church has now neither vestrymen nor wardens. Its status is strictly that of a mission church, rapidly developing, however, to a point where it will become a fully-organized church.

Early church services were held in the seminary building and in public halls. Rev. Mr. Hawksley, the early missionary worker, was a devoted man, full of faith and works. He is said to have sometimes walked from Newburgh to this place, and finally lost his life in the mountains on some of his missionary excursions. We add the following extract from a late report of the doings of the Western Convocation:

"A work similar to that at Port Jervis has been done at Ellenville (population 4000). Here, in 1869, the Convocation found the ruins of a church, upon whose altar the fires had been extinguished for years, and a lot encumbered with a mortgage of \$1800. A missionary was sent, and uninterrupted services have been held in Ellenville down to the present time, and in some of the adjacent villages. The beginning of this mission required a very large venture of faith, and an appropriation of over \$1000 a year, raised by special effort. The stipend now given is \$100. Scarcely three years had elapsed ere the providence of God raised up a devoted servant to rescue the property from pecuniary peril, and to build upon the church lot a beautiful memorial church, costing \$30,000, and entirely free from debt. The success of the mission is now assured. Its rector reports seventy-five families, seventy communicants, and one hundred and seventy-three Sunday-school children."

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF MIDDLEPORT.

The certificate of incorporation was executed June 15, 1853. The elders and deacons signing the instrument were David Terbush, Alexander Freer, T. Schipper, Joseph Wilkinson. The proceedings were verified before Melford Verboom, justice of the peace, and recorded July 28, 1853. This church was instituted by a committee of Classis, of which Rev. S. B. Ayers was chairman, March 9, 1853.

The original number of members was 11, and the first Consistory was composed of the officers above named.

The list of pastors comprises the following: Rev. Ephraim Depuy, for a time stated supply; Rev. N. W. Jones, 1857-60; Rev. John Van Vleck, 1862-64; Rev. John Du Bois, 1866-74.

The name of this church was changed in October, 1870, to the "Reformed Church of Kerhonkton."

From the records of the county clerk it appears that this church executed a second certificate of incorporation Dec. 31, 1856,—perhaps by reason of some defect in the first papers. The new instrument was signed by Ephraim Depuy, president and clerk of the Consistory.

The last pastor, Rev. Peter B. Crolus, died in May, 1879, and since that date the church has had service by temporary supplies, no pastor being yet settled (March, 1880). The present officers are John Clyne, Abraham Freer, Abram Davis, Robert B. Dunn, Elders; Lewis Slater, Albert Kortright, Deacons; the superintendent of the Sunday-school is Elias Depuy. The number of communicants is about 75, and the congregation variously attending services may be stated at 500.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PORT HIXON.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation Jan. 29, 1855. Abraham Barber and James Bryan were inspectors of the election, and John P. Dewitt secretary of the meeting. The trustees chosen were Hiram N. Frost, John C. Brodhead, Moses D. Van Wagenen, Reuben Burton, Abram T. D. Freer, Abraham Barber, James Bryan. The proceedings were verified before John T. Dewitt, justice of the peace, and recorded April 20, 1856. This church was continued for a few years, but, through the multiplication of other religious organizations upon nearly the same field, its dissolution became advisable, and it ceased to exist.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, DROWNED LANDS.

This society was organized in 1860 by Rev. G. Vaight, with about sixty members. The same year a house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$1000. Its seating capacity is about 400.

THE FIRST GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ELLENVILLE.

This body was incorporated June 3, 1863. Wilhelm Kufelt and F. Kufelt were inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Frederick Kufelt, John Lapp, John Kuhlmann. The proceedings were verified before John Lyon, notary public, and recorded June 29, 1863. The church had been organized previously (Nov. 17, 1861) under the efforts of Rev. E. Lubkert, of Rondout. William Kufelt and Adam Schafer were the first elders chosen. The pulpit was supplied for a time by Mr. Lubkert. After his preliminary work had been done, Rev. C. Kuhn was installed as the first pastor. He remained only six months, and was followed by Rev. Frederick Kransé, who continued in charge for two years. The next pastor, Rev. George Turk, preached for four years. The successive ministers since that time have been Rev. Jacob Goetz, from April 20, 1869, to April, 1874; Rev. G. B. Cunz, from April

19, 1874, to April, 1876; Rev. C. H. Rock, from April, 1876, to June, 1877; Rev. G. L. Raw, from Nov. 4, 1877, to April, 1878. The present pastor (January 1880) is Rev. H. Dorn, who was installed May 15, 1878. The elders are Frederick Kufelt, M. Vohet, and the trustees M. Freileweh, C. Dezhler, John Richard. The secretary of the society is John Rippert, and the treasurer Frederick Kufelt. The society have a convenient house of worship and a parsonage.

There was an organization effected still earlier than the above, and a society incorporated Nov. 27, 1859. The meeting was held under the direction of John Weser and John Size. The trustees elected were John Weser, John Wichmann, John Serss, Adam Tupp, Charles Myers, Paul Euekler, George Frederick Seiger.

At the time of the organization in 1863 there were also some differences of opinion as to the formation of the society, and a separate certificate was executed Sept. 1, 1863. The presiding officers of that meeting were Adam Schadefer and John Rippert. The trustees elected were Johannes Ross, George Hoffberger, and John Altrons. This, however, had only a brief existence, and out of these various efforts there resulted the one church of the Lutheran order whose history is given above.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DROWNED LANDS.

This church was formed in 1863, by N. Weaver, John Edsall, and John Forster, with twenty members. The first pastor was Rev. Henry Ackerly. Their house of worship was erected in 1863. It cost \$3000, and will seat about 400. The society is connected with the church in Greenfield, forming one charge.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GREENFIELD.

This church is connected with the one at Drowned Lands, constituting the Greenfield charge. They have no pastor at the present time. It was organized in November, 1843. The house of worship was built about the same time, at a cost of \$800. Several of the early officers were as follows: Steward, Epenetus Townsend; Trustees, John Stratton, John Holmes, Isaac Grey, Epenetus Townsend, William C. Montross. Other prominent members at that time were Joel Searls, Elijah Reynolds and wife, Thaddeus Gray and wife, Ira Clemons and wife, James B. Grey and wife.

The parsonage was purchased in 1863, and cost \$475. The list of pastors includes the following names: T. H. Lewis, Charles Isham, Ira Ferris, Thomas Hewman, James Direk, John K. Still, Brausom Denton, F. W. Andrews, A. Brundage, William P. David, James H. Bryers, A. B. Sentt, J. Whitaker, J. W. Bohman, A. B. Barber, J. Kelly, J. W. Gorse. The present officers are John Holmes, James B. Grey, James P. Smith, Samuel Adams, Daniel Fitzgerald, Stewards, and R. Braden, J. H. Northrop, J. S. Walker, J. Holms, J. B. Grey, Trustees.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF KERHONKTON.

This society was incorporated by a certificate executed Jan. 2, 1866. C. P. Crandall and H. M. German were the inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Henry M. German, Benjamin Churchill, Eli Delamater, Joseph G.

Pettibone, Michael Holand, Thomas Bryers, Joseph D. Gillespie, Benjamin Christian, and Moses Hendrick. The proceedings were verified before John J. Hoornebeck, justice of the peace, and recorded May 30, 1867. The church was formed in 1856 with 20 members. Rev. E. Pinney was the first pastor. A house of worship was erected in 1859, seating 400, and costing \$1700. Further statistics expected have not reached us before going to press.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The burial-places in this town are numerous. The earliest burials must naturally have been in connection with the Reformed Church which was located at Wawarsing village, and therefore the Wawarsing burial-ground is undoubtedly the oldest in town. Others may be mentioned as follows: the burial-place at Lackawack; the old cemetery at Ellenville; the Quaker burial-place, Greenfield; the Methodist cemetery, Greenfield; and the St. Mary's German Catholic cemetery. There are probably still others.

NAPANOCH RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This body executed a certificate of incorporation May 19, 1853. Elon Stone was president of the meeting, and Gilbert Du Bois secretary. The trustees chosen were George W. Babcock, Thomas Ritch, Elon Stone, F. Bange, J. W. Linburner, Henry Katkamier. The proceedings were verified before R. B. Taylor, justice of the peace, and recorded May 21, 1853.

FANTINE KILL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This organization was effected at a meeting held May 27, 1871, at the First National Bank of Ellenville. A. S. Schoonmaker was chairman, and C. A. Van Wagener secretary. The trustees chosen were Uriah C. Enderly, Gilbert Du Bois, C. A. Van Wagener, Alfred Neafie, Isaac Corbin, Andrew S. Schoonmaker, Hiram H. Gale, John McElhone, Newton Le Fever. The proceedings were verified before John Lyon, notary public, and recorded May 31, 1871. The grounds of this association bear an appropriate name, not only from the Fantine Kill itself, but in memory of the "Fantine Kill massacre" elsewhere mentioned.

IX.—SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, BANKS, ETC.

WAWARSING LODGE, No. 582, F. AND A. M.,

was organized in June, 1865. John Lyon was W. M.; A. S. Weller, S. W.; and A. S. Schoonmaker, J. W. The lodge then met in rooms on the corner of Main and Canal Streets. They afterwards made arrangements to erect the Masonic Hall building, and completed it in 1872. The lodge-rooms, on the third floor, are conveniently designed and elegantly furnished. John Lyon filled the office of Master two years. He was succeeded by A. S. Weller for eleven years. The present Master and successor of Mr. Weller is J. Lou Billings. O. B. Seaman is S. W., and S. M. Decker, J. W. The charter-members were 20 in number. The present number of members is nearly 100, and the number has at times risen to 240.

WAWARSING LODGE, I. O. O. F.

This was a large and flourishing lodge in the early days - of Odd-Fellowship in the United States. Leading citizens

were largely in the membership, and the number at times reached 200. It was located at Ellenville and maintained a prosperous existence for some years, accumulating funds of considerable amount. It finally disbanded, and it is said that the funds were divided among the members, and that the old records cannot now be obtained, even for historical purposes.

ELLENVILLE LODGE, No. 352, I. O. O. F.,

was organized April 14, 1873. The first list of officers chosen included Frederick Kimbark, N. G.; Frederick S. Kimbark, V. G.; Israel H. Losee, Sec.; Bernard Geisler, Treas. The lodge has a pleasant hall, convenient and well furnished. Its finances are in excellent condition. At the present time (February, 1880) the incumbents of the four chairs are George Hoyt, N. G.; Henry Canner, V. G.; Frederick S. Kimbark, Sec.; Bernard Geisler, Treas. The latter has held the same office from the beginning. The lodge meets every Monday evening.

WAWARSING ENCAMPMENT, No. 94, I. O. O. F.

This is a recent organization, formed Jan. 7, 1880. The following officers were chosen: Abel Bell, C. P.; John D. Gillespie, H. P.; Jonas Decker, S. W.; Moses Wolf, S.; Edmund Dutcher, Treas.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Various orders have had a brief existence here, as Sons of Temperance and Good Templars. All these have been succeeded by the Ellenville Temperance Union, organized in 1878. This society aims to develop a sound public sentiment, sustain a reading-room, and provide for meetings and for general work in behalf of temperance. Among the more recent temperance orders was Iris Division, No. 57, S. of T., and Azazel Temple of Honor, No. 20.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ELLENVILLE.

This bank was organized in June, 1863. It commenced business August 1st of the same year. The first board of directors consisted of Gilbert Du Bois, Jobu H. Decker, Peter J. Cantine, Nathan C. Clark, Stephen Smith, Eugene Snyder, James B. Childs, Joseph H. Tuthill, and Jacob Heermance. Gilbert Du Bois was the first President; Peter J. Cantine, Vice-President; and Nathan Le Fevre Cashier. The bank was opened at the corner of Market and Centre Streets. The present handsome building was erected in 1868. The board of directors now in charge (January, 1880) are Gilbert Du Bois, John L. Billings, Isaac Corbin, Eli Du Bois, Charles Vernooy, Nathan C. Clark, George B. Childs, John H. Divine, William Corvin. The present officers are Gilbert Du Bois, President; Nathan C. Clark, Vice-President; Isaac Corbin, Cashier. Mr. Du Bois has been president during the seventeen years of the existence of the bank. He came to Napanoch in 1847, and took charge of the edge-tool manufactory; afterwards became the owner, and carried it on for several years. He is a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Louis Du Bois, the early settler of Wiltwyck and Hurley, and a little later of New Paltz. The succession was Louis, Solomon, Cornelius, Josiah, Gilbert.*

* See chapter on New Paltz.



JOSEPH H. TUTHILL.

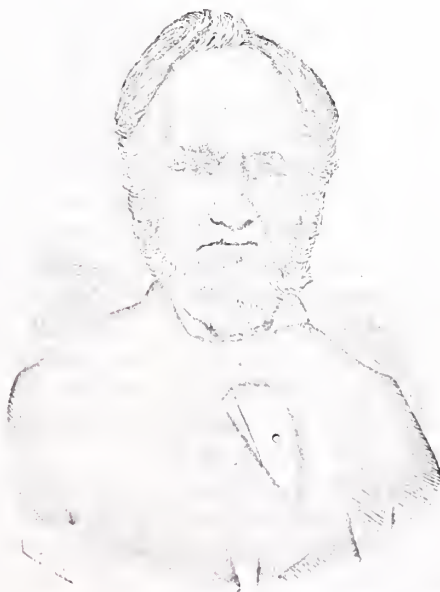


Photo. by Tice, Ellenville, N. Y.

CHARLES HARTSHORN.

HOME NATIONAL BANK OF ELLENVILLE.

This bank was organized May 6, 1873. The chairman of the meeting was John D. Watkins, and the secretary Peter Le Fevre. The first board of directors were Andrew Brodhead, John D. Watkins, William R. Rose, Medad T. Morse, George Young, John McElhone, John T. Dewitt, John G. Du Bois, Daniel Weston, Joseph H. Tuthill, George H. Smith, Jacob Heermance, Abram D. Deyo. John McElhone was chosen president, which office he retains at the present time. George H. Smith, the first vice-president, was succeeded, Dec. 1, 1873, by Jacob Heermance, and upon his resignation, Jan. 22, 1877, Andrew Brodhead, the present vice-president, was chosen. Peter Le Fevre was the first cashier. He resigned Dec. 1, 1873. George H. Smith was then appointed cashier, and remains in that office at the present time. The bank first opened for business July 10, 1873, on Main Street, at the present office of C. A. Van Wagener. In 1874 the business was removed to the place it now occupies, the building having been improved and fitted up for banking purposes. The present board of directors (January, 1880) are John T. Dewitt, William R. Rose, John G. Du Bois, William F. Scoresby, Jacob D. Oosterhoudt, John McElhone, Andrew Brodhead, Abram D. Deyo, George B. Childs.

THE ELLENVILLE SAVINGS-BANK.

This institution was organized May 11, 1869, at a meeting of the incorporators named in the act of the Legislature authorizing the founding of the bank. Eli Van Keuren was chairman of the meeting, and George A. Dudley, secretary. The names of the founders of the bank were John L. Billings, Joseph H. Tuthill, George A. Dudley, George H. Smith, Jacob Heermance, Judson Shultz, Gilbert Du Bois, Abijah Otis, James B. Childs, Albert Corbin, John H. Divine, Andrew S. Schoonmaker, Samuel Wilkinson, James O. Schoonmaker, John C. Hoonbeck, Justus Humphrey, Andrew Brodhead, William R. Rose, John D. Watkins, Geo. B. Childs, Gilbert Palen, Eli Van Keuren, Harvey R. Morris. The bank opened for business June 1, 1869. The first sum deposited was five dollars, by Albert Carling, a boy five years old, being money he had earned gathering bones and selling them to the bone-mill then running near this place. An older brother, eleven years old, and a sister, seven years old, also deposited five dollars each. They were the children of Frank Carling, of Ellenville. The first president of the bank was Hon. Joseph H. Tuthill; the vice-president, Gilbert H. Palen; the secretary and treasurer, George A. Dudley. The last named has held these offices to the present time. George G. Keeler was appointed attorney.

The bank commenced operations in the building which is now occupied by the store of Charles J. Webb. In a few months it was removed to its present place in the First National Bank building, Canal Street. The present officers (January, 1880) are Calvin Hoonbeck, President; John L. Billings, 1st Vice-President; James B. Keeler, 2d Vice-President; George G. Keeler, Attorney; George A. Dudley, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Dudley, who has had charge of the business of the bank from the first, came to this town in 1833, and taught

school at Napanoch. He came to Ellenville in November, 1836. The next spring he was appointed collector for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which office he held for fourteen years. He then opened a general country store, with a large iron trade and a coal-yard. He sold out his business in the spring of 1865, and Jan. 1, 1866, entered upon his duties as postmaster, and retained that office until 1872.

X.—THINGS OF SPECIAL NOTE.

These appear in this chapter under various heads, but others still are worthy of mention.

THE HONK FALLS

are an object of some interest, and are much frequented by visitors at Napanoch and others. They are situated about three-quarters of a mile north of Napanoch, on the Napanoch Creek. They are said to be 75 feet in height, and when the river is swollen they present an aspect truly magnificent. The scenery around is of the most romantic kind. The craggy rocks on each side of the stream extend to a very great height, and those along the bed of the stream are wrought into every imaginable variety of shapes and forms by the action of the water, assisted by loose stones or gravel, which in working or whirling round by the action of the water have, in some places, worn deep cavities into the solid rock which are truly remarkable. In one place there is a species of stone or rock resembling a honeycomb. In the middle of the stream, at the top of the falls, there is a rocky promontory, which divides it into two parts and extends for some distance up the stream. A rainbow can always be seen when the sun shines at these falls. It is also one of the great original landmarks, and one which "neighbors will not" easily "move."

THE OLD CANNON.

This relic gives rise to some interesting reflections calculated to arouse a feeling of patriotism and gratitude, entitling it to a notice in the history of this town. It was obtained from the State arsenal for the defense of the frontier. In 1781, when the Indians burnt Wawarsink, it was made the means, in a remarkable manner, of deterring the Indians from commencing hostilities at Napanoch, according to the design of the enemy, and so, in all probability, much property and many lives were saved. It has been used ever since on the anniversary day of our national independence, and on other festival occasions. Many an aged patriot could for years recall the jovial times which he used to have on the hill at Capt. Simon Bevier's in marching round the liberty-pole, while the "star-spangled banner" was floating to the breeze, and the loud roar of the nine-pounder reverberated along the Shawangunk, and at intervals the old "Taxation" or some other patriotic song was sung, bringing vividly to mind the great events in the history of our country, and the noble deeds of our venerable sires in the cause of liberty.

SAM'S POINT.

on the east border of the town, and on the summit of the Shawangunk Mountain, is about seven miles from Ellenville by the old road formerly used. From this place a

T. Beckman Westbrook, J. W.; Right Worshipful and Rev. C. W. Camp, Chaplain; H. D. Baldwin, Sec.

MOUNT HOPE CHAPTER, No. 75, R. A. M.

Charter granted Feb. 3, 1853. The first officers were John Van Buren, M. E. H. P.; Warren Chipp, E. H.; Edwin Smith, E. S.; John S. Lagworthy, Treas.; S. S. Westbrook, Sec.; John B. Steele, C. H.; Josiah Brown, P. S.; Augustus Decker, R. A. C.; Thomas V. G. Folant, M. 3d Veil; T. R. Westbrook, M. 2d Veil; George W. Smith, M. 1st Veil; A. Newkirk, Tiler. The present officers (May 14, 1880) are George M. Brown, M. E. H. P.; Charles Reynolds, E. K.; C. William Camp, E. S.; Corns. Burlans, Treas.; W. H. Turner, Sec.; O. P. Carpenter, C. H.; Henry B. Luther, P. S.; E. T. Otis, R. A. C.; J. D. C. Montanye, M. 3d Veil; Thomas B. Johnston, M. 2d Veil; John E. Kraft, M. 1st Veil; C. William Camp, Chaplain; A. S. Schutt, Tiler.

HUDSON RIVER COUNCIL, No. 21, R. AND S. M.

This Masonic body, composed of Masons with the rank indicated in the name of the council, and occupying the particular department of Masonic work appropriate to this branch of the order, maintained meetings regularly for some years, but has declined in interest during late years. No further information has been received concerning it.

RONDOUT COMMANDERY, No. 52, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

This commandery was instituted March 8, 1871, and is the only one in the county. Nearly all the charter members were from Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 42. The first officers were Abel A. Crosby, Eminent Commander; James McCausland, Generalissimo; A. Dodge, Captain-General; G. B. Hibbard, Prelate; F. J. Hecker, Senior Warden; D. C. Reid, Junior Warden; Charles Bray, Treas.; Grove Webster, Recorder; T. O. Taylor, Standard-Bearer; T. H. Tremper, Sword-Bearer; L. D. Hoornbeck, Warder; I. Delavergne, Captain of the Guard. Sir A. A. Crosby has served as Commander every year since its organization, except 1878, when James McCausland was Commander.

In 1877, Sir A. A. Crosby was elected to a position in the Grand Commandery of the State. He is still an officer in the grand body, and will in due time succeed to the office of Grand Commander. His election shows that, though his command was young, it contained the right material for valiant knights. The present number of members is 82. The present officers are Thaddens O. Taylor, Eminent Commander; John B. Alliger, Generalissimo; M. Newcomb, Captain-General; G. B. Hibbard, Prelate; O. L. Eastman, Senior Warden; John E. Kraft, Junior Warden; Charles Bray, Treas.; Grove Webster, Recorder; William Ford, Standard-Bearer; J. W. Decker, Sword-Bearer; L. S. Markle, Warder; D. B. Stew, Captain of the Guard. The regular conclaves are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

ABEL A. CROSBY,

youngest son in a family of four sons and one daughter of James and Lucretia (Feller) Crosby, was born in the town of Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1832. His

parents were both natives of the same county, his father dying in 1843, and his mother in 1877. He spent his boyhood on the farm. After the death of his father, his mother the following year removed with her family to Roxbury, N. Y., where he remained until he was fourteen years old, when he left home to care for himself. His opportunities for an education were confined to the common school, but these were so improved that at the age of seventeen he came to Ulster County, and for one term was a teacher at Alligerville, followed by two terms as a teacher in Rosendale. At the age of twenty he returned to Roxbury, and



A. A. Crosby

for three years and a half was a clerk for E. I. Burlans in a general store. In 1854 he came to Kingston as clerk in the store of Chas. W. Schaffer, but soon returned to Roxbury to take charge of a general store for A. H. Burlans. In November, 1855, he went West, spending most of the time in Iowa prospecting for a place for settlement, but in February, 1856, he returned to Rondout and entered the employ of the late William C. More, who founded the hardware business in 1841, now carried on by Mr. Crosby. After three years as a clerk he became a partner in the business (Wm. C. More & Co.), which relations continued until the death of Mr. More, in January, 1867.

A new firm was then organized, and Mr. Crosby associated with him as partners David F. More, Jr., Peter S. Gallagher, and Andrew Dunn, Jr. (Crosby, More & Co.). For five years this firm continued a successful wholesale and retail business on the old stand, corner of Strand and Union Avenue. Mr. Dunn retired from the firm in 1870, and Mr. More in 1872. Mr. Gallagher died in 1877, but the firm-name of A. A. Crosby & Co. remained after the

retirement of the first two gentlemen until Feb. 1, 1880, when Mr. Artemus Sahler and Charles Reynolds, for many years hardware-merchants in Kingston, consolidated their business with Mr. Crosby's; and, taking in as partner Mr. Grove Webster (Crosby, Sahler & Co.), this new firm purchased the property of the More estate and established the largest hardware-house in Ulster County.

Mr. Crosby has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and was an active supporter of Horace Greeley in 1872. Since 1859 he has been a member of Rondout Lodge, F. and A. M., and was Master of the lodge in 1865. He is a member of Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 75, and united with the Poughkeepsie Commandery in 1870. He was instrumental in the organization of Rondout Commandery in 1871, and officiated as its first Commander for seven years. In 1878 he was elected Grand Warden in the Grand Commandery of the State, and in 1879 he was elected a Grand Standard-Bearer. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and interested in all worthy local enterprises.

Mr. Crosby married, June 11, 1856, Miss Abbie C., daughter of Alexander More, of Roxbury, N. Y. Their children are Ella M. (deceased), Sarah A., and William C. M. Crosby.

RONDOUT LODGE, No. 343, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

This lodge was chartered July 8, 1854, the first officers being Johannes D. Hasbrouck, as Master; George W. Smith, Senior Warden; Martin G. Hayes, Junior Warden. The charter members numbered 15, all of whom, with one exception, being then members of Kingston Lodge, No. 10. The organization and first meetings were held in the rooms of the Odd-Fellows, in the building on the dock at the corner of Ferry and Canal Streets.

During the year 1856, G. F. Von Beck built the present Masonic Hall, on the corner of Union Avenue and the Strand, and Dec. 22, 1856, this lodge moved in the rooms in this building fitted up especially for their accommodation, and they have continued to meet there until the present time.

The following have served as Masters since the organization: Johannes D. Hasbrouck, 1854-55; L. A. Sykes, 1856-57; Charles McEntee, 1858-59; Thomas Cornell, 1860; L. A. Sykes, third term, 1861; G. F. Von Beck, 1862; George W. Smith, 1863; J. D. Hasbrouck, third term, 1864; A. A. Crosby, 1865; George W. Smith, 1866-68; James McCausland, 1869-71; George B. Hibbard, 1872-73; Thaddeus O. Taylor, 1874-75; Abram Wood, 1876-77; William Sheppard, 1878; George B. Hibbard, third term, 1879; Charles H. Van Wert, 1880.

During the twenty-six years of its existence this lodge has initiated in the mysteries of the order 407 members, and has received by affiliation 41. Of this number 51 have died and 158 have withdrawn or been dropped, leaving the present membership at 236.

The total cash receipts have been upwards of \$30,000, most of which has been expended in benefits and donations, proving that charity has been one of their fundamental principles.

The present officers are Charles H. Van Wert, Master;

Charles W. Bullen, Senior Warden; Jesse M. Decker, Junior Warden; John B. Alliger, Sec. (now serving his ninth term); William Hutton, Treas.; Richard Kunis, Senior Deacon; James W. Pells, Junior Deacon; Thomas Cornell, A. A. Crosby, and F. Stephan, Trustees. The regular meetings are held every Monday evening.

KOSCIUSKO LODGE, No. 86, I. O. OF O. F.

This society was organized May 10, 1843, at three o'clock P.M., by Grand Master O. A. Kingsley, assisted by D. D. Grand Master Samuel McLane and P. G. Hitchcock. The officers chosen were Edmund Suydam, Noble Grand; Caleb S. Clay, Vice Grand; Rodney N. Baldwin, Sec.; Thomas Scott, Treas. The following members were upon application duly elected: T. Romeyn Westbrook, Horace B. Tolles, Charles R. Macy, Levi E. Vanderlyn, James A. Taylor, Benjamin T. Vallet, Jacob K. Trumbour, Cornelias Van Buren. By card from Quisinnippie Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, Gustavus C. Bradley was admitted, and also William Willmott, from Manhattan Lodge, No. 20.

From the minutes it appears that Jackson Townsend was also a charter member. At a session the same evening a part of the elected candidates above named were duly initiated, the fee of membership being \$10.

May 17th, Augustus Decker, one of the applicants for a charter, was admitted, and was immediately appointed Warden. John T. Crawford, of West Camp, was admitted by card from Meridian Lodge, No. 42.

May 24th, William Crane and Theodore Du Bois were admitted members of the lodge.

The lodge thus formed has continued to the present time, vigorously maintaining its organization, and carrying forward its fraternal work for a period of thirty-seven years. It has a hall handsomely fitted up, the furniture, regalia, and jewels being valued at \$1500. A vested fund of nearly \$3600 gives strength and permanency to the order. The lodge pays \$3 benefits per week to a sick brother, and \$50 funeral expenses to the family of a deceased member. A catalogue of the officers and members of old Kosciusko would show the names of a large number of the citizens of Kingston eminent in all the walks of life.

The present officers (May, 1880) are F. W. Bighney, N. G.; William Prull, V. G.; A. Van Bramer, Sec.; A. McClung, F. S.; William H. Vredenberg, Treas.

EXCELSIOR ENCAMPMENT, No. 21, I. O. OF O. F.

was duly instituted as No. 13, Jan. 7, 1847. The instituting officer was D. G. W. P. John R. Wilsie. He was assisted by C. P. Andrew Saul, of Mount Carmel. The officers chosen and installed were Chief Patriarch, Caleb S. Clay; High Priest, Rodney N. Baldwin; Senior Warden, Benjamin F. Vallet; Scribe, William H. Romeyn; Treas., William Masten; Junior Warden, E. W. Watson.

The other charter member, besides these officers named, was Joseph H. Tuthill.

Degrees conferred on other brethren elected the same evening as follows: Jacob K. Trumbour, Samuel Merewood, William Townsend, C. Devo Keator, Christian F.

machinery and tools are modeled after the latest improvements known in the business. The shops have a capacity for the daily production of 600 chopping axes alone, in addition to knives adapted for use in dye-wood, tobacco, paper, hay-cutting, mowing, planing, and other machines, besides broad-axes, hatchets, picks, adzes, tanners' tools, crow-bars, etc.

"The company's machine-shop, comprising lathes, planers, drills, etc., all new and of modern construction, and originally designed merely as a repair-shop in connection with their own work, is a model of its kind, and has gained a high reputation for accurate and satisfactory work.

"This company is the lessee of the 'Rutherford' Forge and Rolling-Mill, in which is manufactured from pig and scrap all the iron used in Napanoch axes and tools, besides a surplus for market.

"The power is derived from the Rondout Creek alone, the water being used three times at as many different points, and made available by five turbine-wheels.

"The various processes of rolling the iron, punching and forging, tempering, grinding, polishing, and packing the tools employ 200 horse-power, communicated through 1600 feet of belting, and the labor of 100 men.

"Capital of the company is \$60,000, fully paid in. Sales of manufactured goods are made principally at the New York warehouse, 46 Park Place, to buyers from every portion of the West and South, while many Napanoch axes and picks find their way to California, Australia, the West Indies, and South America.

"Since the establishment commenced operations, nearly forty years ago, 200 axes per day may be set down as a moderate average estimate of its productions. This would make 62,600 per year. Total product of the establishment equal to 2,441,400 axes.

"About the time the Messrs. Southwick commenced business here, the Delaware and Hudson Canal was opened, and this was another moving spring to the growth of the place. In 1832 they also erected the large stone building used by them for a tannery. The wood-work was subsequently destroyed by fire, and on its ruins has grown up the paper-mill. Their energy and lavish expenditures attracted settlers, and the place grew as if by magic. A village sprang up within the period of a few months, and it seemed destined soon to become the metropolis of the surrounding country. But they gave up their business about 1835, which circumstance threw a damper upon the prospects and prosperity of the place. For some time afterwards business and improvement languished, but both revived when Judge Ludlum took charge of the abandoned places. Mr. Bange bought part of Judge Ludlum's property and became a co-worker in manufacturing and improvement. The iron forge was established on his land, and he built the foundry, which was burned a few years since. He also built the blast-furnace some seventeen years ago. The Napanoch forge was put in operation about twenty-five years ago. Its business is to manufacture scrap and pig iron into rolled and hammered iron, also to manufacture iron into various ordered shapes. During one year it used 353 tons of scrap, 453 tons of pig-iron, 75 tons of iron-ore, 17,309 bushels of charcoal, 155 cords of wood, 1150 tons anthracite or bituminous coal. During the same period it finished 665 tons of rolled and hammered iron, and paid for labor \$20,000.

"The business of the blast-furnace is to reduce iron-ore into pig-iron. In operation it consumes 12 to 15 tons of ore and about 10 tons of coal daily, producing 4 to 6 tons of pig-iron.

"The lower flouring-mill, owned by Messrs. Du Bois and Decker, was erected some seventeen years ago, and is in constant operation, grinding about 20,000 bushels of grain annually.

"Duvall & Porter's rake- and handle-factory turns out annually a large supply of hay-rakes, forks, hoes, and shovel-handles.

"The paper-mill, Messrs. Humphrey & Le Fever proprietors, exhibits a kind of manufacture altogether new in this section of country, and in fact rare throughout the country at large. A blank sheet of paper, having such an insignificant appearance, would seem to be the product of a simple contrivance. But the fact is far otherwise. Wheels and cylinders almost innumerable are brought into requisition, and work with such precision as to have the appearance of making each motion under the immediate direction of an intelligent will, rather than by the moving-power of a senseless stream of water. The same machinery will make either printing or brown wrapping-paper, according to the material used. This establishment is now making wrapping-paper only, the materials for which are principally straw and lime. About 2500 pounds of straw are used every twenty-four

hours. The engine consumes about one ton of coal in the same time. The daily product of paper is from 80 to 90 reams. The paper of this manufacture is much sought after, and commands the highest price in the market.

"In addition to the manufactories by water now in operation, the stream affords choice and extensive water-privileges now lying in a dormant state. Not half the water-power within half a mile of the place has yet been developed. At the Honk Falls almost an unlimited power could be obtained with comparative ease."

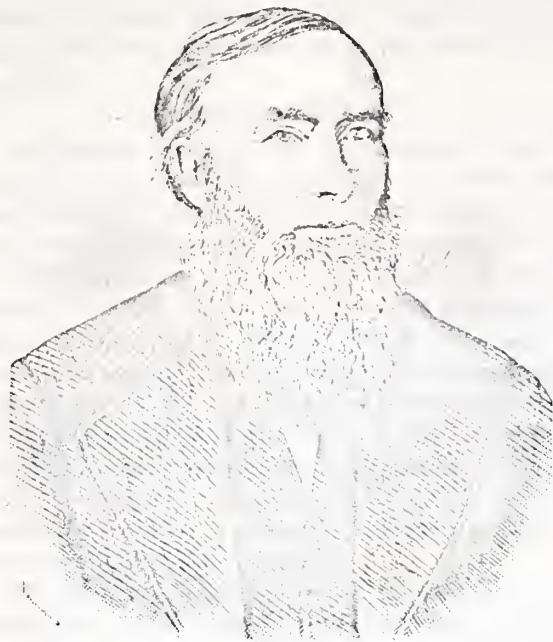
After the lapse of ten years the above needs but little revision. Mr. James B. Sahler, of the flouring-mill, died a few years since, and the mill property is now owned and the business carried on by Jacob Hoornebeck. The blast-furnace suspended operations in 1873, but preparations for a reopening of the business are now being made (February, 1880). The paper-mill of Messrs. Humphrey & Le Fever is now the property of George Young, and operated by him. The flouring-mill of Du Bois & Decker is now carried on by Shook & Eaton. John B. Russell established a factory at Napanoch about 1871 for the manufacture of axes and tobacco-knives. He erected buildings, having premises and power of Jacob Hoornebeck. A large business has been done, the mill being kept in active operation during the "hard times" (1873 to 1878). The specialty is the making of tobacco-knives. Newton Le Fever, in 1879, built a new paper-mill opposite the village of Napanoch, at the foot of the Shawangunk Mountain.

THE ULSTER KNIFE COMPANY.

This business was first started in 1871. Under the general law of the State a company was organized, by the name of "The Ellenville Co-operative Knife Company." The stockholders were mostly operatives originally from Sheffield, England, but more recently from Connecticut. The business was reorganized in 1875 by Jacob Hermance, John Lyon, Alfred Neafie, R. H. Brodhead, and Dwight Divine, under the name of the "Ulster Knife Company." In 1878 the entire business was assumed by Dwight Divine, who is the present owner. The operatives number nearly 100. The line of work consists of pocket-knives of all grades. The annual capacity is from \$50,000 to \$75,000 worth of finished work.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

In the census of 1875 the value of the farms in Wawarsing is stated at \$1,054,435; buildings other than dwellings, \$245,165; stock, \$201,230; tools and implements, \$61,381; fertilizers bought, \$2524 worth; value of gross sales, \$86,649; area plowed, 4512 acres; area in pasture, 9203 acres; area mown, 9727 acres; hay produced, 9780 tons; grass-seed, 9 bushels; barley, 6 bushels; buckwheat, 13,207 bushels; corn, 27,687 bushels; oats, 25,446 bushels; rye, 12,475 bushels; winter wheat, 2320 bushels; corn fodder, 38 acres; beans, 30 bushels; potatoes, 32,678 bushels; apples, 36,959 bushels; cider made, 827 barrels; grapes, 3758 pounds; wine, 22 gallons; maple-sugar, 775 pounds; maple-syrup, 241 gallons; honey collected, 5625 pounds; horses on farms, 865; mules, 29; value of poultry, \$1514; value sold, \$2811; value of eggs sold, \$4134; neat cattle on farms, 2479; milk-cows, 1860; beef slaughtered, 177; butter made, 164,917 pounds; milk sold, 101,017 gallons;



Photos. by Tice, Ellenville, N. Y.

P. D. B. Hoornbeck M.D.

JOHN HOORNBECK.

P. D. B. HOORNBECK, M.D.

P. D. B. Hoornbeck, M.D., was born in the town of Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1827, being the youngest in a family of five sons of Johannes and Gertrude (Du Bois) Hoornbeck, both natives of Ulster Co., N. Y. Mrs. Gertrude (Du Bois) Hoornbeck was a lineal descendant of Louis Du Bois, who was one of the twelve patentees of the town of New Paltz. She belonged to the fourth generation.

Dr. P. D. B. Hoornbeck lived at home with his father on the farm until he was seventeen years of age (in the mean time acquiring a good education), and then began the study of medicine with David Wurts, M.D., of New Paltz. One year later he entered the Geneva Medical College, where he remained three terms and graduated with the usual honors. He soon after began the practice of medicine in Tnithill, but after a residence there of about one year settled permanently where he now resides, the place of his birth. In politics he is a Democrat, and since 1840 has taken quite an active part in behalf of his party. He has held positions of trust in his town.

He was married, Feb. 16, 1860, to Catherine J. Kelley. They have one daughter, Lillie Evelyn,

born Nov. 10, 1862. Dr. Hoornbeck has been a member of the Ulster County Medical Society since 1858.

JOHN HOORNBECK.

John Hoornbeck, second in a family of five sons, was born in the town of Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y., May 17, 1818. His brothers' names are Calvin, John, Methusalem, Cornelius, and Philip D. B.

Mr. Hoornbeck has followed agricultural pursuits through life, and is known as an active, industrious, and upright man. He has taken a somewhat active part in local politics, and is identified with the Republican party. He has been honored by his townsmen in official capacity; was assessor in 1845; elected commissioner of highways, in 1875, for one term; and represented his town on the board of supervisors in 1876. He is not a member, but a supporter of the Reformed Church at Napanoch.

He married, in 1838, Helen, daughter of Elias De Puy, of Rochester. Of this union have been born eight children, of whom four are living, to wit: Egbert, born Oct. 12, 1842; Eli, born March 19, 1847; Anna, born Feb. 3, 1849, wife of George Bruyn; and Eugene, born April 27, 1857.

sheep shorn, 859; weight of clip, 3135 pounds; lambs raised, 653; sheep slaughtered, 108; killed by dogs, 21; swine on farms, 2182; pork made year before, 217,641 pounds.

XII.—MILITARY.

In the wars connected with early settlement this town seems to have almost wholly escaped. An Indian village was situated in the town. The natives and the whites lived on peaceable terms. There was mutual trade and friendly intercourse between them. It was not until the period of the Revolution that these valleys became the scene of danger and of slaughter. There is an incidental allusion in a pamphlet written about thirty-five years ago to an occurrence in the time of the "old French war." One family is said to have been murdered by the Indians on the county line, seven miles south of Napanoch. This would be in the vicinity of what is now called Homowack, but practically the above statement as to general peaceable intercourse is believed to be correct.

The slaughter mentioned above occurred as follows: About ten o'clock in the morning of October 12, 1757, while Peter Jans Saxe and two sons were on his farm, near Homowack, a band of predatory Indians made a sudden attack on his house and family. There were three rangers stationed there at the time, two of whom, with one daughter, were killed before the doors of the dwelling could be closed. The remaining soldier, assisted by Saxe's wife and two daughters, made a good defense, and finally drove the savages off, when he conducted the women in safety to the residence of Capt. Charles Brodhead, at Leuren Kill. The father and sons were not injured. It is said the family moved to other parts soon after this occurrence. The Brodhead house was used as a fort, and the venerable building is still standing.

In the stormy period of the Revolution the Indians were easily excited by the influence of the British and the Tories, and several tragic events occurred in this town. The following account of them is condensed from a history mentioned above, published in 1846, entitled "The Indians; or, Narratives of Massacres and Depredations on the Frontier, in Wawasink and its Vicinity, during the American Revolution, by a descendant of the Huguenots."

"NARRATIVE I.

"OSTERHOUT AND ANDERSON.

"It is the unanimous testimony of tradition that the following events occurred a little before or about the commencement of the American Revolution; the precise date is not known.

"There was a widow lady living at Lackawack, about four miles from Napanoch, who had lost her second husband. Her first husband's name was Osterhout, and she had a son by the name of Jacob Osterhout. She kept a public-house at that place; and it appears that either Osterhout or Anderson had, on a previous occasion, offended the Indians by telling her not to let them have any more liquor. The Indians were determined on revenge; and, a favorable opportunity occurring when George Anderson and Jacob Osterhout were both at this tavern in the night, three Indians entered it, took them both as prisoners, and carried them off towards Binghampton, in Broome County. It appears that whilst they were securing the prisoners, the woman fled, with no other clothing about her than her night-clothes. She was out all night in the woods, and in a shower of rain. The next day she came to Wawasink and gave the alarm. Whether the Indians were pursued or not, the writer has not been able to ascertain; the probability is that they were.

"The prisoners were taken to within thirteen miles of the place of destination, where they effected their escape. George Anderson could understand the Indian dialect, and on their last day's march he gathered from the conversation of the Indians that it was their design to scalp Osterhout, he being a weakly man and not able to travel fast. Anderson made this known to his companion, and inspired him with a determination to escape. At night an opportunity offered. The Indians, after taking supper and securing the prisoners, retired to rest by the side of a large fire. Before the Indians retired, a knife had been used either by them in securing the prisoners, or by the prisoners in eating. Anderson succeeded in covering it slightly in the leaves with his feet without being discovered by the Indians. They looked for it before retiring to rest, but, not finding it readily, gave up the search. Tired by the avocations of the day, they soon fell into a deep sleep. With the assistance of the glimmering embers, Anderson found the knife, with which he cut loose the fetters of his fellow-prisoner, who then cut him loose. The next thing was to despatch the Indians, two of whom lay on one side of the fire and one on the other. The understanding was that Osterhout should kill the one, and Anderson the other two. Each took the hatchet to give the fatal blow. Anderson commenced; but in his haste he struck the first Indian rather slightly, when he rose up and fell into the fire; the next blow finished the other. Osterhout not doing his part, he crossed over to the other side of the fire and killed the third Indian. In the mean time Osterhout had pulled the first Indian out of the fire, instead of helping to destroy them. This conduct of Osterhout can be accounted for on the ground that he was completely disconcerted and unnerved, and for the time being did not know what he was doing. There were two squaws with the Indians, who woke up and made the forest resound with their frantic yells. One tradition of this event says that the agreement between Osterhout and Anderson was, that the former was to kill the squaws and the latter the Indians. Could this have been effected, their subsequent danger of arrest by other Indians would not have been half so great. They were well aware that the squaws would inform the nearest Indians of what had occurred; and if they should be so unfortunate as to fall again into their hands, the most awful torture that savage barbarity could invent would be their inevitable doom. Nerved by this reflection, they made every preparation in their power for their return, taking from the slaughtered Indians all the food which they had with them, and such other articles as might be useful to them in their journey.

"From the part Osterhout had acted, and from the fact that he was naturally a timid, weakly man, Anderson was well aware that their escape, if effected, would depend mostly on his own vigilance and perseverance. His speed was much retarded by the slow movements of his companion, and self-preservation doubtless dictated to him to leave him behind; but this every feeling of humanity and affection, strengthened by their being companions in suffering, forbade. Their scanty supply of provisions was soon exhausted, and torturing hunger began to pierce their very vitals. Although they had arms and ammunition, they dared not fire at any game for fear of being heard by Indians. In the course of their march they fell in with a horse, which they killed with a spear, and cut the flesh out of the thighs to eat. They were obliged to avoid the usual route, and often to secrete themselves in the daytime and travel at night, in order to avoid detection, and on one occasion Anderson had to swim a small river with Osterhout on his back.

"After suffering more than tongue can tell or pen describe, they arrived at a house on Honkhill, the Chester L. Dudley place of later years, then owned by a man named Timmerman. This place was, or became soon after, the site of a stockade fort, and was occupied by a garrison.

"Osterhout and Anderson were so nearly exhausted with hunger that it would have been death to them both to have eaten a full meal. Anderson had still self-government enough to manage his own case. He took a crust of bread and eat it, and kept walking across the floor. Osterhout was fed like a child. His slender constitution survived the shock but a short time, and he was numbered with his fathers.

"NARRATIVE 2.

"NARROW ESCAPE OF THREE SCHOOL-CHILDREN FROM THE INDIANS.

"The following incident also occurred, it is believed, in the early part of the American Revolution:

"Three children started from Jacob Revier's, who lived in Napa-

noch, in Job Crum lane, to go to school at Wawarsing. One of those children was Jacob Bevier's son. His name was Abram, and, from his being a bright and skrewed child, he had received the nick-name of Lawyer-um, by which he was generally known amongst the old Dutch people. The other two, it is believed, were his sisters. In those times there was a footpath which left the road a little east of the Abram G. Bevier place, and struck the road again about half a mile further east. Soon after leaving this path Lawyer-um discovered two or three Indians sitting by the wayside, either engaged in eating a piece or mending their moccasins. He immediately sung out 'Indians!' but, having been in the habit of making false alarms, in order to frighten his schoolmates, was not heeded at first; but they soon perceived by his countenance, which spoke a language not to be misunderstood, that it was now in earnest. They dropped their dinner-baskets and ran for life. A little knoll intervening, the Indians could not keep sight of them. The children took the footpath, and were happy in reaching home in safety. The men then went after the Indians. They saw by their tracks in the road where the footpath intersected it that they had been at a loss to ascertain which the children had taken, and whilst they dabbled the children got beyond their reach.

"NARRATIVE 3.

"MASSACRE AT FANTINE KILL.

"This was an attack upon three families,—those of Widow Isaac Bevier, Jesse Bevier, and Michael Socks. They lived about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Ellenville. It appears that the attack was simultaneous on those three families; in fact, they lived so near each other that the one could not be assaulted without alarming the other two. The assault was made just at the dawn of day. There was a young negro, by the name of Robert, living at the Widow Isaac Bevier's. He heard an unusual tramping around the house, early in the morning, like that of horses. He got up and listened, and soon found out that it was Indians. He opened the door, and, taking a little start, jumped out and ran. As he was going he received a wound from a tomahawk in his hand, and a ball was fired through the elbow of his roundabout, but did not hurt him. The Indians sung out, in their native tongue, 'Run, you black! run, you black!' It does not appear that he was pursued by them. He made his escape over the low-land to Napanoch; but tarried a while in the field, at a stack, in order to stop the blood, which was flowing profusely from his wound. Whether the Indians met with much resistance or not at this place does not appear; but we know that the widow and both her sons were killed. The house was set on fire, and the women went into the cellar. The daughter Magdalene took the Dutch family Bible with her. When the flames approached them there, they chose rather to deliver themselves up to the savages than to endure a horrible death by fire. The event proved that 'the one must be taken and the other left.' They made their way through the cellar-window, the mother in advance. The mother instantly became a prey to the ruthless tomahawk, whilst the daughter was retained as a prisoner. It is said that a young Indian manifested a strong attachment to her, and interposed in her behalf, but this is not certain. Some of the old people say that she was saved on account of her not being altogether sane, which was the case. The Bible was wrested from her hands and stamped in the mud. When the Indians left the place they took her a short distance into the woods, and then sent her back with a war-club, and a letter written by the Tories to Capt. Andries Bevier, at Napanoch. The club was stained with fresh blood and hair. It was long in the family of the Beviers, but is now lost. On her return she recovered the Bible preserved from the flames. Some of the leaves were soiled by the mud, but not materially. It is still preserved as a precious relic in the family of her connections.

"Whether the two boys perished in the flames, or were tomahawked, the writer has not been able to learn.

"The family of Michael Socks were all killed. As none survived to tell the awful tale, no particulars can be given here. There were a father, a mother, and two sons who were young men, and it is believed that there were two other members in the family.* One young man, either a Socks or a Bevier, had run some distance from the house into a piece of plowed ground, where it appears that a desperate contest had taken place between him and an Indian. A large patch of

ground was trodden down, and the scalped and mangled corpse of the young man lay upon it. He had several wounds from a tomahawk in his arms. A few days before this there had been a training at Napanoch, and one of those boys boasted that he was not afraid of the Indians.

"At the house of Jesse Bevier there were some 'mighty men of valor,' and the enemy accordingly met a warm reception. The first salute which the old man received was, the blocks in the window were stove in, and two or three balls were fired just above his head as he lay in the bed. He sprang from the bed and seized his axe, with which he prevented them from entering the window, at the same time calling to his sons, David and John, who were soon in readiness, and a desperate action ensued. Those Beviers were all famous marksmen, and extraordinarily fond of hunting, especially David, who had some choice powder for that purpose, which his mother brought forward in the course of the action. He declined to use it, thinking that common powder was good enough to shoot Indians with. . . . They had their powder loose in basins on a table for the sake of convenience, and measured their charges only in their hands. It appears that the women assisted in loading, it being common to have a double stock of arms. But the enemy fired the old log house at a point where the little band of Huguenot heroes could not bring their guns to bear. Their situation now became alarming in the extreme. Every drop of liquid in the house was applied to retard the progress of the flames by the women. They took milk and even swill in their mouths, and spirted it through the cracks of the logs, hoping in this way to protract their existence until relief might come from Napanoch. At this awful crisis, when death in its most awful form was staring them full in the face, that pious mother proposed that they should suspend hostilities, and unite in petitions to the throne of grace for mercy. David replied that 'she must pray, and they would continue to fight.' But that mother prayed, and the sequel will show the verification of the promises of God to those who call on him in sincerity and truth. Wherever this narrative is read, 'there will this also which this woman did be' read 'for a memorial of her.'

"We frequently meet with accounts of the sagacity of dogs,—some indeed, that are very remarkable,—but it is believed that the following, taking all the circumstances into consideration, is without a parallel in the history of that animal. In the course of the morning, after the battle commenced at Fantinekill, Jesse Bevier's dog, without any sign or motion from his master, or having been trained to any thing of the kind, came to Napanoch, a distance of two miles, to the house of Lewis Bevier, his master's brother. He came to him and jumped up against his breast, and looked at him, and then ran to the gate which led to his master's, looking back to see if he was coming: this he did several times. Lewis could distinctly hear the firing at Fantinekill, and could easily guess what was going on, but fear had hitherto deterred him from going; but now he resolved to go, if he should go alone. He took his arms and hastened to his neighbor's, Johannes Bevier's, and told him that his brother's dog had come to call him, and he would go to his relief; that 'it was too much for flesh and blood to stand;' and wanted him to go with him: but he thought it not prudent to go, as the Indians were expected there every minute, and it was almost certain death for them to go alone. But there was a youth, by the name of Conradt, son of Johannes, whose patriotism and courage rose superior to all fear, and he determined to go. In addition to his courage and martial skill, this youth was extremely fleet on foot; like Asahel of old, 'he was light of foot as a wild roe.' He boasted that no Indian could outrun him. Those two set out over the low-lands for Fantinekill. When they came near, the Indian sentry on the hill fired an alarm. The Indians and Tories, not knowing how large a company was coming, immediately withdrew from the house, and they rushed in. The flames at this moment had extended, in spite of all their exertions, to the curtains of the bed. The door was now thrown open, and the women rushed down the hill to the spring for water to extinguish the flames, whilst the men stood at the door with their arms in their hands to protect them.

"Amongst the women who went to the spring was Jesse's daughter Catharine, mother of Mrs. Daniel Hoornbeek. Whilst at the spring she heard the groans of the dying in the swampy ground near by. Tories were also recognized by their striped pantaloons, and also by the streaks which the sweat made in their painted faces. The fire was happily extinguished, and this family saved from an awful catastrophe. Had not assistance arrived from Napanoch precisely when it did, we cannot see how they could have escaped.

* The writer of the history says in a note: "Since writing the above, I have learned from an unquestionable source that there were two children in this family; so the whole number lost was eleven."

"We must now ask the attention of the reader to what transpired at Napanoch. Col. Cortland's regiment had been lying in the vicinity of Napanoch for some time previous to this event, but their time of service had expired a few days before the assault was made at Fantinekill; and it was supposed that the Tories had found this out, and made it known to the Indians. But the soldiers, having received some money, had got into a frolic at a tavern in Wawarsing, and were there on the morning of the alarm. They were mustered with all possible speed, and when they came to Napanoch were joined by Capt. Andries Bevier's company, and marched to the scene of action. When they came to the Napanoch Creek, the Indian yells and war-whoops were heard on the western hills, and the savages fired at them as they were crossing the stream, and continued to fire on them from the woods as they passed on towards Fantinekill. Their fire was promptly returned by the regiment. It is not known that any loss was sustained on either side at this stage of the action, but there is no doubt that Jesse and his sons killed some of them, as before intimated. The Indians made their way off to the west, firing the woods as they went, to avoid pursuit. When the war-whoop was heard on the hills west of Napanoch, and the soldiers were seen leaving the place to go to Fantinekill, the women, children, and invalids made a precipitate flight to the Shawangunk Mountain, expecting that the Indians would enter and burn the place, which, indeed, they might have done with ease had they known the situation of it. Two sons of Andries Bevier, lads of 12 or 14, ran across the mountain, through the burnt woods, barefooted, a distance of not less than five miles. They first came to the residence of a Mr. Manse, on the east side of the mountain; from thence they made their way to the Shawangunk village, and gave the alarm. Their names were Samuel and Corneilus. Several members of Jacob Bevier's family also made their way across the mountain: but some of the neighbors missed their way, got lost, and were all night in the mountain, which was full of people from both sides, with horns, hunting for them. The little ones, and those who were feeble and infirm, went only to the base of the mountain, and secreted themselves amid the craggy rocks which nature has provided there in great abundance, especially along the sides of a noted ravine in the mountain, opposite to Napanoch, commonly called 'Lewis's Ravine.' In their flight to the mountain they were joined by the young black (Robert) who escaped from Fantinekill. In crossing the Roundout a child of Andrew Bevier, by the name of Lewis, came near going down with the current. He was caught by a friendly hand, and helped ashore. When they came to the foot of the mountain, an invalid soldier climbed up a tree to see if Napanoch was on fire. He heard the firing of Cortland's regiment, and said he could distinguish it from the firing of the Indians, 'because they fired by platoons.' Towards night the men came to look for their families: but, apprehending that they might be Tories, they gave no heed to their calls until they were sure they were their friends.

"Mr. Jacob Bevier, mentioned in the preceding narrative, lay sick and unable to move. All the family had fled across the mountain, except an insane brother, by the name of Daniel, who was sitting on the fence, unconscious of his danger, and a daughter, who had resolved not to leave her father. The father expostulated with her, telling her that if the Indians came she could not save him,—that they must both inevitably fall before the tomahawk and scalping-knife. But how could she leave a dear and tender father alone upon a sick-bed, without any one to smooth his pillow or administer to his necessities? At last the sound reasonings of the father, seconded by that strong innate principle which prompts us to efforts for self-preservation, prevailed, and she made her way for old Shawangunk through dense thickets and over awful precipices. Being more fortunate than her sisters, who had started before, in finding the path; and having no child, as they had, to carry, she arrived first at the place of destination.

"Andries Bevier's black woman, 'Nan,' put over the dinner-pot and built a good fire under it, and then secreted herself along the creek, a short distance from the house. Knowing that the Indians were not disposed to injure blacks, and being able to speak their dialect, she had but little to fear from them.

"We must now notice the noble conduct of Capt. Contrite on this occasion. As soon as he heard of the affair at Fantinekill he directed his sergeant (without waiting for orders from his superior officer) to order out all his company (about 70), to be at his house the next morning at daylight, armed and equipped, with provisions for two days. The summons was promptly obeyed. He stepped at the head

of those 'hearts of hickory,' into whom he had, by his bold and soldier-like deportment and address, infused the same spirit, and marched them up to Grainsville, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, with a view of intercepting the Indians on their return from Fantinekill. He selected a suitable place, arranged his men in order, and awaited the arrival of the Indians. But, as usual, the Indians discovered him first, and instead of coming on the usual route they passed by on his rear.

"The first salute he received was a volley from the Indians, and one ball struck within six inches of the old captain's head, but they kept at a proper distance, knowing they had a giant to grapple with. Not an Indian could be seen.

"The writer has been credibly informed that six of the individuals who perished at Fantinekill were buried in one grave, near the place where they lived and died. If those six were all of the Sacks family (which is believed to be the case), then there were nine who lost their lives at this time of the whites. The loss of the enemy is not known. The only house, which stood where the village of Ellenville is situated, was burnt. Its occupants made a narrow escape. It was owned by John Boddy. They, in common with several other families in the neighborhood of Loorenkill, fled to the mountain and secreted themselves, but fortunately the enemy did not reach that place.

"NARRATIVE 4.

"MURDER OF JOHN AND ELSIE MACK.

"Mr. John Mack lived in Wawarsing; he had a son-in-law named John Mans, who lived on the east side of the Shawangunk. Sometime during the war he resolved to go over to visit his daughter, accompanied by another daughter, named Elsie. There was at this time a footpath crossing the mountain. It began on the west side, at a place called Port Hylson, and ended at Col. Jansen's, afterwards Gen. Jansen, west of the Shawangunk village. They crossed the mountain in safety, and made the contemplated visit. On their return the son-in-law accompanied him with two horses as far as the top of the mountain, for him and Elsie to ride on, the old man being rather infirm. John Mans proposed to take his rifle with him, but his father warmly opposed it, saying it was not necessary. When they arrived at the top of the hill, where they were to separate, they dismounted, and the old man seated himself on a log and smoked his pipe. Whilst sitting here, Mans discovered by the horses' ears that they saw something, and looking round he discovered two men advancing in the path which they had just left, and another, whom he recognized as a notorious Indian called Shanks Ben, taking a circuitous route through the woods, in order to get in advance, and so surround them. Mans understood his design, and was aware of the imminent danger that awaited him. It was then that he regretted bitterly that he had not taken his rifle. He said he might have shot the Indian if he had had it. The other two were Tories. They had with them two young negroes whom they had taken prisoners at Col. Jansen's. Mans started with Elsie by the hand, in a direction so as to elude the design of his enemy. The old man, knowing it would be vain for him to attempt to flee, sat still, resigned to his awful fate. Mans ran with the girl until he came to a precipice of about 20 feet perpendicular, down which he jumped. Here he was obliged to leave the girl. He thought he might have saved her had it not been for a little dog which followed them, and kept constantly barking, by which the Indian could follow. In jumping down the precipice he sprained his ankle, which troubled him considerably. He was obliged to take off his shoe and stocking and go barefooted, on account of the swelling of his foot.

"When he came in sight of Col. Jansen's he saw a number of men around, and, not knowing whether they were friends or foes, he tarried some time, until he discovered they were whites. He then approached, and related the awful tale. His father-in-law and the maiden were found side by side, covered with purple gore. It was with difficulty, in after-times, that Mans could be persuaded to relate this melancholy tale.

"Intimately connected with this narrative is the account of the narrow escape of Col. Jansen from being taken by the same party who killed Mr. Mack and daughter.

"A desperate effort was made by Shanks Ben and others to take Col. Jansen and some other distinguished individuals who lived in that vicinity. It is probable that a large reward was placed on their heads by the British. That notorious Indian, as has since been ascertained, had been lying for whole days and nights in places of

concealment, waiting for an opportunity to take those distinguished 'Sons of Liberty.'

"Early one morning the colonel went to his barn to see to his stock, and discovered Shanks Ben in the stable. He ran for the house with all his might, and the Indian in close pursuit. The black woman, who was in the stable milking, saw the race. She said that the Indian came so close that he grasped after the skirts of his coat, but he reached the house in safety, closed the door, and secured it. The Indian, disappointed of his prey, and exasperated, seized an axe which happened to lay near by, and began to work his way through the door. The colonel then called to his wife to fetch him his pistols, which he fired, or intended to fire, through the door. The Indian, however, desisted and went into the kitchen, where he and the two Tories (who were recognized as such by the black woman, who observed that they had blue eyes and painted faces) helped themselves to the best that the house could afford, not forgetting the cider, of which the Indians are excessively fond.

"Whilst the enemy were thus engaged, a white girl by the name of Goethes was observed by the black woman coming to the house. She made signs to her to go back, but she misunderstood them, thinking she meant her to come, which she did, when she was taken prisoner. The enemy took her a short distance; but, she being unwilling to go with them, they dragged her along for some time, and then killed and scalped her. They took two young negroes of Col. Jansen's, who have never been heard of since. They were seen by Mans in the mountain. An alarm was given at Jansen's, either by blowing a horn or firing a gun, and the neighbors came to his relief; but the work of death was done, and the enemy were beyond the reach of pursuit.

"NARRATIVE 5.

"BURNING OF WAWASINK.

"The last attempt of the savages under the command of British authority to destroy the inhabitants of the frontier occurred Aug. 12, 1781. This expedition was fitted out at one of the northern forts, and placed under command of one Caldwell. He was directed to commence his assault at Capt. Andries Bevier's, at Napanoch, and to kill or capture all the inhabitants, and to destroy or carry off their property until they came to the Widow Hasbrouck's, twelve miles northeast of Napanoch, commonly known in those times as the 'rest place.'

"It was the practice to keep out spies in the direction from which the enemy was expected. In preparing for one of these 'scouts,' Philip Hine had occasion to purchase some meat. The seller made particular inquiries of Mr. Hine as to where he was going, etc., to which he gave honest replies. No sooner did the seller know his intentions than he found some means of communicating to the enemy. Mr. Hine, accompanied by Mr. Bouck, went on the contemplated cruise. When they came along the Neversink Creek, twenty-odd miles southwest of Napanoch, they discovered a body of Indians and Tories advancing. They watched their course secretly until they saw that their place of destination was Wawasink; they then took a circuitous route, and struck the road, as they supposed, far in advance of the enemy, but in this they were mistaken. The Indians, having been apprised that spies were out, were on the alert, and discovered foot-marks where the spies had crossed a stream of water. Runners were sent in pursuit, and soon overtook them. It was not more than half an hour after the spies struck the road before they were taken by the Indians.

"The prisoners were required, on pain of death, to give a correct account of the fortifications and other means of defense on the frontier at Wawasink. They told them there was a cannon at Capt. Bevier's, at Napanoch. On account of this intelligence they did not commence their attack at that place, and consequently much property and perhaps precious lives were saved.

"The prisoners were tied hand and foot, apart from each other. In this situation they were compelled to remain for the most part of three days and nights without anything to eat or drink, until the Indians returned.

"It had been the intention of the Indians to dispatch one hundred of their troops, under the command of Shanks Ben, across the forest, from the Delaware River to Newtown, to commence the work of death there, and meet their comrades at some place in the valley of the Rondout. But by an accident, which occurred in drying some powder which had been wet, Shanks Ben and several others were burnt, so that he was unable to perform that service. Hereupon the Indians proposed to Silas Bouck that if he would perform that ser-

vice, they would grant him his liberty the moment he came to Newtown. This proposal he nobly rejected with disdain. He said 'they could but kill him,' and he would rather die on the spot than be necessary to the death of his countrymen. How unlike the conduct of Benedict Arnold is this, who, for a little paltry dust, was willing to sacrifice an army of patriots and the cause of liberty!

"After securing the prisoners, and obtaining information from them, as above stated, they set forward for Wawasink. On that ever-memorable Sabbath, the 12th of August, 1781, early in the morning, they arrived at the old stone fort in Wawasink, which was situated near the old church. Having taken the spies, no notice had been received at the fort of their approach, and most of its occupants were yet in their beds. Two individuals, however, had left the fort that morning,—viz., Mr. Johannis Hoornebeck and a colored man named Flink. A young woman named Catharine Verwooy was also about leaving the fort, to go to milk, when she saw the Indians coming. She returned to the fort, closed the door, and called to Chambers to assist her in getting the huge brace against it. This Chambers was stationed on the sentry-box at the time, but, being somewhat deranged, he did not fire his gun. Fortunately, however, he sung out, 'vyand, vyand,'—enemy, enemy. No sooner had they secured the door than the Indians came against it with all their might, in order to burst it in. Had not the door been secured at that instant, the enemy would inevitably have gained admittance to the fort, and the fate of its inmates would have been sealed.

"The negro Flink soon discovered the Indians approaching the fort after he left it. He concealed himself until he saw that they did not obtain an entrance into the fort, and then left his milk-pail and made his way with all possible speed to the fort at Napanoch, to inform them of the arrival of the enemy. Mr. Hoornebeck, the other individual who left the fort to see to his corn-field, heard the alarm when about a mile from the fort. Being a large fleshy man, and not able to travel fast on foot, he succeeded in catching a horse owned by Mr. Bruyn, which he mounted, and made off to his father's, Benjamin Hoornebeck, who lived at Rochester. When he came there he was so completely exhausted by excitement and fatigue, that he fell upon the floor as dead, but recovered sufficiently to be able to return home in the afternoon, in company with the troops, who went in pursuit of the Indians.

"The old stone fort was now the scene of active operations. The men leaped from their beds, and without much attention to dress, as the reader will readily imagine, seized their guns, which were always at hand, and commenced their defense. John Griffin was the first who fired, and he brought one of the sons of the forest to the ground. Another Indian came to remove him from the ground, and just as he stooped to raise him up, Cornelius Verwooy gave him a charge of shot, having had his gun loaded with shot to kill a duck which came in his mill-pond. The other Indians soon hurried them both away, and they were seen no more.

"At Peter Verwooy's, who lived about a quarter of a mile southeast of the fort, they made an attack, but were bravely repulsed by the little garrison, which consisted of but one efficient man and two others who were not able to afford much assistance. On the first advance of the Indians, Verwooy shot one from a window in the southeast side of the house. One of the men went into the garret to try to get a crack at them. He discovered some of them behind a ledge of rocks northeast of the house, watching for an opportunity to fire when any one came before the port-holes. Whilst he was preparing to fire at them he saw the flash of their priming; he drew back his head suddenly, and the ball just grazed his face. An old hat which hung up in the garret had been mistaken for a man's head, and was full of bullet-holes.

"The conduct of the women at this place was worthy of the daughters of liberty, and deserves to be noticed. It appears there were three in the house,—Mrs. Peter Verwooy and two of her connections from Lackawack. Some of them loaded the guns for the men, whilst others stood with axes, to plunge into their foes if they should attempt to break through the windows, which were fortified with blocks of oak or other hard wood. Mrs. Verwooy had a family of small children at this time. Some of them were lying in the bunk, and became very uneasy at the unusual proceedings about them, but the heroic matron addressed them in language so decided and unequivocal as instantly to secure their quiet.

"At Cornelius Bevier's, where E. Verwooy now lives, the enemy found none to oppose them. They entered the house, built a fire on the floor with some of the furniture, and then left it, taking with them s-

colored woman and two deformed colored boys a short distance, when they let them return home. The fire had progressed but little, and they succeeded in putting it out.

"The next assault was made at Cornelius Depuy's, where a few neighbors were assembled, as the custom was, for mutual safety and defense. The enemy advanced from the hills southeast of the house. The person who acted as commander of this little garrison ordered them not to fire until they came quite near, but a lad of sixteen, named Garret Vanwagenen, full of enthusiasm and patriotic fire, could not wait for the word of command. He had his old Holland gun well charged, and leveled at one of them. He fired, and brought him to the ground. The Indians then fled in another direction. Some shots were discharged at them, but with what effect is not known.

"The next attack was at the stone house of John Kettle, where John Stall now lives.

"It will now be necessary to give a sketch of the noble conduct of Capt. J. H. Hardenbergh on this occasion. He was at Esquire J. G. Hardenbergh's at the time of the alarm, one mile east of Kettle's, with only six men with him (some say but two). He determined to go to the relief of his countrymen, notwithstanding the imminent danger which he had to face. When he came in sight of Kettle's house he saw a number of Indians in advance in the road. To attempt to fight them with so few men, without any fortification, was vain, and there was no time to be lost; all depended on the decision of the moment. His vigorous and active mind furnished a stratagem which answered his design to admiration. He turned aside into the woods with his little band of Spartan heroes, so that their numbers could not be perceived by the enemy, took off his hat, huzzared with all his might, and advanced towards Kettle's house, which was in the same direction as the Indians. The enemy skulked off in every direction. This gave the captain time to reach the house. Just as he reached the door, the Indians, discovering the trick, poured a shower of bullets at him, which struck against the door and sides of the building, but our heroes escaped unhurt. They broke holes through the rear of the house with an axe, which fortunately had remained in the house, and also through the roof for port-holes, and then defended themselves without much difficulty. Some Indians were killed here. The captain found the house occupied by three soldiers, one of whom was Henry Kettle.

"The Indians proceeded as far as the Kerhonkson, a small stream about three and a half miles northeast of the old fort at Wawasink, near which they shot John Kettle, the father of Henry Kettle, above mentioned. Jacobus Bruyn had removed with his family over the mountain for safety from the Indians, and it appears that Mr. Kettle had been about his premises to see to some of his things, and was there at the time when the alarm occurred. He took a route over the fields to go to the fort at Pinebush, and struck the road near the Kerhonkson, where he was shot. His was the only scalp which they took in this expedition.

"While the above-mentioned events were transpiring, the forts at Napanoch and Pinebush were the scenes of intense interest and suspense. When the firing ceased for a moment, they were ready to conclude that the Indians had gained the ascendancy, and that they were engaged in scalping and mangling the dead bodies of their friends and brethren. Then again they would hear the report of one of the old Holland guns, which could be plainly distinguished from the light arms of the Indians, and told in unequivocal terms that all was yet well. The first firing in the morning at Wawasink was distinctly heard at Pinebush; and as it was unlawful to fire a gun, except in self-defense or as an alarm, they immediately knew that the enemy were there. Alarm-guns were immediately fired at Pinebush, at Millhook, and so along the frontier towards Kingston. Col. John Cantine, of Marhletown, was then the first in command at Pinebush.

"There was a Capt. Burnet, from Little Britain, then in the service at Pinebush, under Col. Cantine. Capt. Benjamin Kortrite, of Rochester, was a brave and resolute officer. He and Burnet had their men in readiness at an early hour, anxious to proceed to the scene of action. When the flames of the burning buildings were seen ascending in the lower part of Wawasink, either Burnet or Kortrite addressed Col. Cantine as follows: 'How can you remain here when, in all probability, the Indians are murdering our friends at Wawasink? How can you stand it?' Then he put the troops in motion for Wawasink. He sent a guard in advance, and when they

arrived at the place where the Kerhonkson school-house now stands, the guard returned and told the colonel that the Indians were at the Kerhonkson. He immediately wheeled about with a few others and went back to the fort. Capts. Burnet and Kortrite marched their companies to the summit of the hill, southwest of the school-house, ready to meet the enemy if they should advance, at the same time making the greatest possible show of numbers by marching in column to the brow of the hill, then wheeling suddenly in the rear, and then advancing again to the summit, from which they might be seen by the enemy. The Indians not making their appearance, and apprehending that they might take a circuitous route and pass them unnoticed, they returned to the fort, and addressed Col. Cantine as follows: 'This will not do; the Indians may pass the fort on either side and murder the women and children below the fort.' Then Col. Cantine ordered out a guard some distance from the fort on each side to watch the enemy.

"We must now give an account of the proceedings at the fort at Napanoch. It has already been stated that the negro Flink escaped to this place, from whom they obtained some account of the number of the enemy, etc. The conduct of Capt. Pierson on this occasion is worthy of particular notice. Although he had been laboring under an indisposition for some time when the alarm came at Napanoch, he left his bed, took off his handkerchief from his head, stepped out in front of the fort, and called out for volunteers. He said he did not want a man to go that would not face the enemy and fight like a hero. He was solicited by the women and others to remain for their protection,* but he replied that he was bound by his official oath to go where the enemy was, and go he would.

"Among the first who responded to this call were Conradt Bevier and Jacobus De Witt, two of the bravest of the brave. Both had served in the regular army, and were present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Ten or twelve volunteered on this occasion. A negro servant having a particular attachment to C. Bevier resolved that he would go with him, and die in his defence if circumstances should require it. This little band of veterans, resolving to live or die together, set forward for the scene of action. When they came to the school-house, half a mile from the fort at Napanoch, they found it on fire,—no doubt fired by the Indians. They carried water in their hats and put it out. They then advanced cautiously over the low-land till they came in sight of the fort. About this time an Indian sentinel, who had been stationed on a hill to give notice of the arrival of reinforcements at the fort, fired his gun, which made the Indians withdraw farther from the fort. At this moment those within the fort discovered Capt. Pierson and his volunteers, and made signs for them to approach and enter,—an undertaking which they effected with safety. Encouraged by this addition to their force, the besieged men waxed bold, and went out of the fort and fought the Indians from behind trees, out-buildings, etc. In the mean time the Indians entered the church and amused themselves by throwing their tomahawks at the numbers which were placed on the panels of the pulpit, designating the psalm or hymn to be sung. This served as a mark to throw at. Two or three gashes were made clear through the pulpit, which was never repaired, but left as a memorial, like the gashes in the door of Col. Jansen's house in Shawangunk, made by Shanks Ben. Two Indians were seen standing in the church door, and Wm. Bodly and Conradt Bevier determined to have a crack at them. They crept along the fence in the bush until they came within gun-shot. Bevier leveled his piece and drew the trigger, but unfortunately it snapped. The Indian looked round as though he heard it. He tried it again, and again it snapped. Bodly then fired, and they both ran for the fort about a quarter of a mile. As Bevier passed under the boughs of an apple-tree a shot from the Indians cut off a limb just above his head. It is remarkable that Bevier's gun missed fire at this time, as he said it was very sure at other times. Bodly's shot struck in the door-post, just grazing the crown of the Indian's head.

"Towards noon, when most of the Indians were in the lower part of the town, Cornelius Bevier went from the fort to water his cattle, where E. Verbooy now lives, and Jacobus De Witt went with him. While there, he ascended the hill towards the old burying-ground. Here he discovered two Indians walking directly from him in Indian file; he

* In the midst of this deep suspense and alarm, when the enemy were hourly expected, a man by the name of De Witt very deliberately strapped his razor and commenced shaving. He was asked by another "if he wanted to have a nice scalp for the Indians."

thought he could shoot them both at once, but just as he got ready to fire they stepped aside of each other; so he shot one of them, and then ran for the fort. His corpse was afterwards found near the place. In passing under an apple-tree, De Witt stubbed his toe and fell. Just at that instant the shot from the surviving Indian passed directly over his head.

"An Indian was seen from the fort going with a firebrand to burn the house in later years owned by C. Hoornbeek. Benjamin Hoornbeek, brother of Daniel, having one of the long Holland pieces, fired at him. The ball struck a stone on the hill and bounded against the house in contact with his majesty's person. He dropped his firebrand, gave a tremendous leap, and suddenly disappeared in the woods. This single shot was the means of saving that house from the general conflagration of that eventful day.

"The old neighborhood of Wawasink, on the morning of that day, must have been the scene of sublime and awful grandeur. Five or six dwelling-houses, seven barns, and one grist-mill were all enveloped in flames, which mounted up in curled columns to the clouds of heaven, sweeping all before them, no one being able to offer any resistance to their raging fury. The houses were stored with the products of the industry of many years, consisting of the articles requisite for the comforts and conveniences of civilized life, and the barns had just been filled with a plentiful harvest.

"About Monday the Indians left the town, heavily laden with spoils, consisting of stock, bedding, wearing apparel, etc. They took some lime or plaster, supposing it to be flour, as far as Grainsville, where they tried to make bread of it, and found out their mistake.

"At Esquire Hardenbergh's, it is said, they fared sumptuously. They took the whortleberry pie, of which there was a good batch on hand, and broke it up in tubs of sweet milk, and then ate it. The esquire had barely time to escape with his family and two teams, which carried them to Old Hurley.

"Large quantities of clothing were taken from this place, some of which was left by the Indians when closely pursued. The Indians were very intent on getting as much plunder as possible. Had they not occupied so much of their time in this, they might probably have gotten more scalps. Some individuals, who had concealed themselves in the brush along the fences, made narrow escapes; when the Indians came to drive the cattle from the fields, some threw little sticks at the cattle, in order to turn them away from the places in which they were concealed. When the Indians were leaving the place, a personage of no ordinary appearance and pretensions was seen emerging from the woods into the highway near the old church. The sight was truly imposing. He was mounted on a noble steed, which they had taken from Esquire H.'s, and was arrayed in gorgeous apparel, according to Indian notions. He had silver bands about his arms, had on silver brooches, and a bunch of some forty silver brooches hanging about his majesty's person. He was discovered by some soldiers who were constantly on the alert, watching for a chance to get a crack at the enemy as they were leaving the town. John Mack, brother of Jesse Mack, leveled his rifle at him, and fired. He was seen to sag over on his horse, but the other Indians soon turned the horse into the woods, and for the present he disappeared. Some time afterwards, Cornelius Bevier found his corpse in the woods, near the place where he was shot. His ornaments and trinkets were still about him. It is probable that the loss of this chief did much to intimidate the Indians and hasten their retreat from the town.

"In the course of the afternoon, Capt. Paulain, of the State troops, came up with his company from Hurley, and was joined by Col. Cantine's troops at Rochester. Among the captains were Burnet, J. L. Hardenbergh, and Kortright. They lodged at the old stone fort on Sunday night. Early on Monday morning, the 13th of August, they set out in pursuit of the enemy. Their whole force did not exceed 400 men, including those who went from the fort at Wawasink.

"When the troops came to Grainsville, they saw where the Indians had lodged on Sunday night, where they had tried to make bread of lime, etc. Towards night they got to Peenpeek, along the Delaware. The advance guard returned and informed the officers that they came to fire killed of small sticks, and they were not burnt through. This was evidence that the Indians could not be far in advance. It was proposed to double the advance guard. Capt. Kortright offered to go with his whole company. While a consultation was going on among the officers an accident occurred which was very unfortunate in its results. Dr. Vanderlyn, of Kingston, was sitting on a log, with his gun in his hands, when by way of amusement he unthink-

ingly cocked it, and on returning it to its place it was discharged. The Indians were alarmed, and instantly fled in small parties, leaving their white commander alone with the Tories and the prisoners, Hine and Bouek. At this place large packages of spoils were left by the Indians in their hasty flight, but these were not found by the whites until several months afterwards. The result of the consultation of the officers was to return home. Capt. J. L. Hardenbergh and some other brave spirits, who knew not what fear was, were anxious to pursue. Had they advanced they might have taken Colwell and the Tories, and released the prisoners. One thing is certain: they would have recovered a large portion of the spoils.

"The commander of the enemy, Colwell, being forsaken by his Indian guides, told Silas Bouek that if he would pilot him through to Niagara, he would do all in his power to save him from running the gauntlet when he came to the fort. This he consented to do. On their arrival at Niagara, Philip Hine proposed allegiance to the British crown, and was permitted to have some liberty. It does not appear that he served in any engagement against the Americans. One tradition says that he came back after peace was restored; another, that he escaped under pretense of going on a hunting expedition. Be this as it may, he arrived safe among his friends, and was received as from the dead.

"His brother-prisoner, Silas Bouek, met with quite a different fate. He was taken to Montreal, and put in a log hut, or prison, with two other prisoners, and kept scant in provisions, and that of the filthiest and meanest kind.

"They succeeded in raising up one of the boards of the floor, and dug a hole under the side of the building, with the help of an old knife which they found in the building. In the daytime they lay still and peaceable: at night they dug, carefully concealing the dirt under the floor, and replacing the board before morning. Having some reason to apprehend that the time of their execution was at hand, and a dark night coming, they made their exit through the subterraneous passage, and entered the St. Lawrence. Bouek was ahead. They had not gone far before one cried out, in anguish, that he was sinking; but no assistance could be afforded; each had work for himself. When nearing the opposite shore, the same cry was heard from the other. Bouek was growing very weak as he advanced towards the shore. He thought perhaps he might reach the bottom, but was afraid to try. At last he attempted and found it, and soon after reaching the beach he made his way into the wilderness, not knowing where he was going. At length morning came, the sun rose, and by the assistance of that celestial luminary he was enabled to direct his course with more certainty. Never were his benignant rays more welcome to a traveler than on this occasion. But hunger soon began to torture his already emaciated frame; and then it was that he who 'hears the ravens when they cry,' and who 'satisfies the desire of every living thing,' interposed in his behalf. He saw a rattlesnake in his path. Fortunately he had preserved his jack-knife, with which he cut a crooked stick and put it over his neck, and then cut off his head. This snake he dressed and ate raw. But this did not last long, and hunger again began to pinch him hard. In this extremity he came in sight of a small house. He watched it closely, and discovered that its occupants consisted of a man and woman only. He resolved to wait until the man should leave the house, when he would rush in, kill the woman, get provisions, and then be off. He had not waited long before the husband left the house and went off in an opposite direction. He then went to the house. The moment he entered the door, the woman screamed out, 'You are a deserter!' There lay some bread and meat on the table, which she told him to take and be off, or he was a dead man. She told him that there was a large body of Indians near by, and that her husband was gone to them. He took the bread and hastened into the woods, where, seeing a hollow tree lying down, he crawled into it, a hole towards the top serving for air and light. He had been here but a short time when he heard the Indians traversing the forest in search of him. In the night he came out and resumed his journey; and after enduring a degree of suffering seldom equaled he arrived at Catskill, along the Hudson River, about fourteen months after he was taken by the Indians.

"The freemen of Rochester were assembled at a public-house, situated on the present stand, in front of the Rochester parsonage, to transact some public business. The long and bloody war with Great Britain was about coming to a happy and glorious termination, and every patriot's pulse beat high with the bright and animating pros-

pect of domestic happiness and peace, and national honor and glory. In the midst of this 'feast of reason and flow of soul' one was discovered in the distance, having the appearance of 'a wayfaring man.' As he approached some dared to hint that it might be Silas Bonek. As he advanced it became more evident that they were not mistaken, — they thought it was possible that he was yet alive. But they were not long in suspense; the joyful news resounded throughout the assembly that Bonek was coming, when, with one simultaneous rush, they left the house and went to meet him. They could scarcely believe their own eyes. They seized him and carried him into the house, while the air resounded with their shouts of joy."

WAR OF 1812.

The following persons served in that contest: David Smith, Lewis Henry, Martin Terwilliger, Joseph Wright, Benjamin Coddington, Benjamin Townsend, Elijah Reynolds, Mous Christian, Anson Yale, Peter Terbush, Cornelius Van Wagener, Stephen Van Dover, Solomon D. Terwilliger, Abram Wood.

MEXICAN WAR.

The names of two soldiers of the Mexican war are mentioned by Mr. John McElhone (pension agent): Charles Coons and David Denmark.

WAR OF 1861-65.

The opening of this struggle awoke an enthusiasm in Wawarsing not surpassed in any other rural town. After the lapse of nineteen years, citizens still tell, with scarcely suppressed emotion, of the rising tide of patriotism that swept this community in that time of national peril. One meeting is remembered above all others. An eloquent address had been given by a speaker from abroad. He had painted in glowing colors the dangers and the duties of the hour. He had swayed the audience by the touch of his matchless logic and by the strength of his impassioned appeals; but the speech of the evening was yet to be made. The orator sat down, and the pastor of the Methodist Church arose and said in substance, "During this brilliant address I have wondered to what regiment the speaker belonged. For one, I am convinced it is an hour for action, not for words; and I say to you, my friends, that, God helping me, I am ready here and now to give myself to this cause, if I can have an assurance that my family shall be cared for." The Hon. Joseph Tuthill, rising, pledged himself personally to the condition required by the pastor, and the latter affixed his name then and there to the enlistment papers. The shouts and the enthusiasm almost rocked Warren Hall to its foundation.

The records of ancient chivalry, the annals of heroic sacrifice in all ages, furnish no nobler names than those enrolled for the defense of the Union in the eventful crisis of 1861. Rev. Pelatiah Ward, thenceforward known as captain, served in no mere holiday parade. He shared the hardships and the dangers of his men, led them into battle, and fell in the fierce conflict of Aug. 30, 1862. In that disastrous struggle Company E firmly held its ground until but a handful remained unhurt. Three color-bearers in succession fell beneath the deadly iron hail. Capt. Ward, seizing the colors as they fell from the hands of the last one, himself raised them only to fall, dying three days later from his wounds.

Among the most noted cases of recovery from apparently

fatal wounds was that of Mr. H. H. Terwilliger, of Ellenville. In April, 1862, he enlisted in the 20th Regiment, and re-enlisted for three years in September. As first sergeant of Company E he participated in all its marches and conflicts until the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. In the early part of this battle he received a wound in the calf of the leg by a Minie-ball. Though the wound bled freely, he kept his place about half an hour, when he was struck by a bullet in the left side between the eighth and ninth ribs, the ball passing through the chest, grazing the lungs and liver, and making its exit between the seventh and eighth ribs on the right side. It then lodged in the right elbow. He then left the field, dragging himself along as best he could until he fell exhausted. He was afterwards picked up, placed in an ambulance, and about four o'clock p.m., September 1st (two days afterwards), deposited at the Fairfax Hospital, Alexandria, Va. He had been unconscious most of the time, and on his arrival was to all appearance dead, and was laid aside to make way for the more pressing wants of the living. Subsequent examination showed signs of life, and with the return of consciousness came nature's determination to live. His case was regarded as hopeless for many weeks, but at length his wounds healed and he was pronounced convalescent. He was discharged from the hospital Jan. 14, 1863, and arrived home on the 17th. Perhaps the strangest part of this case was yet to come. Soon after his arrival he was taken with a cough and a severe pain in his left side, his breathing became laborious, his feet and limbs swelled, and his expectoration was profuse. His physicians considered his case as nearly hopeless. From the large amount of matter expectorated it was suspected that a deposition might be in the cavity of the chest, and an operation was at length performed. A trocar was plunged into the cavity of the chest just below the left shoulder-blade and an India-rubber tube inserted in the opening, the ends of which were left hanging down, the one within and the other without the chest. Through the syphon thus formed there were discharged during the ensuing ten days about seven quarts of matter. At the end of this time the tube was removed, and the opening immediately closed. The heart, which had been pushed around to the right side, resumed its natural position; his lungs resumed their proper functions; his cough ceased; the swelling disappeared from his limbs; in short, he recovered. He went into business at Ellenville, and now, seventeen years from that fearful experience, he may be said to be in excellent health. He is obliged to be somewhat careful as to excessive exertion. His right leg and right arm are hardly in a normal condition, but a stranger casually conversing with him would never suspect that his was one of the almost miraculous cases known to the annals of the medical profession.

Mr. Gilbert Du Bois relates another case of great interest. Three brothers in one family enlisted. One was supposed to be dead. He was known to have been shot in the battle of Gettysburg, from which many of the bodies of the killed were not recovered or recognized, and he was mourned for as one of the heroic dead of the national struggle. He was struck by a spent ball, that passed through the upper part of his face, through his nose, and

lodged under the left eyeball. Picked up by the enemy and taken to their hospital, he eventually recovered, but months elapsed. With difficulty he found his way back to the home of his childhood. Arriving on the day of the town-meeting, he was scarcely recognized, but finally found a chance to ride to his father's house, waking the family at midnight to receive almost from the dead this son and brother.

Official Action.—At a special town-meeting held at the house of Luther J. Lefever, Sept. 6, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That there be raised upon the town of Wawarsing the sum of \$92,000, for the purpose of paying a bounty of \$500 to every man who shall be mustered into the military service of the United States, and credited to said town to fill her quota under the last call of the President for 500,000 men."

The votes in favor of this resolution were 610; against it, 10. Additional resolutions were passed providing all the necessary steps and granting all necessary authority to the supervisor and town clerk to issue bonds for the purpose of raising the aforesaid sum of \$92,000. April 8, 1865, there was also voted the sum of \$1250 to be expended in the relief of indigent families of volunteers.

The following list has been prepared with great care from three sources: 1st, the printed muster-in rolls of the State; 2d, the manuscripts of the census enumerators of 1865; and 3d, the records in the office of the town clerk. With reference to the dead, it has also been compared with the lists of the newspapers published in connection with the services of the annual Decoration day. It is too much to expect that it will be entirely free from errors. It is, however, a list that tells its own story of suffering and sacrifice,—an honor to the town of Wawarsing, an honor to the nation her citizens fought to save.

ROLL OF THE DEAD.

Miles Anderson, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp.; killed at second battle of Bull Run.
 Peter H. Ackery, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service.
 Caleb Ackery, sergt., enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt.; died April 8, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.
 R. D. P. Anderson, died in the service.
 H. C. Ackery, died since the war; buried in Greenfield Methodist Cemetery.
 W. H. Burger, enl. September, 1862, 20th Regt.; pro. to sergt.; died at Andersonville.
 Simon V. W. Brodhead, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 56th Regt.; died March, 1864, at Beaufort, S. C.
 Wm. H. Barnes, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 56th Regt., Co. G; died May 25, 1862.
 Josiah D. Barnes, died in the service.
 John Bloomer, 56th Regt.; died in the service.
 Charles Brown, died in the service.
 Gen. Benjamin Bovier, buried at Wawarsing.
 George H. Babcock, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; died in the service.
 Henry Burger, died at Andersonville, Ga.
 George W. Brankstone, 5th sergt., enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to 1st lieut.; killed July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 Adam Bishop, enl. April 21, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E; re-enl. September, 1861; killed at second battle of Bull Run.
 Calvin Brown, enl. Aug. 14, 1861, 120th Regt., Co. E; died Sept. 26, 1864, near Fredericksburg.
 David A. Bishop, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died at Baton Rouge, La.
 Daniel Brockney, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died at Brashear City, La.
 Michael Brennan, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service.
 Bensehaer B. Barnes, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service.
 Warren Brown, enl. September, 1862, 4th Mounted Rifles; re-enl. October, 1864; taken prisoner; not heard from; supposed to be dead.
 Jonathan Barley, enl. April 23, 1861, 20th Regt.; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 Isaac T. Brodhead, enl. Dec. 30, 1864, 20th U. S. Col. Regt.; died July 16, 1864, at New Orleans.

Sanford Briggs, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt.; buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville.
 Henry O. Cadney, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; died since the war.
 Monroe Coons, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt., Co. G; died Aug. 3, 1862.
 Follings G. Childs, buried at Fantine Kill cemetery; died since the war.
 Michael Connelly, buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville; died since the war.
 Martin Covell, died in the service.
 Peter Carr, died in the service.
 Thomas Cook, died in the service.
 Henry Coblington, buried in the Mance yard; died since the war.
 Joseph Countryman, buried in Greenfield Methodist cemetery; died since the war.
 Ira Clements, buried in Greenfield Methodist cemetery; died since the war.
 John H. Cordes, buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville; died since the war.
 Wm. H. Collins, buried in Fantine Kill cemetery; died since the war.
 Robert H. Countryman, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; died at Andersonville.
 Daniel D. Curry, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; killed at Gettysburg.
 George M. Carpenter, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died on steamship "Emma No. 2," near Mound City, Ill.
 John M. Canfield, enl. Sept. 13, 1864, Ind. Bat. No. 7; had previously served in the 56th Regt.; died in the service.
 Walter Craft, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 31st U. S. Col. Regt.; died Sept. 23, 1864, at Beaufort, S. C.
 John Cooper, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; died June, 1861, at Annapolis, Md.
 Wm. A. Cole, enl. July 2, 1862, 156th Regt.; died August, 1863.
 Samuel Crist, enl. Jan. 16, 1864, 15th Art.; died March 15, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.
 Patrick Coniker, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died in the service.
 John D. Carroll, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt., Co. G; died Oct. 21, 1862.
 Ephraim D. Dewitt, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; died in the service, at City Point, Va.
 Cornelius V. Day, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died at Baton Rouge, La.
 Simon W. Depuy, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt.; died April 10, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.
 Jacob B. Dewitt, enl. Aug. 31, 1861, 56th Regt.; pro. to sergt.; died Aug. 10, 1864, at Beaufort, S. C.; had previously served in the 20th Regt.
 Augustine Devoe, enl. September, 1862, 56th Regt.; buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Greenfield; died since the war.
 Wessel Du Bois, enl. January, 1864, 56th Regt.; died in the service.
 Robert Doran, died June, 1863.
 Moses Depuy, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt.; died May 10, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.
 Amos Decker, enl. January, 1864, 56th Regt.; died February, 1865, at Morris Island.
 David W. Dewitt, enl. April, 1863, 171st Regt.; pro. to corp. and sergt.; died July 21, 1863, in Virginia.
 Benjamin Davis, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt., Co. G; died May 25, 1862.
 Stephen C. Dewitt, corp., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; died at Andersonville, Ga., having been captured at the battle of the Wilderness.
 Alexander Elting, 2d lieut., enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to 1st lieut. and capt.; buried in Fantine Kill cemetery; died since the war.
 George H. Evans, Jr., enl. January, 1864, 25th Cav.; died November, 1864.
 Isaac Evans, buried in Evansville yard; died since the war.
 Livingston Evans, buried in Mance yard; died since the war.
 Ira Evans, buried in Evansville yard; died since the war.
 Lewis Fuller, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died April 20, 1863, at New Orleans.
 John T. Freer, 2d lieut., com. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to 1st lieut.; died April 13, 1863, at Baton Rouge.
 Moses Freer, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; died February, 1863, Long Island.
 Sylvester Furman, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to corp.; died in the service near Fredericksburg.
 Frederick Freilweh, 2d lieut., com. Aug. 20, 1862; killed at Gettysburg. Had first served in the 20th Regt.
 George Fuchs, buried in St. Mary's Catholic cemetery.
 Henry Furman, died in the service.
 James Furman, died in the service.
 Harvey Furman, died in the service.
 Peter Fitzgerald, buried in St. Mary's Catholic cemetery.
 Adam Fox, died since the war.
 Hezekiah Goldsmith, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; died August, 1862, at Fairfax Court-House, Va.
 John Groetsinger, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; died March 1, 1864, at Upton Hill, Va.
 David D. L. Gregory, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; died at Andersonville.
 Silas W. Gillett, enl. October, 1862, 14th Regt.; pro. to corp. and 1 sergt.; died Oct. 12, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
 Oliver Gardner, enl. Jan. 9, 1862, 1st M. R.; died Jan. 9, 1863, at Suffolk, Va.
 Charles Gingold, enl. May 15, 1864, 7th Regt.; died Aug. 14, 1864.
 Tobias Gray, enl. Aug. 14, 1861, 56th Regt.; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, 1864.
 Hugh Galbraith, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 56th Regt.; pro. to corp.; died in the service.

Peter Goldsmith, died in the service.

Oliver B. Gray, 1st lieutenant, com. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; lost an arm at Gettysburg; died since the war. Had served in the 56th Regt. from September, 1861.

Thomas Hannan, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; died March 16, 1864, of wounds received at James City.

William H. Heroy, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; died April 24, 1864, at Baltimore.

John Hinkley, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died at New Orleans.

Matthew Hoorbeck, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service. Taken prisoner near Brashear City.

William J. Hawkshurst, corp., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt.; died Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek.

Alexander Hasbrouck, enl. Jan. 3, 1861, 20th U. S. Colored; died Aug. 24, 1864, New Orleans.

James H. Hall, enl. September, 1861, 36th U. S. Colored; died Feb. 27, 1863, at Chickamauga.

August Hinold, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 95th Regt.; died March 21, 1865, Point Lookout.

John S. Hardenburgh, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt., Co. C; died Jan. 29, 1862.

Hiram Hoffman, died at Andersonville.

Henry James Hoar, enl. 120th Regt., Co. E; died in the service at Andersonville.

Eliza Hardenburgh, enl. 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service at Brashear City.

Stephen Hanna, died in the service.

John Hinkley (2d), enl. 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service.

George Ingrid, buried in Quaker cemetery, Greenfield; died since the war.

Henry Irwin, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; died in the service.

Sylvester Jones, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; died in the service.

Jeremiah Johnson, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, U. S. Colored; buried in Leuren Kill yard.

George Jackson, enl. March 7, 1861; 36th U. S. Colored; died in the service.

Willett Kidney, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville; died since the war.

Benjamin Kortright, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; buried in the Wawarsing cemetery; died since the war.

Charles Krom, enl. August, 1861, 65th Regt.; pro. to corp. and sergt.; re-enl.; killed in the battle of the Wilderness.

Dubois Krom, enl. Feb. 4, 1863, 20th Regt.; died in the service.

William H. Keator, enl. 20th Regt.; died in the service.

John Kidluff, enl. 20th Regt.; died in the service.

Joseph Lynch, enl. January, 1863, 15th Cav.; died in the service.

Francis Lake, enl. January, 1861, 1st M. R.; buried in Lackawack.

Andrew Lyon, enl. Feb. 10, 1862, 56th Regt.; pro. to sergt.; died April 1, 1865, Charleston, S. C.

Edwin B. Low, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 6th Cav.; died March 10, 1863.

Alfred Lefevre, died at Honey Hill, N. C.

William Lent, capt., enl. April 25, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E; buried in the old cemetery, Ellenville.

George R. Leech, died since the war.

Alfred Morse, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; pro. to corp.; killed Sept. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.

Simon McConnell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service.

Charles Mansfield, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service.

Joseph T. Monaghan, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died Feb. 1864.

Edgar E. Morse, enl. April 21, 1861, 20th Regt.; died since the war; buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville.

Henry Misner, enl. Aug. 1862, 120th Regt.; buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville.

George W. Mason, enl. Sept. 1861, 56th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 1864; buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville.

Thomas H. Monaghan, enl. Sept. 1861, 56th Regt.; died in the service, July, 1861.

John Millspaugh, enl. Sept. 1861, 56th Regt., Co. G; died Feb. 21, 1862.

Jacob Matson, died in the service.

Robert McKinney, died in the service.

James Mosher, enl. 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service.

Abram Mullen, died in the service.

Francis Marshall, died since the war; buried at St. Mary's Catholic cemetery.

Thomas Miller, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E; died since the war; buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville.

Michael McDonald, buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville.

Reuben Munson, died since the war; buried in Quaker cemetery at Greenfield.

William Manard, buried in Greenfield Methodist cemetery.

Bisbar I Manard, buried in Greenfield Methodist cemetery.

John Mance, buried in the Mance burial-place.

George Mason, buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville.

David Nickerson, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; died in the service, Dec. 1861.

Abraham Nickerson, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died Sept. 7, 1864.

Martin Newman, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E; buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville.

David Ostrander, died since the war; buried at Wawarsing.

Lewis Payne, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Antietam, and died in the service.

Jacob Paine, enl. Sept. 1861, 56th Regt.; died in the service.

Clarence H. Peet, enl. Feb. 1861, 56th Regt.; died Nov. 30, 1864, S. C.

John W. Rapp, 4th corp., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died July 22, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.

Oliver T. Reed, enl. March 9, 1863, 3d Regt.; died May 25, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C.

John Rudolph, enl. 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service.

Timothy Rippen, died since the war.

Morenus Slater, Jr., enl. Jan. 1864, 56th Regt.; died Dec. 30, 1864, at Honey Hill, S. C.

Sherman A. Smith, enl. Sept. 1862, 120th Regt.; died Aug. 1864, at Andersonville.

George Sherman, enl. Sept. 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service.

Ira Sherry, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 156th Regt.; died in the service.

John Sharp, enl. July, 1862, 120th Regt.; died April, 1864, in Maryland.

William Steadman, 1st lieutenant, com. Sept. 1862, 156th Regt.; died Aug. 17, 1863, at Baton Rouge.

M. V. B. Schoonmaker, enl. Sept. 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to sergt.; died April 7, 1864, on Red River.

William Sharp, enl. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; died April 5, 1863.

William H. Shattuck, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C; arm amputated; died in the service at Winchester.

Allen Stewart, died in the service.

Epenetus Stratton, enl. Sept. 6, 1861, 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service.

George Sawyer, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; died May, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

William Sparks, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp.; died since the war, buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville.

Ira M. Stephens, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; died March 7, 1863, at Upton Hill, Va.

George P. Sanders, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp.; died December, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg.

Edward Earls, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; wounded in the lungs, and died Dec. 9, 1864.

Edward Sheely, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; died in the service.

William Sheely, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.

David Steward, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died at Brashear City, La.

John Stellingar, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C; died in the service, Carnesville, Ga.

Gideon Sawyer, enl. September, 1862; died Jan. 1, 1865, at Portsmouth, Va.

Theodore W. Sparks, enl. July 30, 1862, 120th Regt.; died April 14, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

George Sharp, enl. April, 1861; buried at Napanoch cemetery; died since the war.

Adam Smith, buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville; died since the war.

J. D. Stratton, buried in Methodist cemetery, Greenfield; died since the war.

Gottlieb Stier, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; died since the war.

David W. Townsend, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; buried at Fantine Kill cemetery; died since the war.

Selah O. Tutill, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. in 120th Regt.; pro. to 1st lieutenant and paymaster; died since the war, buried in Fantine Kill cemetery.

Abram M. Terwilliger, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C; died Oct. 3, 1862, at Baton Rouge, La.

John Tubbs, enl. Aug. 30, 1861, 56th Regt.; died Feb. 25, 1862, at Washington.

Alexander Tice, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Augustus Terwilliger, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt., Co. C; died May 16, 1862.

William H. Terwilliger, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C; died at Baton Rouge.

George H. Teller, died in the service.

Samuel Teller, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C; died in the service at Fort Blisland, La.

Benjamin Terwilliger, died in the service; buried in the garden of Dr. Tyler, brother of President Tyler.

Fade Teller, 56th Regt.; buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville.

George Thomas, died in the service.

J. H. Teller, buried in Methodist cemetery, Greenfield.

H. S. Terwilliger, died in the service at Baltimore.

Wm. S. Vankeuren, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; died Aug. 9, 1864, at City Point, Va.

Leonard Van Gorder, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; died in the service, July 1, 1863.

Silas Van Etten, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service.

Edward Van Gorder, enl. Sept. 21, 1862, 20th Regt.; killed at Gettysburg.

John Van Schaick, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt., Co. G; died June 30, 1864, at Beaufort, S. C.

Victor Van Rooy, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt.; died Dec. 6, 1861, at Goosehatchie.

Francis Vequeray, died in the service.

John Valentine, died at Winchester, Va.

Caleb R. Van Etten, died in the service.

Martin Van Rooy, died since the war; buried in the old cemetery at Ellenville.

Anthony D. Vallade, sergt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; pro. to 2d lieutenant, October, 1863; died Nov. 23, 1864, at Moranzza Bend, La.

Pelethiah Ward, capt.; com. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; died Sept. 3, 1862, of wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30th.

John A. Ware, enl. July 31, 1863, 120th Regt., Co. E; died in the service.
 George D. West, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; died in the service, April, 1862, at Beashear City, Ia.
 James H. Whitney, enl. Dec. 1, 1862, 1st Eng.; died April 9, 1863.
 Wm. Henry Wood, died in Virginia.
 Morris York, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; died at Baltimore.
 Charles York, buried at Fintine Hill Cemetery.
 Wm. Young, died in the service.

GENERAL LIST, OMITTING THE DEAD.

Edgar T. Dudley, 2d lieut.; enl. April 26, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E; re-enl. September, 1861; res. Feb. 1, 1862.
 Gilbert D. Cornelius, 1st sergt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to 1st lieut. May 2, 1862; capt. Jan. 7, 1863; res. May 16, 1863; re-enl. in the navy.
 Melville Atkins, 2d sergt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Antietam; disch. November, 1862.
 Hiram H. Terwilliger, 3d sergt.; enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E; re-enl. September, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; severely wounded at second battle of Bull Run. (See case specially mentioned.)
 Thomas Wallace, 4th sergt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. December, 1862.
 Isaac N. Seymour, 1st corp.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; disch. Feb. 1862.
 James N. Whelpley, 2d corp.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to sergt.-maj.; re-enl. in Regular Army.
 David H. Welch, 3d corp.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at second battle of Bull Run.
 Charles Sulskie, 4th corp.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; disch. October, 1862.
 James Miller, 5th corp.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to sergt.; disch. February, 1863.
 Stephen L. Carney, 6th corp.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp.
 Oliver A. Campbell, 7th corp.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to 2d lieut., but not commissioned.
 Ephraim D. Turner, 8th corp.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Peter York, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Antoine Burkhardt, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to ord.-sergt.
 Augustus Bunton, enl. 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 William H. Bright, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Peter Breeman, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 George S. Eisebe, enl. April, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Samuel J. Benson, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to hospital steward.
 Edwin Baldwin, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 James Beers, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Antietam.
 George Q. Barlow, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp.
 John Budd, enl. March, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Gerritt Burns, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Ethelbert Billings, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 James Connelly, enl. 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Henry O. Cudney, wagoner; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Lewis Champagne, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to sergt.; severely wounded.
 Joseph Clinton, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Nicholas Cooper, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to sergt.; wounded.
 John H. Dayton, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Byron Dayton, enl. 1864.
 Martin J. Deponai, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at White Sulphur Springs.
 Daniel G. Ducker, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 John N. Dewitt, enl. 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 John J. Dugraf, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Isaiah Decker, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp. and 1st sergt.
 John Dunn, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Jeremiah Evans, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; disch. September, 1862.
 Jacob Fister, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Edgar Freer, enl. 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Edwin W. Finch, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; captured at second battle of Bull Run and paroled.
 Henry F. Crossman, enl. 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 William Furman, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to sergt.; disch. November, 1862.
 Adam Fox, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 James Griffin, enl. 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Elora F. Haight, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; disch. July, 1862.
 Lorenzo B. Healey, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Henry P. Hines, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; disch. March, 1862.
 Homer Hues, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Alvin A. Husehult, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at second battle of Bull Run.
 James Husehult, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at second battle of Bull Run.
 John B. Jones, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; re-enlisted; pro. to sergt.
 John Johnson, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Christopher Knickerbocker, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; disch. 1862.
 Jesse Kidney, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; a prisoner seventeen and a half months.

John Lapolt, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; disch. July, 1862.
 Henry W. Legg, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Antietam.
 Samuel McCune, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 John McKown, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Norman Moss, enl. 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Charles W. McGeary, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 George W. Morgan, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Thomas McBurnett, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Governor M. Nixon, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Ransom K. Oakley, enl. 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Alfred W. Phillips, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Millard Patch, enl. 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Silas Palen, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Jacob Penny, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Russell Powell, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at second battle of Bull Run.
 Jacob Stangle, enl. 1865, 8th Cav.
 Lewis Snyder, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 August Stangle, enl. 1865, 8th Cav.
 James E. Scott, musician, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 John Swab, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; re-enlisted.
 Calvin Sheely, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Antietam.
 Alphens D. Tice, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Eugene F. Thorpe, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at second battle of Bull Run.
 Willett Teller, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; captured, Aug. 30, 1862, and paroled.
 John M. C. Terwilliger, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; disch. July, 1863.
 Adam Unverzagt, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 George M. Van Schaick.
 George E. Vallade, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Foster Verwooy, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; re-enlisted.
 Oscar H. Wager, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; wounded at second battle of Bull Run.
 William Willis, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; disch. February, 1863.
 George S. Westcott, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to 1st lieut.; trans. to 83d Regt.
 William J. Westcott, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; pro. to sergt.
 William Winslow, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; disch. January, 1863.
 Daniel Addis, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; prisoner for nineteen months.
 James Brodhead, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Alonzo R. Cole, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; pro. to 2d lieut.; to 1st lieut., and capt.
 Theron Vail, 2d sergt., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 9, 1864.
 William J. Holmes, 3d sergt., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; pro. to 2d lieut.; captured at James City, Oct. 10, 1863; exchanged Nov. 20, 1864.
 Samuel Wild, 4th sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 John S. Pomeroy, 5th sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Charles E. Bennett, 4th corp., enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; wounded in the Wilderness; captured; paroled April 10, 1865.
 Fred. Unkenholz, 5th corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Gettysburg, and trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Moses H. Frible, 6th corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner at Gettysburg.
 John McKnight, 7th corp., enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Gettysburg, and discharged.
 Isaac Derrickson, 8th corp., enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 John Brooks, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Alonzo G. Connelley, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 John R. Brown, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Edison B. Brown, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; disch. Jan. 15, 1862.
 Horace H. Barnes, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Thomas H. Collins, enl. Aug. 14, 1861, 120th Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp.
 Henry M. Campbell, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Solomon Crawford, enl. July 31, 1861, 120th Regt., Co. E; disch. Jan. 27, 1863.
 Francis W. Clark, enl. July 26, 1861, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 David P. Graham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 James H. Deloway, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Frederick Graham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Cornelius Evans, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Charles A. Hook, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; disch. Feb. 1, 1863.
 Robert S. Hoffman, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Albert Fitzgerald, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 James Hornbeck, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 John D. Irwin, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; lost an arm, Oct. 17, 1863.
 Benjamin Knight, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 George Dean, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; captured at James City, Oct. 10, 1863; exchanged; wounded March 25, 1865.
 Michael Donagan, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Charles Eastman, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; captured at James City, Oct. 10, 1863; a prisoner thirteen months.
 Peter Eastman, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; captured at James City, Oct. 10, 1863; a prisoner thirteen months.

William Eastman, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; wounded; captured at James City, Oct. 10, 1863; a prisoner thirteen months.

Stephen A. Freer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Hatcher's Run, March 25, 1865.

Zelariah Freer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; disch. Oct. 11, 1862.

Henry C. Graham, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

John Lewis, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

James M. Loomis, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

Wesley D. Maxson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

Alexander Nickerson, 120th Regt., Co. E.

Wm. E. Pomeroy, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

Joseph D. Pierce, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

John J. Powers, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

Albert Pollmann, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Petersburg and at Cold Harbor.

William Peck, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

Harvey Richardson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; re-enl. February, 1864.

Albert Shark, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; wounded April 2, 1863.

James Sawyer, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

John V. Sheely, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

James Sheely, 120th Regt., Co. E.

Nathan J. Sharp, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; wounded Oct. 27, 1864.

Theodore W. Sparks, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

Charles Sheely, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

Jacob A. York, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; disch. Dec. 27, 1864.

Abram York, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

John Ryan, 120th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Spottsylvania.

Joseph Worden, enl. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

William Fitterman, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E.

Orto G. Hauschelt, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E.

Thomas Sarcum, corp., enl. Aug. 20, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E; captured at James City, Oct. 10, 1863; a prisoner thirteen months.

James S. Evans, 120th Regt., Co. E; captured at Hatcher's Run, March 25, 1865.

James M. Westcott, 20th Regt., Co. E.

James H. Tice, 20th Regt., Co. E.

Charles Falconet, 20th Regt., Co. E.

Soveryn Broadhead, 20th Regt., Co. E.

Enos B. Vail, 20th Regt., Co. E.

William Butler, 20th Regt., Co. E.

Amasa Garrett, 20th Regt., Co. E.

John B. Barlison, 1th corp., enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C; pro. to sergt. Sept. 23, 1863.

George Blake, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G; re-enl. February, 1864.

Alexander W. Curtis, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.

Oscar Dunning, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.

Stephen Ernhout, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.

John S. Hamback, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C; severely wounded at Winchester and taken prisoner.

Charles W. Johnson, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.

George Tallitt, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.

Hisha Terwilliger, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.

Harrison Lockwood, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Charles Sharpe, 3d sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; pro. to 2d Lieut.

James N. Northrop, 4th sergt., enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Henry B. Montanye, 5th sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Richard M. Clemwater, 1st corp., enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Justin H. Loomis, 2d corp., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Germus Bowen, 3d corp., enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

William J. Hawshorst, 5th corp., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

John B. O'Leary, 6th corp., enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; pro. to sergt.

Stephen P. Morris, 8th corp., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Willett N. Townsall, drummer, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

George Beers, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Conrad Fishop, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Sanford S. Bennett, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Solomon D. N. Barnes, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Frederick A. Benson, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Edwin K. Cox, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Alfred Clearwater, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Hugh Chambers, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Nelson Donovan, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Henry G. Dennis, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; five months a prisoner.

Alfred B. Grunley, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; pro. to corp.

Michael Goble, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

John M. Geerchans, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; pro. to sergt.

Lewis Hack, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; pro. to sergt.

Germus B. Irwin, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

C. C. Knickerbocker, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

William H. Landshin, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

John McDowell, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Nelson T. Miller, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Isaac Mansfield, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Nelson Mosher, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; pro. to sergt.

William O'Neil, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Alonzo Patch, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; pro. to corp.

Warren Patter, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Owen Patterson, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; re-enlisted; wounded.

John Rudolph, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Henry Rode, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Ephraim T. Schoonmaker, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Charles Schoonmaker, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; pro. to sergt.; re-enl. in Art.

Benoni Stehman, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

George P. Seymour, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

William H. Schoonmaker, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Elijah W. Tice, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

John Titus, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Calvin Van Gorden, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Duloise Van Wagener, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.

Louis White, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D; a prisoner.

James D. Brodhead, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.

John Gotz, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 1st M. R., Co. D.

David S. Catlin, enl. Sept. 1, 1861, Ind. Bat. No. 7.

Joseph E. Goldsmith, 156th Regt., Co. E.

J. B. Wells, 156th Regt., Co. E.

Thomas Lomas, 156th Regt., Co. E.

Richard W. Delemater, 156th Regt., Co. E.

Cyrenus W. Depuy, 156th Regt., Co. E.

B. J. Fuller, 156th Regt., Co. E.

John Furman, 156th Regt., Co. E.

Samuel Craft, enl. Dec. 20, 1863, 20th U. S. Colored.

Cyrus Knickerbocker, enl. Nov. 17, 1861, 1st Eng.; pro. to sergt.

Aaron Hill, California regiment.

Charles Canine, enl. Jan. 4, 1861, 20th Regt.

August Wansel, enl. Feb. 2, 1864, 56th Regt.

John Cumbuck, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 20th Regt.

Simon Beers, enl. June, 1861, Wisconsin regiment; re-enlisted.

Lewis Van Kirk, enl. March, 1865, 56th Regt., Co. G.

Andrew Simpson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 56th Regt.

James Simpson, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, 56th Regt.

John Kelly, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, 56th Regt.

Gilbert A. Russell, enl. March, 1865, 96th Regt.

Joseph H. Clark, enl. April 3, 1865, 20th Regt.

Christian Frear, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 148th Regt.

John Budd, enl. April 5, 1865, 20th Regt.

James Beers, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enlisted.

Henry E. Fastgate, enl. April 3, 1865, 96th Regt.

Thomas Thornton, enl. Feb. 14, 1865, 1st Eng.

George Rodgers, enl. Feb. 14, 1865, 1st Eng.

Lawrence Frear, enl. April 23, 1861, 20th Regt.

James Bellman, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, 20th Regt.

Jacob Dewitt, enl. April 21, 1861, 20th Regt.

Augustus Depaw, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 65th Regt.; severely wounded.

William J. Brown, enl. September, 1861, 1st Cav.; severely wounded at Fredericksburg.

George Lawber, enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 56th Regt.

Marion R. Benson, enl. October, 1863, 4th Art.

William L. Benson, enl. Sept. 23, 1864, 56th Regt.

Paul Benson, enl. 1861.

Joseph Kamper, enl. April, 1863.

Asa Pratt.

James Budd, enl. Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt.; re-enl. 1st Mounted Rifles.

Edward Sarr, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt.

Isaac Budd, enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 168th Regt.

Frederick Hydra, enl. March 25, 1865, 5th N. Y.

Edward De Witt, enl. Sept. 23, 1865, 176th Regt.

Elisia C. Patch, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt.; re-enlisted.

Mitford Patch, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 20th Regt.

Jacob W. Van Loven, enl. Dec. 3, 1863, 24th Regt.; had previously served in the 56th Regt.

James W. Morse, enl. Jan. 4, 1863, 56th Regt.

Alexander Nixon, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 168th Regt.

Banson M. Barlow, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt.

Andrew Carney, Jr., enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 20th Regt.

Nauman G. Moome, enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 20th Regt.

Frederick Teller, enl. Aug. 17, 1861, 56th Regt.; pro. to sergt.; re-enlisted.

James Kelly, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 56th Regt.

Benjamin Teller, enl. Sept. 22, 1864, 56th Regt.

Martin Murray, enl. January, 1864, 20th Regt.

Renben Rodgers, enl. Feb. 14, 1865, 1st Eng.

John J. Peck, enl. Jan. 1864, 15th Cav.

Syrenus Terwilliger, enl. Jan. 1861, 15th Cav.

James Donnelly, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 17th Cav.

Alex. Hardenbergh, enl. Aug. 1862, 11th Regt.

Norman Upright, enl. Feb. 1864, 15th Art.

James A. Goodsir, enl. Aug. 1861, 76th Regt.; re-enl.

David W. Smith, enl. Feb. 1862, 98th Regt.; pro. to Lieut.; re-enl.

Neal McLean, enl. Feb. 25, 1865, 97th Regt.

John H. Smith, enl. Jan. 18, 1861, 7th Bat.

Levi Jones, enl. Jan. 1, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to corp. and 2d Lieut. U. S. Colored Regt.

Michael Callahan, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 121th Regt.; trans. to 6th Regt.

Edward Davis, enl. Oct. 1864, 2d Cav.

H. Thomas Crossman, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Amaziah Hudds, enl. Jan. 3, 1864, 20th U. S. Col. Regt.
 Benjamin Skipper, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to corp.; trans. to 20th Regt.
 George Mullen, enl. March 31, 1865, 19th Regt.
 James Howard, enl. April, 1864, 31st U. S. Col. Regt.
 Charles Smith, enl. Aug. 6, 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl. 7th Art.
 Geo. H. Decker, enl. Sept. 1862, 143d Regt.; capt.
 Wm. Lake, enl. April, 1864, 20th Regt.
 John R. Sherman, enl. March 9, 1865, 3d Regt.
 Penman S. Decker, sergt.; enl. Aug. 1864, 56th Regt.
 William Holmes, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt.
 John A. Sheridan, enl. Feb. 3, 1862, 4th Cav.
 Washington Hornberk, enl. March 21, 1865, 64th Regt.
 Jacob Wieman, enl. April 23, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Adam Schmidt, enl. April 23, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Wm. Dewitt, enl. 1862, 156th Regt.; trans. to 22d Vet. Res. Corps.
 Job Vankirk, enl. Aug. 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl. March 25, 1865.
 Wm. Edmunds, enl. Feb. 12, 1862, 56th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 1865.
 Thomas Edmunds, enl. Feb. 1865, 121st Regt.
 Wm. D. Fuller, enl. Sept. 25, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Charles Coblington, enl. Feb. 8, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Charles Warner, Aug. 9, 1861, 4th N. J. Regt.
 Geo. Fry, enl. Oct. 1863, 56th Regt.
 Cornelius Gass, enl. March, 1861, 120th Regt.
 Lustinus S. Dolloway, enl. March 15, 1865, 33d Regt.
 Joseph Dolloway, enl. Aug. 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl.
 Alfred Dolloway, enl. Aug. 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl.
 James Westcott, enl. Oct. 19, 1864, 20th Regt.; re-enl.
 Daniel Opdenbrow, enl. Feb. 1864, 15th Eng.
 Asa Hall, enl. April 4, 1865, 97th Regt.
 Paris Swain, enl. Oct. 16, 1862, 170th Regt.
 Jeremiah B. Wells, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 Franklin H. Chamberlin, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 143d Regt.
 Alfred W. Tilly, enl. Dec. 20, 1863, 103d Regt.
 Edward J. Bailey, 1st lieut., enl. Aug. 1862, 156th Regt.
 Elijah W. Tice, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Wm. A. Winslow, enl. Sept. 25, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Wm. Terwilliger, enl. Jan. 3, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Reuben Miller, enl. July, 1862, 124th Regt.
 Daniel D. Elting, 1st lieut., com. April 25, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E; pro. to capt.
 Joachim Elting, enl. September, 1864, 20th Regt.
 William T. Smith, enl. Feb. 8, 1864, 1st Art.; had previously served in the 56th Regt.
 Andries V. Haight, enl. August, 1861, 4th Art.
 Alfred Neafie, capt., com. Aug. 30, 1861, 156th Regt.; pro. to lieut.-col. July 30, 1863.
 Alonzo F. Decker, enl. February, 1864, 7th Art.; pro. to corp.
 George W. Decker, enl. September, 1864, 48th Regt.; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Jeremiah Ostrander, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 2d Cav.; pro. to sergt. in 20th Regt.
 Goveader M. Nixon, enl. Sept. 25, 1864, 26th Regt.; trans. to 4th Art.
 William Simpson, enl. February, 1864, 5th Art.
 John J. Titus, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to corp. and sergt.
 Edgar Frear, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 20th Regt.
 John W. Newing, enl. March 29, 1865, 121st Regt.
 Charles D. Miller, enl. March 1, 1864, 15th Art.
 John F. Fry, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Harrison Lockwood, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to 2d lieut.
 Oliver A. Campbell, corp., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to 2d lieut.
 Henry M. Campbell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Antoine Walt, enl. Sept. 21, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Thomas Miller, enl. Sept. 5, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Adam Unverzagt, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Martin Schaffer, enl. Sept. 25, 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl. February, 1864.
 Moses Marshall, enl. June, 1864, 130th Regt.
 Charles Kiese, enl. Sept. 20, 1864, 15th Art.
 Solomon Smith, enl. January, 1864, 20th U. S. C. T.
 John Certice, enl. April 25, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Martin W. Manson, sergt., enl. Sept. 5, 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl. regular army for five years, 16th Inf., 2d lieut.
 Edwin H. Simsalaugh, enl. August, 1861, 4th Cav.; before that served in 20th Regt., Co. E.
 James Ivery, enl. Sept. 13, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Philip Tupp, enl. April 21, 1864, 20th Regt.
 John Connor, enl. Feb. 28, 1864, 15th Eng.
 John McElhone, enl. April 25, 1864, 20th Regt.
 George Bishop, enl. Jan. 10, 1864, 56th Regt.
 John Corpinger, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 56th Regt.
 George A. Hyle, enl. April 21, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Edward C. Vankirk, enl. March, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Lewis Vankirk, enl. March 27, 1865, 56th Regt.
 Moses Burlison, enl. Sept. 11, 1864, 1st Regt.
 August Gingold, enl. October, 1862, 6th Cav.
 Charles Crossman, enl. February, 1864, Art.
 Peter York, enl. August, 1862, 56th Regt.; re-enlisted.
 Westbrook Davenport, enl. January, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Hiram Runond, enl. December, 1863, 20th U. S. C. T.

Lucas Brodhead, enl. January, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Henry Eck, enl. Oct. 20, 1863, 56th Regt.
 Edward Crossman, enl. August, 1862, 56th Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 Thomas M. Terwilliger, enl. March, 1864, 20th Regt.; pro. to sergt., February, 1865.
 David B. Terwilliger, enl. January, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Patrick Cavanaugh, enl. March 3, 1865, 56th Regt.
 Wm. Fay, enl. March 3, 1865, 15th Cav.
 John Ruppert, enl. April, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Daniel Fry, enl. April, 1864, 20th Regt.
 James Farlinen, enl. August, 1862, 56th Regt.
 Richard Phelan, enl. August, 1862, 56th Regt.; re-enl. March 20, 1865.
 Wm. Bradford, enl. August, 1862, 56th Regt.; re-enl. March 20, 1865.
 Stephen Hendricks, enl. October, 1864.
 Alfred Cooke, enl. Aug. 11, 1864, navy, vessel "Mary Jane."
 Francis S. Evans, enl. 1864, 5th Art.
 Moses Cole, enl. September, 1862, 143d Regt.
 Augustus Whelpley, enl. October, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Solomon T. Watts, enl. March, 1863, 20th Regt.
 Wm. H. Burlison, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Levi S. Davenport, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 56th Regt.
 George W. Barnes, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.
 John Serfas, enl. January, 1864, 20th Regt.
 John N. De Witt, enl. February, 1865, 20th Regt.
 Wilkin H. Decker, 7th Art.
 Wm. R. Gordon, enl. March, 1865, 56th Regt.
 Wm. T. Smith, drummer, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 1864.
 Judson M. Smith, enl. September, 1862, 56th Regt.; pro. to 3d sergt.
 Levi Waters, enl. September, 1864, 156th Regt.; re-enl. 1864.
 Joseph Waters, enl. September, 1864, 156th Regt.; re-enl. November, 1864.
 Thomas Waters, enl. September, 1864, 156th Regt.; re-enl. November, 1864.
 Wm. Collins, January, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Mathew E. Lacy, enl. November, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Oscar Denning, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl. February, 1864.
 Wm. E. Richardson, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl. February, 1864.
 Daniel Arteller, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Charles Cooper, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl. February, 1864.
 Enoch J. Teller, enl. August, 1864, 6th Regt., Co. G.
 Monroe Kniffin, enl. February, 1864, 2d Rifles.
 James H. Simpson, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Moses Gray, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt., Co. K.
 George W. Swarthout, enl. August, 1862, 143d Regt.
 Phineas Stoddard, enl. November, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Theodore F. Cooper, enl. January, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Thomas H. Downey.
 Philip Sheahy, enl. January, 1864, 56th Regt.
 David E. Morris, enl. May, 1864, 30th Regt.
 Justus Banton, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Antoine Baskard, enl. 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. February, 1864.
 John Jay Coleman, enl. 1865, 121st Regt.
 James S. Northup, corp., enl. September, 1864, 156th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 1864.
 Wm. J. Mowbury, enl. September, 1863, navy.
 Robert C. Mowbury, enl. September, 1863, navy.
 Jacob York, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Eliphas Smith, 2d lieut., com. September, 1864, 56th Regt.; pro. to capt. and major.
 Joseph York, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl. February, 1864.
 Madrah Zuly, January, 1864, 143d Regt.
 Charles B. Knux, enl. 1864, 20th Regt.
 Thomas Roper, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Charles Roper, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Joseph M. Gordon, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Milo Whitney, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.
 John Sterling, Jr., enl. January, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Lyman Frear, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl. 1864.
 John Wiley, enl. September, 1863, 156th Regt.; re-enl. 1864.
 William Powell, enl. March, 1864, 56th Regt.; pro. to corp.
 Charles Powell, enl. March, 1864, 56th Regt.
 John Dolloway, enl. September, 1864, 110th Regt.
 Hugh Chambers, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 James W. Waters, enl. September, 1864, 156th Regt.
 Francis Teller, enl. January, 1864, 36th Regt., Co. I.
 Frederick Lyon, enl. January, 1864, 1st Art.
 Robert E. Lyon, enl. January, 1864, 1st Art.
 James Lyon, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Jacob Stranger, enl. April 11, 1865, 8th Cav.
 Jefferson De Launcy, enl. 1864, 47th Regt.
 George A. Decker, enl. January, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Caton C. Sheahy, enl. September, 1864, 115d Regt.
 John B. Sheahy, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Marshal Baro, enl. November, 1864, 56th Regt.
 James B. McLean, enl. November, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Henry K. Birch, enl. November, 1864, Irish Brigade; had previously served in the 56th Regt.
 Willour F. Hadler, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl. in 1864.
 Philotas S. Hadler, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.
 John J. Smith, enl. January, 1864, 56th Regt.

Renken Lake, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 127th Regt.
 William H. Irwin, enl. April, 1863, 56th Regt.
 Charles Haddon, enl. January, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Nathaniel Aldrich, enl. September, 1862, 56th Regt.
 Abel Porter, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt.
 Cornelius Irwin, enl. April, 1862, 120th Regt.
 N. J. Terwilliger, enl. September, 1862, 56th Regt.
 Isaac Mansfield, enl. August, 1862, 56th Regt.
 William Huey, enl. October, 1862; re-enl. in 56th Regt.
 William Dennis, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 114th Regt.
 Josiah Mansfield, enl. March, 1864, 156th Regt.
 William McCormick, enl. August, 1861, 56th Regt., Co. I.
 John McComb, enl. Sept. 1864, 20th Regt.
 William H. Becker, enl. January, 1863, 56th Regt.
 Jeremiah Depuy, enl. February, 1861, 20th Regt.
 John Depuy, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Osmer Ingraham, enl. February, 1864, 1st Art.
 Orange Ingraham, enl. September, 1864, 1st Art.
 Elias Ellis, enl. December, 1863, 56th Regt.
 Frederick Saluske, enl. August, 1862, 2d Art.
 Peter Vandermark, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 56th Regt.
 Wilson Odell, enl. August, 1862, 6th Art.
 James D. Cutter, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt.
 John Dooling, enl. August, 1864.
 John Donovan, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.
 George Bherwind, enl. Sept. 11, 1864, 95th Regt.
 John McKnight, corp., enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 Peter Ruger, Jr., enl. February, 1864, 15th Art.
 Calvin Depuy, musician, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt.
 Elisha Depuy, musician, enl. April 25, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Simon P. Smith, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt.; re-enl. February, 1864.
 Jordan Ostrander, enl. February, 9, 1865, navy, ship "Florida," pro. to captain's steward.
 David Brown, enl. September, 1864, 10th Regt.
 James Phillips, enl. Oct. 10, 1864, 25th Regt.
 Jabez Munson, enl. October, 1861.
 David L. Wells, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Abner H. Gillespie, enl. April, 1864, 20th Regt.
 James B. Rhinehart, enl. April, 1865, 20th Regt.
 John B. Gillespie, enl. August, 1861, 65th Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 Henry Rose, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Levi Turner, enl. September 6, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Abram O. Hendrickson, enl. March, 1864, 56th Regt.
 David A. Frear, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt.
 John J. Alliger, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Stephen H. Morris, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 Channcey J. Fish, sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 143d Regt.
 Herman Fingado, enl. March 16, 1864, 20th Regt.; pro. to corp.
 Charles Kelly, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Edward Lyon, enl. April 26, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E.; re-enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 56th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864.
 McDonald Van Wagener, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 2d Inf.; pro. to corp.
 James A. Donnelly, enl. April 6, 1865, 10th Regt.
 Abram B. Veruocy, enl. September, 1862, 56th Regt.
 Sidney Contant, enl. Dec. 4, 1862, 2d Art.
 Samuel H. Cutter, enl. October, 1861, 67th Regt.
 Henry Van Keuren, enl. Dec. 3, 1863, 54th Regt.; wounded.
 Michael McDonough, enl. March, 1865, 20th Regt.
 John McDonough, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Peter Brennan, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Wm. P. Peet, enl. February, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Charles Woodworth, enl. August, 1862, 2nd Conn. Regt.
 Franklin N. Carver, enl. Jan. 24, 1864, 15th Art.
 John Stickels, enl. Sept. 9, 1864, Eng. Corps.
 Homer S. Hughes, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Isaac N. Seymour, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Geo. Q. Barlow, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to corp.; re-enl. September, 1861.
 Lucas Wynkoop, enl. March 29, 1865, 65th Regt.
 Charles Bennett, corp., enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Francis Cone, enl. March 1, 1861, 15th Art.
 Theodore Bingham, enl. April 17, 1861, 6th Mass. Regt.
 Wm. Beck, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 91st Regt.
 Winslow Bisbee, enl. August, 1864, 134th Regt.
 Nelson Atkins, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1861; pro. sergt.; wounded.
 Isaac Thorp, enl. August, 1862, 115th Regt.; wounded.
 Garret Byrnes, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.

TWENTY-THIRD MILITIA.

Company E.

Enlisted in April and May, 1861.

Jacob A. Blackman, Sanford M. Hyde, William H. Conkling, John J. Bryers, George Collard, John Devoe, John Edmunds, Samuel Eichenburgh, Lawrence Freer, A. V. Haight, Alfred Atkins, Sanford Brown, Gerardus Brown, Palmer Bowers, Webster Burton, John F. Butterfuss, James Bedford, Albert Ford, Anthony Gifford, E. J. Hoffman, Francis Hotchkiss,

Carrott Hardenbergh, Isaac Jelliff, Benjamin Mead, A. D. Newman, William Boston, Adam Farr, George Hoffburgher, John Ripert, John Storm, Simon Wantish, Michael Wecht, Peter Wecht, Philip Zapp, Charles W. Pierce, Cornelius Smith, John S. Pomeroy, Levi W. Toishmore, John McElhone, Able Mansfield, John H. Osterhout, Jesse B. Ostrander, John W. Prout, Abram Quick, William H. Quick, Patrick Ryan, Leander Scott, Charles Seymour, H. S. Terwilliger, Simon Terwilliger, John Van Dusen, John Van Schick, Charles P. Young, Charles P. Lupton, James Lupton, James Lovine, John Lucas, Nathan Knight, George R. Leech, James W. McGuire, Ira Munson, Samuel Munson, Martin Munson, Daniel McGum-megal, George McMullin.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Company G.

Enlisted in September, 1861.

Daniel B. Eaton, Edward Easton, James P. Evans, William Edmonds, Joel C. Fuller, David Freer, Charles T. Forbes, Amasa M. Garrett, James H. Goalsir, Eli K. Gillett, Charles Gilbert, Thomas Harmon, Alonzo Haines, Peter Shanley, William Henderson, Jasper Richard, George Reading, Sylvester S. Scott, Elisha Sheely, Charles Smith, Abram Stokes, Eugene Smith, Wm. F. Sweet, Daniel R. Sherman, Charles W. Thompson, Wm. H. Thomas, Luther Tooker, Martin Schaffer, Peter Vandermark, Abram Van Rooy, George E. Barnes, John R. Bright, Samuel Bonds, John C. Connelly, Charles Chapman, Joseph Countryman, David Close, Harvey P. Correy, James A. Carr, Thomas Clark, Dennis Dewire, James Du Bois, John Damon, Peter Hiner, Richard Holcott, Wm. H. Hart, Wm. G. Haines, Henry Hunt, James Ivory, Sylvester Kogan, Harrison Kennedy, Silas L. Mance, Francis Might, James Murray, James Mulligan, Able Porter, Richard Phelan, Milton Phoenix, George F. Woods, Wiles Vanderwee, John W. Smith, Norman Perkins, Augustus Churchill, Edward Nixon, William Burleson, John Q. Adams, Henry S. M. Anderson, Melville Atkins, Thomas Burger, John R. Brock, William H. Bradford, Bernard Progan, Ichabod Bartright, George W. Bailey, George W. Barnes, Job Van Kirk, Samuel Van Tuyl, Joseph Waters, Wm. D. Fuller, Joseph S. Holmes, James McGuire.

Company I.

Enlisted in September, 1861.

Norris Crossman, Edgar A. Devoe, Stephen T. Gray, John Hollinbeck, Benjamin W. Kniffin, Andrew S. Kniffin, Charles Knox, Alfred W. Lefevre, Jerome McLane, John B. Stratton, Albert Ford, Wm. H. Maynard, Wm. H. M. Neal, Nathaniel H. Neal, William B. Ferguson, M. Smith, Adolphus Knox, Oliver Patmore, George H. Avery, Jordan Cristle, Isaac Cristle, Samuel E. Sarr, Harvey Grey, Alexander Curtiois, Levi Bowers.

MISCELLANEOUS REGIMENTS.

Jerry Ostrander, Jordan Ostrander, Moses Purilson, Garrett Johnson, Garrett Du Bois, Charles Overocker, Henry Van Keuren, Edward Van Kirk, Caleb Williams, John W. Van Dover, Edward Mackey, Matthew Snyder, Milo G. Whitney, George Wood.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN L. COX,

son of George Cox, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1815, where also his father was born. His ancestors were of Irish origin.

About the year 1820 he came with his parents to Ulster County, the family settling in the town of Wawarsing, about three miles from Ellenville. Here he remained on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to Ellenville, and for three years was an apprentice with Patchen & Pinney, blacksmiths. During the latter part of his service with this firm both members of it died. He continued the business as journeyman for Henry S. Masten, successor to Patchen & Pinney, for some ten years; and after being an employee of John H. Dutcher for one year, who succeeded Mr. Masten, he formed a copartnership with Mr. Dutcher in the business, which was afterwards dissolved, and he carried on blacksmithing alone until 1861, and then formed a partnership with Hoornbeck & Hyde. Mr. Hoornbeck soon withdrew from the firm, and the firm of Hyde &

Cox continued until the spring of 1863, when their property was destroyed by fire. Mr. Cox started business alone again,



JOHN L. COX.

built a shop, and carried it on until 1870, when it was destroyed by fire. He then erected the large and commodious carriage manufactory in Ellenville, where he has since continued his business more extensively.

Mr. Cox is identified with all worthy local interests in the village, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him. He is identified with the Republican party. For twenty years he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and most of that time he has officiated as president of the board of trustees, class-leader, and steward.

He married, in 1849, Deborah, daughter of William and Julia (Everts) Robinson. Of their seven children five are living, viz., William E., Julia A., John H. D., Rilla W., and Ella Mary.

MAURICE DEPONAI

was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 7, 1830. His ancestors originally came from the north of France, but for some two hundred and fifty years have been residents of Germany.

He spent most of his minority at the place of his birth, where he was liberally educated in the common school and at the Karlsruhe Institute. At the time of the rebellion in 1848 he was forced to leave Germany, and spent one year as a refugee in Switzerland. He came to America in 1850,

and settled in Ellenville, N. Y., where he has since resided. For eleven years he was an employee of Messrs. Tuthill &



Maurice Deponai

Brodhead, and for two years he was foreman in the Ellenville Glass-Works.

In 1866 he began business for himself, and has since been engaged in ice-dealing, European collecting, forwarding, and banking business.

He married, in 1852, Susan, daughter of Richard Ware. His only child is Emma, wife of David S. Tuttle, of Portland, Oregon. She was born Sept. 21, 1853.

Mr. Deponai is identified with the Republican party, has been elected to several positions of trust in the town, and is in 1880 town assessor.

He is a supporter of church and kindred interests, although not identified as a member of any ecclesiastical body.

He has been a member of the board of education for the past six years, and fills that position in 1880; is secretary of Wawarsing Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and also secretary of Wawarsing Chapter, No. 246, R. A. M.

In 1872 his wife died, and in 1873 he married Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Henry Misner, and a sister of his first wife. By this marriage he has one son, Percy, born April 26, 1875.



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

ABNER HASBROUCK.

This gentleman is the lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Abraham Hasbrouck, one of the original twelve Huguenot patentees of New Paltz. The line of descent is as follows: 1st, Abraham; 2d, Joseph; 3d, Abraham; 4th, Joseph; 5th, Joseph, Jr. Abner Hasbrouck was born in the town of New Paltz (now Gardiner), Ulster Co., N. Y., May 28, 1811, the eldest son of Joseph, Jr., and Jane Hasbrouck. There were eleven children in his father's family, five of whom attained adult age. Of these Oscar Hasbrouck is a prominent farmer, living in the town of Plattekill; Alfred, a physician, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and Joseph L., a farmer, owning and carrying on the homestead farm in Gardiner. The father lived and died at the homestead in Gardiner; the mother died at the residence of her son, Oscar, in Plattekill. Abner received his education under the instruction of Robert Bell at the village of Libertyville, in the town of Gardiner, supplemented by nearly three years' attendance at the Fishkill Academy, under Dr. Westbrook. He married, Feb. 13, 1840, Pamela, second daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Hasbrouck) Du Bois. Mrs. Hasbrouck was born in the town of New Paltz, July 4, 1812. Her father and mother were natives of New Paltz. Mr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck have had

four children, viz., Joseph, born Feb. 7, 1845, died September, 1849; Elizabeth Bevier, born May 4, 1852, wife of George W. Birch, a farmer, living in Shawangunk; Josephine, born July 29, 1854, wife of Luther J. Hait, a merchant, in Brunswick; and Abner, born March 20, 1856, living with his mother and carrying on the home farm. Soon after his marriage (April 20, 1840), Mr. Hasbrouck moved on to the farm in South Gardiner, on the Shawangunk Creek, where he continued to live to the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1875. From the time Gardiner became a town no man exerted a more commanding influence in the conduct of its business affairs than did Abner Hasbrouck. He was elected its first supervisor in 1853; was chairman of the board of supervisors from 1855 to 1862 inclusive, and was again elected in 1871. In politics he was a Republican, and decidedly the leader of his party in his locality. Though not a member, he was an attendant and supporter of the Wallkill Valley Reformed Church in Shawangunk. He was a large-hearted, whole-souled man, and in his death every poor man of Gardiner lost a friend. He was often called to act as arbiter in the settlement of property matters among his neighbors, and his decisions were always acquiesced in as eminently just.

GARDINER.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS is an interior town, lying south of the centre of the county. It is very irregular in outline. On the north lie the towns of Rochester and New Paltz, on the east the town of Plattekill, on the south the town of Shawangunk, and on the west the towns of Wawarsing and Rochester. The farm acreage of the town is 24,361, and the population, as given by the census of 1875, 1700.

The boundaries of the town, as defined by the revised statutes of the State, are as follows:

"All the territory hereinafter described, agreeable to a map made by Calvin McKinney, being part of the towns of Shawangunk, New Paltz, and Rochester, in the county of Ulster, shall be and is hereby set off into a new town by the name of Gardiner, commencing at a heap of stones in the eastern boundary of the town of Rochester, near a place called Middle Brook, crossing the Coxing Kill north twelve degrees west seventy-nine chains; thence north forty-two degrees sixty-four chains and sixty links; thence north fifty-two degrees east thirty-seven chains and twenty-one links; thence north sixty-five degrees east twenty-one chains; thence north fifty-two degrees east five chains and sixty links; thence north twenty-one and a half degrees east twelve sixty one-hundredths chains; thence north seventy degrees east seven chains and fifty-seven links; thence north eighty degrees east three chains and ninety-four links; thence north forty-eight and a half degrees east twenty-five chains and forty-six links; thence northeast ninety degrees east twenty-two chains and seventy-two links, to the top of the stone house hill; thence north eighty-one and a quarter degrees east one hundred and twenty chains, to a heap of stones on the eastern line of the town of Rochester; thence south forty-one and a quarter degrees east two hundred and ninety-four chains and twenty-five links, to a heap of stones on the Kettleburg road; thence south thirty-eight and a half degrees east one hundred sixty-six chains and sixty-six links, to the middle of the road at a corner of the town of Plattekill, making a right angle in the Paltz line, and marked by stones set in the fence at the diagonal point; thence south thirty-one and three-quarters degrees west thirty-nine chains and fifty links; thence north fifty-nine degrees west nineteen chains; thence south thirty-one degrees west nineteen chains; thence north fifty-eight and a quarter degrees west ninety-four chains and twenty-one links; thence south sixteen degrees west one hundred and eighteen chains, to an oak-tree on the south side of Milton turnpike; thence north sixty-five degrees west thirty-three chains, to a corner of a road; thence south twenty-four and three-quarter degrees west one hundred and eighty-six chains and thirty-six links, to a heap of stones by a school-house near the New Hurley Church; thence north sixty-six and a half degrees west three hundred and eighty-eight chains, to a heap of stones in the road near Jonathan Johnston's; thence south seventy-two degrees west forty-three chains and seventy-eight links; thence north sixteen and a half degrees west twenty-two chains to a pepperidge-tree; thence north thirty degrees west one hundred and sixty-six chains, to the Wawarsing line; thence north five degrees east two hundred and eighty-eight chains, to the place of beginning."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i, page 221, Laws of 1854, chapter 83.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is rolling in the east and hilly in the west and centre. The Shawangunk Mountains extend along the western border of the town, and at their base lies a broad table-land of rich and productive soil, cut

up into many fine farms. The soil is chiefly a gravelly loam, with clay and alluvium along the streams. "The Traps" is a deep gully, 650 feet wide, extending through the mountains. The water-courses of the town are quite abundant, furnishing considerable water-power. The Wall Kill flows northeast, nearly through the centre of the town, and the Shawangunk enters the town at the southern border, flows north to near the centre of the town, and then takes an easterly course to its junction with the Wall Kill, near Tutbill. The Mara Kill and Kline Kill are important tributaries of the Shawangunk Kill.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Many facts of interest relating to the first settlement and early development of this town will naturally be sought for in the histories of the towns of Rochester, New Paltz, and Shawangunk, of which towns the present territory of Gardiner formerly comprised a part. To those the reader is referred for much information of importance and value. A large portion of the present town was settled by the French Huguenots under the auspices and encouragement of the "twelve patentees" of New Paltz. Still another portion was settled by the Dutch of Shawangunk and Rochester, who usually located along the streams. The whole western section of the town was taken off from the Rochester patent, the northerly and easterly sections from the New Paltz patent, and the southern from Shawangunk. Subsequently the entire tract became cut up or subdivided into smaller tracts. Among these were those of G. Burnett, S. Du Bois, H. L. Du Bois, and Lewis Du Bois, in the north part of the town. In the eastern portions lie the T. Garland and Huddleston tracts, and in the southern section those of M. Schoonmaker, J. Rutsen and Jacobus Bruyn, T. Lord, Hoffman & Co., Philips, and Peter Matthew & Co.

Cornelius Hoornbeck was one of the first settlers of the town, and resided where his son James now resides. His children were John, Benjamin, James, Luther, Catharine, Magdalena, Mary, and Jane.

John Hoornbeck located in the town and raised a family consisting of Cornelius, Maria, Susan, Ann, and Christina. The last resides in town, and is the widow of Lewis Le Fever. Benjamin also settled in town and had six children, viz.: William, Cornelius, Jeremiah, Mary Ann, Esther, and Emeline. Cornelius resides in town. Esther is the wife of Walter Dunn, and Emeline the wife of John J. Du Bois, and both reside in town.

James Hoornbeck occupies the old homestead. Luther resides in Shawangunk. William Johnson, grandson of Catharine Hoornbeck, lives in town. Magdalena became the wife of Napoleon J. Le Fever and the mother of Du Bois Le Fever, who is an old resident of the town.

Abraham Schoonmaker was another of the early settlers of the town, and an adjutant in the Revolution. He lived where Jonathan Stevens now resides. His father's name was Hendricus, with whom Abraham came to the town. Besides the latter there were also older sons,—Isaac and Henry. The father owned a large tract of land in the southern part of the town, consisting of some 2000 acres. This all passed to Isaac, upon the death of Hendricus, by the law of *primogeniture*. The latter, however, proved liberal, and presented to his younger brother, Abraham, 900 acres of land. Isaac resided on the land now owned by Henry Denton. Abraham Schoonmaker married Sarah Van Wyck, and had children,—Cornelius, George, John A., David, Albert, Moses, Abraham, and Selah. The old farm was divided up among these children, and all save Albert settled in the town and occupied the farms. The entire tract extended from Rutsen patent line to Shawangunk Mountain, from Shawangunk to Rochester. Hannah, the widow of William Johnston, resides in town, as do also Isaac and Margaret, the wife of Du Bois Le Fever. John resides in Newburgh. Abraham and Hiram live in Michigan. James Le Fever is a grandson of David; Levi, son of Moses, lives in town. Henry, Abraham, and Anthony Denton are grandchildren of Abraham, and live in town. William, son of Selah, also resides in town.

Matthew Sammons was another of the first settlers of the town. He owned a tract of 700 acres of land, extending from Tuthill to "Mark Kill," including the present site of Tuthill. His oldest son, Gustavus, located on the farm owned by Isaac Schoonmaker. He married Maria Terwilliger, and had children,—Rachel, Maria, Margaret, Jacob, Gustavus, Matthew, and Cornelius. Rachel married John A. Schoonmaker; Maria, Abraham Schoonmaker; and Margaret, Daniel Hollister. Matthew married Elizabeth Deyo, and has a grandson, John Sammons, residing in town.

The Bruyn family was also one of the earliest to locate in the town. Sophrine Bruyn was one of the early members of the family, and owned a tract of some 2000 acres in the town. He had three sons, among whom were Jacobus and Sophrine. The father located on the tract, and after his death it was divided between the three brothers. Sophrine subsequently met with financial difficulties, and the property was divided between the remaining two brothers. The house now occupied by John V. McKinstry, and situated on the west bank of the Shawangunk Creek, was built by Jacobus Bruyn in 1724, as appears from a block of marble containing the following inscription:

"Time is a devourer of all things.
JACOBUS BRUYN, 1724.
Virtue is a driver away of all vices."

The family is not now represented in the town, and the tract of land which they formerly occupied now comprises the farms of Abraham Schoonmaker, Morris Jansen, John V. McKinstry, the heirs of T. V. W. Swift, David Du Bois, Floyd S. McKinstry, Addison McCuen, James Jansen, Joseph Beecher, and Edmund Bruyn, the latter large tract previously being owned by John C. and Richard Brodhead.

John L. Evans was also an early settler in the town, and

resided near Rutsenville. Mr. T. Edmunds resides there now. The family was a very large one, consisting of nineteen children, among whom were Israel and Methusalem. They most all settled in the town of Shawangunk.

At Libertyville, Charles Du Bois was one of the earliest settlers. Derrick Du Bois, his son, resides there now. Cornelius and Methusalem Du Bois were also early settlers in the same locality.

The Merritt family were also early located at Libertyville, and Daniel Requa, who located where George Freer resides.

Jonas and Louis Du Bois were early settlers in the north part of the town, opposite Libertyville, their father owning all the tract between the creeks.

In the eastern part of the town the Le Fever family were the first and most prominent settlers. Johannes Le Fever was an early representative of the family there. His brother was also another early settler at the same point, which was formerly known as "Kittle-burgh." Matthias and Nathaniel Le Fever, sons of Johannes, settled in town, also Andrus P., Philip, Abraham P., Solomon, and Jonas, sons of the other brother, and all of whom save Abraham P. still reside in town.

The Deyo family, one of the oldest and most influential Huguenot families of New Paltz, also settled in the eastern part of the town at a very early day. Jonathan Deyo was an early and prominent representative of the family. His son, Dr. Abraham Deyo, still occupies the old homestead. Dr. Daniel Deyo was also an early and influential member of the family, and resided on the "Kittle-burgh" road. His son Alfred is one of the leading and most influential citizens of the town.

At Tuthill the Sammons family have already been referred to as early settlers. Tjereck Van Keuren was early located between the two creeks, and on the opposite side of the Wallkill from the Sammons family. William, Levi, Bogardus, and Abraham were sons of Tjereck Van Keuren, and all settled in town. Levi, son of Bogardus, resides in town. Selah Tuthill, after whom the settlement at that point was subsequently named, purchased 60 acres of the land of the Sammons family.

Gen. Joseph Hasbrouck was a prominent and early settler in the central portion of the town, and owned a tract of some 700 or 800 acres of land. Lewis Hardenbergh and Jonathan Deyo each own fine farms out of this tract now. Other members of the Hasbrouck family were also early and influential citizens of the town.

Zachariah Hoffman has already been referred to as an early settler of the town, and the owner of a large tract extending from the Hasbrouck land to the Shawangunk Kill.

David McKinstry came into the town over half a century ago, and located where Floyd S. McKinstry now resides. His children were Elsie A., Floyd S., Stephen, John V., Laura, Abraham, Alfred, and William. Floyd S., John V., and William are prominent and influential citizens of the town at the present time.

Laurence Alsdorph was also an early settler of the town, and resided at New Hurley. His family was small, and is not now represented in the town.

The names of other old settlers of the town will be found mentioned elsewhere in this sketch of the town, and in the sketches of adjoining towns.

STORES.

Of these there have been quite a number in the town. Mention can only be made of a few of the most important. Selah Tuthill kept the first store of any importance at Tuthill. His store occupied the site of what is now known as the "old store," opposite the bridge. It was kept by his son, Daniel S. Tuthill, afterwards. Selah T. Jordan opened a store on the opposite side of the creek in the year 1840, and a man named McCullough kept one where the tavern now is. John J. Du Bois is the proprietor of the store at Tuthill in 1880. At Libertyville, Jacob S. Schoonmaker was in trade at quite an early day. Other tradesmen there have been John B. Du Bois, Isaac Schoonmaker, and now George E. Johnson. At Jenkinstown, James Jenkins was early in trade, and Luther Le Fever was in trade there early. At Rutsenville, Erastus Mack was in trade a quarter of a century ago. Charles E. Stevens was also in trade there later, and Charles Mack is in trade there now. Matthew Sammons was in trade on the bank of the "Mar Kill" at a very early period. The store at Gardiner Station was established about 1870 by a man named Rouseville. McKinstry & Meeker are the present proprietors of the store.

TAVERNS.

One of the first public-houses at Tuthilltown was kept by Mr. McCullough. Joseph O. Hasbrouck also had a store and tavern at a later day. At Ireland Corners, Dr. John Young had quite an early tavern, and at Libertyville, Jacob J. Schoonmaker, Josiah M. Dalsen, and Abraham B. Constable are the proprietors of the taverns in 1880, and Charles Clinton at Ireland Corners. In the west end of the town William T. Schoonmaker once kept a tavern. At Gardiner Station the widow of Oscar Perrine keeps the Gardiner Hotel.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Daniel Deyo was one of the first physicians of the town, and resided at Libertyville, where John B. Du Bois now lives. Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck was in practice in the town as early as 1837 or 1838, and was one of the first to engage in practice at Tuthilltown. In 1847, Dr. Samuel J. Sears came from Rochester, and established himself in practice at Tuthill. He is still engaged in his profession, and is the only practicing physician of the town. Dr. Philip D. Hoorbeck located in practice about the same time as Dr. Sears, but remained but a few months. Dr. Stephen Gerow was in practice in the town for a short period. Dr. Coleman settled in practice in 1866, but remained less than a year. Dr. George Ketchum was also in practice for a short time, and Dr. Benton Bloom for a while at Gardiner Station. Dr. Abraham Deyo graduated as a physician nearly twenty years ago, and practiced for a time. He is still a leading and influential citizen of the town.

LAWYERS.

The legal profession has not had a very large representation in the town. John Lyon, who is now engaged in

practice at Ellenville, practiced his profession in the town as early as 1846. The other members of the profession in the town have been Sylvester K. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Lewis Hasbrouck, and Hector Sears. The last is still in business in the town, and the two next to the last at Shawangunk.

HIGHWAYS.

Probably the most ancient highway in the town is that from Kingston to Bloomingburg, and most generally known as the "old stage road." Another ancient road is that from Tuthill to Montgomery. The road from "Unionville Corners" to Milton was laid out as a turnpike over eighty years ago. The Walkill Valley Railroad passes through the eastern part of the town, having stations at Gardiner and Forest Glen.

IV.—MEN OF PROMINENCE.

While the town has produced many men who have achieved honorable prominence in the various departments of life, comparatively few of them have sought for or attained to public official position. Those of the citizens of the town who have been members of the State Legislature are Jacob I. Schermerhorn, 1828 and 1831; Henry Hoorbeck, 1839; Abraham D. Bevier, 1844; and Daniel Schoonmaker, 1856. C. H. Le Fever and Hector Sears have been the justices of the sessions from the town.

V.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The town was formed from Rochester, New Paltz, and Shawangunk by act of the Legislature passed April 2, 1853, and was named in honor of Addison Gardiner, of Rochester, N. Y., who was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State on Nov. 4, 1844, and a judge of the Court of Appeals on June 7, 1847.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Stephen Traphagen, in said town, on May 17, 1853. The names of the officers chosen were: Supervisor, Abner Hasbrouck; Town Clerk, Nathaniel Roos; Superintendent of Schools, Isaac Schoonmaker; Justices of the Peace, Levi Traphagen, Nathaniel W. Clearwater, William Goodgion, Alexander Du Bois; Overseers of the Poor, Abram G. Munson, Isaac Dingee; Assessors, Andrew Gildersleve, James Parlinan, Joseph M. Johnson; Commissioners, Richard C. Vanderlyn, Peter W. Du Bois, Cornelius H. Schoonmaker; Collector, Cyrus Du Bois; Constables, George S. Terwilliger, Jacob Mack, Isaac Kimbark, John A. Van Lom; Inspectors of Election, Abraham D. Deyo, Alonzo Roberson, John B. Schoonmaker; Pound-Masters, Derick Westbrook, Andrew B. Decker; Town Sealer, Abraham D. Deyo.

The following persons have filled the principal town offices since the incorporation:

TOWN OFFICERS.

SUPERVISORS.

1853, Abner Hasbrouck; 1854, Jacob M. Du Bois; 1855-62, Abner Hasbrouck; 1863-70, Floyd S. McKinstry; 1871, Abner Hasbrouck; 1872, Stephen B. Snow; 1873, A. L. F. Deyo; 1874, Lewis Hardenbergh; 1875, Andrew L. F. Deyo; 1876, Lewis Hardenbergh; 1877, James Ketchum; 1878-79, Josiah Le Fever.

TOWN CLERKS.

1853, Nathaniel Roos; 1854-58, Abram D. Deyo; 1859, Daniel Schoonmaker; 1860-61, John A. Saxton; 1862, Daniel Schoonmaker; 1863-64, Cornelius O. Hendricks; 1865, Dr. Samuel J. Sears; 1866, Matthew N. Le Fever; 1867-70, Francis K. Hasbrouck; 1871, Lewis A. Du Bois; 1872-76, John T. Upright; 1877, William D. Deyo; 1878-79, Dr. Samuel J. Sears.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1853, Levi Traphagen, Nathaniel W. Clearwater, William Goodgion, Alexander Du Bois; 1854, Levi Traphagen, William H. Decker; 1855, Cornelius H. Le Fever; 1856, Nathaniel W. Clearwater; 1857, William Goodgion; 1858, Levi Traphagen; 1859, Cornelius H. Le Fever; 1860, Sylvester K. Hasbrouck; 1861, William Goodgion; 1862, N. W. Clearwater; 1863, Levi Traphagen; 1864, Cornelius H. Le Fever; 1865, William Goodgion; 1866, Nathaniel W. Clearwater; 1867, W. D. Deyo; 1868, Francis K. Hasbrouck; 1869, Joel Moer; 1870, C. H. Le Fever, William Goodgion; 1871, Daniel Schoonmaker; 1872, Lewis Hasbrouck; 1873, Lewis Hardenbergh; 1874, Harvey Decker; 1875, Hector Sears; 1876, Asa Le Fever; 1877, Lewis Hardenbergh; 1878, Harvey Decker; 1879, Hector Sears.

STATISTICAL.

The census of 1875 gives the number of dwelling-houses in the town as 572, having a value of \$517,180. The cash value of farms is placed at \$1,574,970.

VI.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

TUTHILL

is located on the Shawangunk Kill, about a mile west of Gardiner Station. It is the oldest and most important settlement of the town, though much of its former activity and life have passed away. It comprises two hotels, a store, school-house, a grist- and saw-mill, a carding- and fulling-mill, a harness-shop, a wagon-shop, and sixteen dwellings. It was named in honor of Selah Tuthill, who was long and intimately associated with the business interests of the place. The post-office was established at a very early day. Mr. McCullough is believed to have been one of the first postmasters. Joseph O. Hasbrouck filled the office for a long time. Matthew Le Fever was also an incumbent of the office. James S. Du Bois was also postmaster at one time. The office was abolished two years ago.

JENKINSTOWN,

named from James Jenkins, who built the mills about 1794-95, is in the northeast part of the town, on the Plattekill, and contains two grist-mills, a saw-mill, a store, a blacksmith-shop, a cooper-shop, and a number of dwelling-houses.

LIBERTYVILLE

is located on the Walkill, in the northeast part of the town, and contains a store, hotel, blacksmith-shop, grist- and saw-mill, and about 60 inhabitants. Jacob I. Schoonmaker was one of the early postmasters there. Some of his successors have been John B. Du Bois, Isaac Schoonmaker, Nathan Williams, John Lang, and the present incumbent, George E. Johnson.

GARDINER

is a postal village on the Walkill Valley Railroad that has sprung up since the laying of the latter. It contains a hotel, store, and a number of dwelling-houses. The post-office

was established about 1870, Abraham D. Deyo being the first and present postmaster.

IRELAND CORNERS

is a hamlet on the eastern border of the town, south of the centre, and contains a hotel and a number of dwelling-houses.

FOREST GLEN

is a station on the Walkill Valley Railroad, in the north part of the town.

VII.—SCHOOLS.

But little can be said respecting the early schools of the town. An old log school-house stood between Unionville Corners and the residence of John J. Jansen at the opening of the present century. Several incidents relating to its management have been handed down by tradition which seem to indicate that considerable sport was indulged in by the school-children during school-hours. A man by the name of Berry was an early teacher there. The next school in town was at Tuthill. James Johnston, Isaac Scudder, Benjamin De Witt, and C. H. Le Fever have been teachers in District No. 7. The district system now prevails. Isaac Schoonmaker was the first superintendent of common schools, and was appointed in 1843. The commissioners' certificate of apportionment for the year 1879 shows that there are nine districts in the town, having in attendance 643 children, with an average attendance of 177.314.

VIII.—CHURCHES.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF GUILFORD

was organized July 20, 1833, with 23 members who had belonged to the churches of New Paltz and Shawangunk. The principal of these were Nathaniel J. Le Fever, John Le Fever, Abial H. Hand, Daniel Requa, Jacob Constable, John A. Schoonmaker, George Schoonmaker, Cornelius Schoonmaker, Moses Schoonmaker, Abraham Schoonmaker, Peleg Stevens, Robert Jordan, Richard Hardenbergh, and Martin R. Williams. The most prominent of later members of the church have been Joseph Hasbrouck, Benjamin Hoornbeek, Wilhelmus Du Bois, Andrus Bevier, Simon F. Perrine, John Perrine, Du Bois Le Fever, Josiah Le Fever, Abraham D. Deyo, John J. Jansen, Abraham S. Schoonmaker, Levi Schoonmaker, Albert Schoonmaker, David Schoonmaker, Isaac Schoonmaker, James Johnston, William Hoornbeek, Jacob Hoornbeek, and John S. Decker.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. William Brush, of New York City, who was ordained and installed into the pastoral office in the spring of 1834. He removed to Tarrytown, N. Y., in the fall of 1851, and was succeeded by Rev. John N. Jansen, of the town of Hurley, who was ordained and installed in July, 1852. He remained until 1863, when he removed to Pompton, N. J. Rev. Richard Dewitt, of Hurley, and now pastor of the Walkill Valley Reformed Church of Shawangunk, was ordained and installed pastor in the spring of 1864, and removed to Spring Valley in the fall of 1870. Rev. Calvin E. Lusher, of Rondout, N. Y., was ordained and installed pastor in July, 1874, and is the incumbent of the office in 1880.

The house of worship used by the church was erected in

1833; in 1846 a portico was added, and in 1859 the position of the pulpit and seats was changed. The membership of the church is about 80; number of scholars in the six Sabbath-schools connected with the church, 260; superintendents, William Hoonbeck, Du Bois Le Fever, Isaac Schoonmaker, Abraham Le Fever, Jacob Le Fever, and Mr. Smiley. The Consistory is constituted as follows: Elders, Du Bois Le Fever, Abraham D. Deyo, Dr. Samuel J. Sears, Isaac Schoonmaker; Deacons, Levi Schoonmaker, Cornelius Hoonbeck, John S. Decker, and William Hoonbeck.

A certificate of incorporation of the society was executed Aug. 6, 1833. The instrument was signed by Peleg Stevens, John A. Schoonmaker, Robert Jordan, Nathaniel J. Le Fever, Elders, and Selah Schoonmaker, Homer Stone, Jonathan T. Coustable, and Japhat Hasbrouck, Deacons.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

and congregation at Ireland Corners is connected with the parish at Milton.

These are the only two churches in the town.

IX.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The town does not contain any burying-grounds or cemeteries of special importance. Most of the old families had each their own private yards, located on the home-farm, and where lie interred the bones of many of the pioneer settlers of the town.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Although there are several good water privileges in the town, they have seldom been occupied by other than those useful adjuncts to civilization, grist- and saw-mills. The cultivation of the rich and productive soil of the town has constituted the principal industrial pursuit of the town. As a fruit-raising town, Gardiner ranks among the first in the county. By the census of 1875 there are 11,822 apple-trees in the town, which produced, in 1874, 31,314 bushels of fruit. The number of pounds of grapes produced the same year was 9980.

Charles Du Bois built the grist- and saw-mill on the Wall-kill, at Libertyville, at an early day, and operated it a great many years. He was followed by Abial H. Hand, D. Duncan, Hugh Moore, and now by Stephen B. Low.

At Tuthill, on the Shawangunk Kill, Selah Tuthill early established a grist- and saw-mill, and a carding-mill was soon after added. A man by the name of Harlow, Jacob I. Schoonmaker, Joseph O. Hasbrouck, and now Benjamin I. Freer, have operated the mills since.

Daniel McKinstry established the tannery now successfully operated by Alfred McKinstry over half a century ago. He was succeeded by his son, Floyd S. McKinstry, and he by Alfred and David McKinstry. The establishment has a capacity for producing 7000 sides annually.

Jonathan Stephens has a grist- and saw-mill on a small brook in the western part of the town. Still farther west, Jacob E. Parleman operated a similar mill on the Kline Kill, which is now operated by Luther Decker. West of this Marius Schoonmaker and James Cooper operated a steam saw-mill for some time. James Crookson also operated a mill on the Kline Kill for a period of time.

XI.—MILITARY.

The military history of the town is necessarily limited. There is every reason to believe that the majority of the early settlers performed active service in the Revolutionary war, but their names are not now known. Among them were Peter Decker and Abraham Schoonmaker.

In the war of 1812 quite a number of the early settlers also served. Among them were Aaron Halwick, Jacob Jansen, Robert Jordan, Peter I. Crispell, Samuel Fowler, and Philip Du Bois.

The following list of soldiers who participated in the suppression of the Southern Rebellion from or in behalf of the town is as complete as can be given, in view of the imperfect condition of the record prepared by the town, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of 1865. The printed muster-in rolls and the census returns of 1865 have also been consulted.

SOLDIERS, 1861-65.

David H. Seaman, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. H.
 Jacob Wynkoop, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Alexander Wynkoop, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Scamman Davis, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Samuel Hoppenstead, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; pro. to sergt.
 Enoch Dinglee, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Eli Lockwood, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Jonathan Fuller, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Isaac Endes, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; died of fever, Feb. 1, 1863.
 Andrew L. Babcock, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Artemus Gardiner, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Marcus Gardiner, enl. August, 1861, 48th Regt., Co. E.
 George M. Eckert, enl. May 9, 1861, 120th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. in Regular Army.
 George Ginn, enl. Nov. 17, 1865, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 James Hoppenstead, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 George Coddington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Edward Coddington, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; wounded at Cedar Creek.
 Alexander De Groef, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Wilson B. Aldrich, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Michael Malady, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; died July 22, 1863.
 Counton Bowers, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 John Maxwell, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Thomas Depte, enl. April 21, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E; was in a large number of battles; re-enl. twice.
 Ananias Jansen, enl. Nov. 10, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Alexander Ferguson, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; wounded at Winchester.
 Abraham M. Evans, enl. September, 1861, 65th Regt., Co. H; wounded at Fredericksburg.
 John Flanagan, enl. Nov. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E; died December, 1864.
 Joseph Mendler, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 John W. Upright, enl. Aug. 13, 1861, 4th Regt., Co. E.
 John Ryan, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. C.
 Jacob Jenkins, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Henry Burton, enl. Sept. 13, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 John Hyland, 156th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Winchester.
 John H. Evans, enl. Sept. 24, 1861.
 Daniel Hess, enl. Aug. 8, 1861, 48th Regt., Co. K.
 James Hess, enl. Oct. 24, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Wm. Hess, enl. Aug. 8, 1861, 48th Regt., Co. K.
 George Palmateer, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Daniel D. Smith, enl. Aug. 8, 1861, 48th Regt., Co. K.
 Harvey C. Decker, enl. Oct. 24, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Jones Smith, enl. April 20, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. C; re-enl. Aug. 21, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Thomas Le Fever, enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Bernhard Buchanan, enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 John Bucher, enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 John Lefever, enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 Joseph Bolin, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Wm. Thompson, enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Lewis O'Brien, enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Charles Elsie, enl. Oct. 7, 1864.
 Wm. Forrest, enl. Oct. 7, 1864.
 Henry Wilbrick, enl. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Wm. Parker, enl. July 23, 1864.
 James Doyle, enl. June 29, 1864.
 John Horn, enl. June 30, 1864.

Thomas A. Austin, enl. June 30, 1864.
 Jacob Wagner, enl. June 25, 1864.
 Thomas Gallies, enl. July 5, 1864.
 Kits Peterson, enl. Oct. 22, 1864.
 Wm. H. Garner, enl. Oct. 7, 1864.
 Chas. H. Best, enl. July 5, 1864.
 Patrick McManners, enl. July 27, 1864.
 Lewis Cook, enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
 John McCabe, enl. Aug. 12, 1864.
 Jeremiah Terwilliger, enl. April 20, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. C.
 Andrew Decker, enl. Oct. 11, 1863, 16th Regt., Co. C.
 Josiah Upright, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. G.
 James M. Lake, enl. Aug. 25, 1861, 48th Regt., Co. K.
 Chas. I. Terwilliger, enl. Aug. 28, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. F.
 Ezekiel Freer, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Benj. Freer, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Chas. W. Schoonmaker, enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 20th Regt., Co. I.
 George Johnston, enl. Sept. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Brodhead Van Leuven, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Curtis Gibblersleeve, enl. Jan. 15, 1863, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Frederick Chase, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Edward Rosecrance, enl. Aug. 16, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. E.
 Joseph M. Smith, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Alfred Rosecrance, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. E.
 Wm. H. Hoffman, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Wm. Richardson, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Peter Richardson, enl. Oct. 23, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Joshua Armstrong, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 George Armstrong, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Jacob P. Jenkins, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 John Maxwell, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Alexander Ayres, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 John Dalrymple, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Jonathan Fuller, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Henry Schoonmaker, enl. January, 1863, 20th Regt.
 Charles Ulrich, enl. Nov. 2, 1862, 2d Ind. Bat.; trans. to 1st Arl.
 Alex. Bush, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt.
 David M. Wilkin, enl. June, 1862, 10th Legion; discharged; re-enlisted; discharged; re-enl. 16th Art.
 Wm. E. Wilkin, enl. August, 1862, 48th Regt.; re-enlisted.
 Johannes Alsdorf, enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 56th Regt.
 George D. Hoffman, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 156th Regt.; trans. to 5th U. S. Art.
 James W. Smith, enl. March 17, 1863, 20th Regt.
 Wm. Lambertier, 20th Regt.; died April 27, 1861, Richmond, Va.

Daniel Horton, enl. Aug. 23, 1863, 156th Regt.; died at Ship Island.
 John Dalrymple, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A; died July 4, 1863, at New Orleans, La.
 Erasmus Eckert, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt.; died Nov. 11, 1864, at home.
 James H. Aerwater, enl. Jan. 2, 1863, 156th Regt.
 John Highland, enl. Feb. 13, 1864, 156th Regt.
 Eli Mackey, enl. July 15, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Joseph Willer, enl. July 16, 1862, 162d Regt.
 George W. Decker, enl. June 26, 1861, 24th Regt.; pro. to q.m.
 Almiran W. Decker, enl. Aug. 16th, 10th Legion; pro. to signal officer.
 Jabez Crookson, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Charles H. Terwilliger, enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Charles Du Bois, enl. Jan. 15, 1862, 20th U. S. Regt.
 Charles H. Jansen, enl. Nov. 9, 1862, 20th U. S. Regt.
 Trustin C. Edwards, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 20th Regt.
 Francis Horton, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 20th Regt.
 Hector Sears, enl. April 19, 1861, 71st N. Y. Regt.; pro. to capt.; re-enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 131st N. Y. Regt.; severely wounded at Port Hudson.
 Philip Degroat, enl. Feb. 8, 1864, 156th Regt.
 Levi N. Williams, enl. Aug. 24, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Lewis W. Williams, enl. September, 1862, 56th Regt.
 Joseph Degroat, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Josiah Coddington, enl. June 10, 1861, 5th Conn.
 Willis P. Gardner, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to corp.
 Nathaniel B. Decker, enl. Aug. 4, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Thomas Decker, enl. Aug. 4, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Nathaniel Kinton, enl. Aug. 31, 1861, 10th Cav.
 Alex. Ferguson, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 156th Regt.; pro. to corp.
 Dubois Smith, enl. Aug. 15, 1863, 48th Regt.; re-enlisted.
 Samuel Provost, enl. Feb. 3, 1864, 150th Regt.
 Simeon Davis, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Isaac A. Enderly, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 George Rockwell, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 John D. Van Luyen, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Henry D. Smith, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Albert Vonniah, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Joseph Close, enl. Nov. 10, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Charles E. Ketcham, commissary, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Feb. 5, 1863, in Virginia.
 Thomas Le Fever, enl. September, 1864; died Dec. 20, 1864, at Port Hudson.
 Alba Aerwater, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.; died Oct. 2, 1862, at Port Hudson.
 John R. Smedes, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt.; died May 15, 1863, at New Orleans.

OLIVE.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

OLIVE is one of the interior towns of the county, lying somewhat to the north of the centre. It is bounded north by Shandaken and Woodstock, east by Hurley and Marbletown, south by Marbletown and Rochester, west by Denning and Shandaken. The area is given in the census of 1875 as 37,370 acres. Of this 17,266 acres are classed as improved land, and 20,104 acres as unimproved. Of the unimproved, 19,898 acres are stated to be woodland, and 206 acres are denominated "other unimproved" land. The title to the soil is clearly indicated in the general discussion of the land patents of the county, and in the chapters upon the towns from which Olive was formed.

It will be found convenient at this point to insert an exact legal statement with reference to this town from the statute books of the State:

"The town of Olive shall contain all that part of said county beginning at a heap of stone on the south side of the Subanty road, being the northeasterly corner of a lot of land distinguished on a map made by Jacob Chambers, Jr., of the Marbletown commons, as lot number eighteen, now or formerly belonging to Isaac Hasbrouck and sisters, and being also the northwesterly corner of a tract of land

known as Krom's Vly; and running thence northeasterly in a straight line to the northeast corner of a lot of land belonging to Ralph Frazer, bridge, on the bounds of lot number twenty-three; then northerly, in a straight line, to the southwest corner of lot number twenty-one; then along the west bounds of lots number twenty-one, twenty, and nineteen to the southwest corner of a lot of land belonging to Andrew Davis; then along the westerly bounds of said lot to the bounds of a lot belonging to the heirs of William Peck, deceased; then in a straight line to the southwest corner of a lot of land belonging to Mathew Oliver; then along the westerly bounds of said lot, and the westerly bounds of Simeon Schoonmaker, to the Esopus Creek; then across the Esopus Creek, in a straight line, to the northeast corner of a lot of land called Graves' Vly; then north forty-eight degrees and forty minutes west sixty-six chains, to the division line between the first and second allotments of the Hurly patentee woods; then following said division line to the expense lot in said tract; then along the westerly bounds of said expense lot to the town of Woodstock; then along the bounds of Woodstock, south seventy degrees west three hundred and twenty-one chains; then north about two hundred and eighty chains, to the Little Beaver Kill; then down said kill to the Esopus Creek; then across said creek; then south seventy degrees and west two hundred chains; then in a straight line to the northeast corner of the town of Rochester; then on the division line between Marbletown and Rochester south forty-eight degrees and forty minutes east, until a line of north forty degrees east will strike the place of beginning; and then north forty degrees east to the place of beginning."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i, p. 219.

To the above must be added the following:

"All that part of the town of Woodstock, in the county of Ulster, comprised within the following bounds,—viz.: Beginning at a large heap of stones near the house of Henry Middagh, and runs from thence North ninety-six chains fifty links, to the Beaver Kill stream; thence up the same as it winds and turns about, fifty chains, to a heap of stones on its banks, a corner of Christian Happy; then along his bounds south fourteen chains, to a corner of Cornelius C. Winne; then along Winne's easterly bounds south twenty-seven chains; thence east twenty-six chains fifty links, to stones, a corner of William G. Satterly; thence south twenty-eight chains, to stones on the top of the mountain; and thence south seventy-two degrees thirty minutes west eighty-five chains, to the place of beginning,—containing four hundred and thirty acres, more or less, be set off from the said town of Woodstock, and annexed to the town of Olive, in said county of Ulster."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i. p. 220.

The above statement must be further modified by the terms of the act annexing a portion of Olive to Woodstock, given in the chapter upon that town, as there has been no revision of the statutes recent enough to have a precise separate statement for the town with its exact present boundaries.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

A large portion of the territory of Olive is hilly, and in some parts the surface rises into elevations proper to be designated mountainous. The three towns of Rochester, Denning, and Olive corner on a hill, which is about 2700 feet above tide-water. Shokan Point is 3098 feet high, and the average of even the low lands is said to be 800 feet above the level of the sea. The northern part of the town is drained by Esopus Creek, which flows in a southwest direction. Several tributaries from the south flow into the Esopus, so that the latter really receives the waters of a large portion of the town. In the southeast there are several rivulets flowing southward to the valley of the Rondout. A greater portion of this town is more adapted to settlement than in those farther west, yet there are several large tracts only sparsely peopled, and still possessing much of the primitive wildness that characterized all of this mountainous region.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Settlements upon this territory began about the middle of the last century. George Middagh came here in 1740, and settled near Olive Bridge. Samuel Cox was also an early pioneer, having located near Olive Bridge in 1742. William Nottingham settled in 1745 at Olive Bridge. This can hardly be the same William Nottingham who was clerk both of Rochester and Marbletown. As shown elsewhere, he is said to have come to this county in 1664. John Crispell located just east of Shokan in 1747. Hendrick Crispell settled at what is now Shokan in 1760. This was the present place of Lemuel Boice. West Shokan has grown up on this farm. Thomas Bush is said to have been at Olive City as early as 1755. John Coons settled at Olive City about the time of the Revolution. This was the present place of Benjamin Teas. The present John Coons lives near there. The memorandum of deeds granted by the trustees of Marbletown shows very fully early purchases, and probably early settlement, in the vicinity of "Ashokan."

The early settlement of Olive was blended with that of

the towns from which its territory was taken, and to the histories of those towns reference is made. In the valuable papers given in connection with Marbletown the first settlers of Olive are very largely mentioned. Particularly in the assessment-roll of Marbletown for 1811 they are fully given for that date. Among them were the Byse family,—John, John, Jr., Samuel, Robert, Abraham; Asa Bishop, and Asa Bishop, Jr.; Daniel Besemer, Asa Buck, Joseph Bell, Titus Bishop, Jonas Burger, the Coons family,—Michael, Jacob, John, Simeon; the Crispell family,—Thomas,* Solomon, John, Henry, Martin, Samuel, Gordon Craig, Gerret Delemater, Isaae De Lamontanye; the Emery family,—John, Joseph, Rowland; the Hollisters,—Isaae, Isaae, Jr., Josiah; the Hills,—Andrew, Uriah; Thomas Jansen, Simon Krom, and probably others of that family name; the Lane family,—William, Richard, John, Joshua; the Merrihew family,—Jacob, Peter, David, Samuel, Stephen, John, and John, Jr.; the North family,—John, Robert, Orsemus, Benjamin, Samuel; Elisha Perry, Benjamin Robbins, James Schutt, Uriah Schutt, William Schutt. The Winchells,—James, Henry, Peter, Anthony, Jacob, Lemuel,—and doubtless others, may be determined by examining the roll itself. After the lapse of nearly seventy years it is difficult to exactly locate all these men according to the new boundary lines of modern years.

In this connection the location of the first town officers will be of interest. Gordon Craig, the first supervisor, lived on the present place of Alonzo Davis, southwest of Olive City. Isaae D. L. Montanye, the first town clerk, lived on the present place of Albert North. His son, John D. L. Montanye, was also town clerk in later years. John Shurter, one of the first assessors, lived at Samsonville, on the place now occupied by his grandson, Ethan Shurter. John B. Davis, another of the first assessors, lived near West Shokan. He was almost constantly in office during his life. Jacob Winchell, another of the first assessors, lived at Beaver Kill, the present place of William Elmen-dorf. Conrad Brodhead, one of the first overseers of the poor, lived near the present station known as Brodhead's Bridge. His place was the one now occupied by his son, Stephen Brodhead. Isaae J. Davis, the other overseer of the poor in 1824, lived above West Shokan, the present place of his son, Isaae M. Davis. David Abbey's homestead was the present Isaae Bloom place, near Brodhead's Bridge. Cornelius Davis lived at Tongore, present place of Charles Davis. Lemuel G. Winchell lived in the northeast part of the town (died in 1879), on the present place of Alva Bogart. Daniel North lived in the present place of Widow Davis, in the Tongore neighborhood. John W. Merrihew lived in the Tongore neighborhood, present place of Jonathan Bogart. Abraham Lane lived near Shokan, present place of Albert North. Stephen Carman lived at Beaver Kill, place of John Davis. Cornelius Swartwout was a son of Thomas Swartwout. Benjamin Turner lived at Olive City; father of Benjamin Turner, Jr. John McGinnis lived at Tongore, present place of Moses Oakley. Isiah Oakley lived at Samsonville, present place of Paul Deyo.

* Still living (1880).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5301 S. DICKINSON DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

TO: DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN
FROM: DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN
SUBJECT: [illegible]

RE: [illegible]

DATE: [illegible]

BY: [illegible]

FOR: [illegible]

BY: [illegible]

FOR: [illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
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TO: DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN
FROM: DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN
SUBJECT: [illegible]

RE: [illegible]

DATE: [illegible]

BY: [illegible]

FOR: [illegible]

BY: [illegible]

FOR: [illegible]

Samuel Turner came to Olive in 1791, and settled on what is now the Isaac Bloom place. He afterwards changed to Olive City, and lived on the present place of Willis Barton. His sons were Samuel, Daniel, Joel, Benjamin, John. The last named settled in Olive. Benjamin assumed the name Benjamin Turner, Jr., by reason of there being another prominent man of the same name in this county. He has been a lawyer for many years at Shokan, and has represented this district in the Assembly. He delivered an address upon the history of Olive in 1876. By his courteous permission free use has been made of that article in the preparation of this chapter, and further items have been furnished by him.

Andrew Hill settled on what is now the place of Talmadge Eckert soon after the Revolution. His sons were Andrew, Uriah, William, and his daughters were Mrs. Daniel Ladue, Mrs. Thomas Swartwout, Mrs. Uriah Every, Mrs. Jacobus Schutt, Mrs. Abram Beadle. Thomas Hill, a son of Andrew, Jr., resides at Shokan, where he has been in business for many years and filled important public offices. He has represented this district in the Legislature. Other members of the Legislature from this immediate vicinity have been Gordon Craig, John D. L. Montanye, Martin Schutt, and Nathan W. Watson.

The address of Benjamin Turner includes the following observations upon the early settlement, as throwing further light upon the matters already mentioned, together with some new items:

The first settlements were about 1740 on the flats along the valley of the Esopus, near what is now Olive City. One of the first settlers was a man named George Middagh, and one named Cox. There was also one named Nottingham. Of these first settlers little can be learned. There is an old tombstone now in the burying-ground near Olive Bridge site, on the east side of the creek, on which the name Middagh and the date 1740 may still be read.

Martin Du Bois settled on the old Delamater farm. Christopher Niles first settled where William I. Davis kept tavern for a long time, the place in recent years of Daniel J. Adams. He may have also occupied a portion of the farm of the late Conrad Brodhead, though it is generally supposed that William Nottingham occupied that place. Some of these points will be cleared up satisfactorily by reference to the facts drawn from the old records in the Marbletown chapter.

At a later period somewhat John Crispell and Hendrick Crispell settled near Shokan, one of them occupying the Andrew Hill farm of after-years. Subsequently, Jacob Krom, John Boice, and Martin Crispell settled on the west side of the creek, not far from Shokan, and some of their descendants are still living on their ancestral homesteads.

This town, as elsewhere shown, was largely a part of the Marbletown patent. There was, however, a large tract owned by the Livingstons, which was granted to settlers under leases, generally known as three-life leases,—that is, the lease to run through the lives of the three persons therein named.

The Livingston line ran from the mouth of the wagon road—more familiarly known in these days as the “wager-pot”—in a northeasterly direction, a little west of West

Shokan, and included a great part, if not entirely all, of Bush Kill.

The Indian traditions of this town are interesting as so much legendary lore, though having little or no basis in fact. The Esopus Indians occupied the territory, and the name of one of their chieftains, Tingoras, is retained in a modified form as Tongore. He was said to have been buried somewhere along the flats on the banks of the creek with a large pot full of money. The fanciful tradition relates that the money came from some generous British officer. This has led to some search for buried treasure, but, as generally turns out to be the case, no money has been found.

There are other stories of immense treasures just on the point of being revealed to the eager whites by the rude forefathers of the forest, but some good Indian either got drunk too soon or sober too soon, and the secret died with the departure of the dusky natives. Possibly the treasure reported was a sort of a prophecy of the wealth that summer tourists are now bringing into this mountainous region, and leaving here and there with the hotels, the boarding-houses, the guides, the liverymen, and others. This source of wealth was “hid away” in the trout streams, the ice caves, the mountain gorges, and the wild depths of the primeval forest; or perhaps the prophecy may be fulfilled in the quarries of bluestone now yielding their inexhaustible resources at the demands of business.

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and especially between the years 1790 and 1800, the country filled up rapidly. There settled in the Tongore neighborhood at that time the Merrihews, Jonathan Smith, Moses Lemunion, Simeon Coons, Hendrickus Krom, and Samuel North; near Olive City, James Bishop, James Winchell, James Schutt, Elisha TerBush, and others; on both sides of the creek and around Shokan, Peter P. Traver, Isaac L. Davis, Hendrickus Osterhoudt, Andrew Hill, Uriah Hill, and others; on the east side of the creek, the “Old Ashokan Road,” Michael Coons, Jacob Coons, Lemuel Winchell, and others.

The Eckert house at Shokan was for many years the only one at that place, and it was not until after the opening of the Kingston and Middletown turnpike, about the year 1832, that any other houses were erected. The first at that time was the old toll-house on the tavern-site of the late Cornelius B. Bishop. The first bridge built across the creek in this town was in 1825, near the old Davis place, and was the only one in this town for many years. Previous to that time the inhabitants had to ford the stream when it was fordable, and stay on their own side when it was not.

The first post-office in this town was at Tongore, called the Olive post-office, about the year 1830. The mails were carried once a week from Marbletown to the corner on horse-back. Afterwards an office was established at Shokan under the name of Caseville. The Olive post-office was then removed to Beaver Kill and kept by John J. Tappan.

A noted man in the history of Olive was Jacob Bishop, the “blind miller,” usually called “Blind Jake.” The stone house long occupied by him was built, as shown by a date upon the walls, in 1796. Mr. Bishop was entirely blind after the age of four years, but, by the vigorous exer-

ease of the other faculties left to him, he could do many things equally as well as or better than many possessing the keenest sight. He was for many years the sole tender of a grist-mill owned by him at Bishop's Falls, never misplacing a grist or making a mistake. He was an excellent judge of horses, and could tell their age with great exactness; would go to the residence of every person in the place where he had once been before, and would frequently visit Kingston, and even New York, on business unattended. He also held several responsible offices in the town, and finally was said to be a great promoter of marriages, and brought up a large family of his own, consisting of eleven sons and one daughter. One of the sons was killed at Gettysburg.

INNS.

The first tavern kept in the town was by Conrad Du Bois, at Olive City. One was subsequently kept there by Joel Turner, and afterwards by Uriah Schutt. The old tavern-house, moved from its site somewhat and remodeled, is now the Methodist parsonage. Solomon Crispell also kept tavern on the Isaac C. Bush place of late years, and Peter Merrihew also at Tongore. William Davis kept for many years at the site of the old Olive bridge. At Shokan Thomas Hill kept a public-house for a short time. He sold it to Benjamin J. Winne, who kept it about two years.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

The first merchants are said to have been Michael Coons, Richard Lane, and George Brinkerhoff. Lemuel Winchell was early in trade at Winchell's Falls. In somewhat later times Gordon Craig was the only merchant. His store was at the place of the late Charles Davis. Thomas Hill was in trade for many years at Shokan, having opened the first store there in 1842 or 1843. John Tappen was in trade at Beaver Kill.

PHYSICIANS.

The earlier physicians resident in this town were Dr. Connelly, Dr. Quinlin, and Dr. McClellan. The latter lived at Tongore, and practiced for many years. Dr. Gordon McClellan, a son, also became a physician and practiced for a time; he died of cancer. Dr. Underwood was at Olive City for some years, and went West. Dr. J. B. Fraser was located at West Shokan, but removed to Marlborough. He came to this town from Shandaken. Dr. C. J. Hasbrouck was in town for a few years, and removed to Warren, Mass. Dr. Stevens also practiced here for a time. Dr. J. C. Dart was a well-known physician for some time in Olive, and removed to Highland. The present physicians in the town are Dr. B. B. Bloom, at Shokan; Dr. A. C. Hall, for many years at Olive; Dr. J. H. Baldwin, at Tongore.

LAWYERS.

Martin Schutt practiced law for some time at Shokan, and was afterwards a member of Assembly. Dewitt C. Davis also was engaged in law business. Benjamin Turner, Jr., at West Shokan, has been a practicing lawyer for many years.

STATISTICS.

The total population of Olive, as stated in the census of 1875, was 3171. Of these 3058 were native born, and 113 foreign born. With reference to race, 3124 were

white, and 47 colored. With reference to sex, 1622 were males, and 1549 females. The males of voting age were 824. The total equalized assessed value of property in Olive for 1879-80 is \$413,131, and the total tax paid upon that basis \$15,912.55.

The following tax-roll of Marblatown, in which a large part of Olive was included, was obtained after the material upon the former was mostly prepared for the press. It is inserted here as throwing light upon the settlement of Olive, Marblatown, and Rosendale:

"An estimate of the estates, real and personal, of the freeholders and inhabitants of Marblatown, in the year 1794, May the 16th:

Names.	Amount of Property.	
	Real.	Personal.
Abert Smedes.....	£1,150	£180
Benjamin Krum.....	200	70
The estate of Nathau Smedes, deceased.	1,470	250
William Krum.....	100	70
David Bevier.....	1,470	400
Thomas H. Jansen.....	930	120
Frederick Markle.....	70	20
Gerret and Jacobus Newkerk.....	950	300
Daniel Brodhead.....	350	120
Samuel Brodhead.....	100	40
Andries J. Dewitt.....	1,200	320
Jacobus Morris.....	200	80
John Cantine.....	950	300
Antey Brink.....	260	200
Jacob J. Hasbrouck.....	1,050	200
Peter Tappen.....	900	260
Nicholas Keator and William Keator.....	40	15
Benjamin and Samuel Keator.....	80	100
Jacobus Keator.....	110	25
George Middagh.....	280	160
Lewis Hardenbergh.....	35	
John Keator.....	160	40
Cornelius J. Keator.....		6
Samuel Davis.....	200	10
William Hume.....	50	20
James Murdagh.....	70	15
Mary Ostrander.....	25	
Jacob Delemater.....	1,400	320
James Oliver.....	500	280
Hendrick, Benjamin, and John Krum.	140	50
Henry Redhead.....	300	150
Jacob Rosa.....	160	15
Johannis Rosa.....	60	50
Andris Rosa, Jr.....	15	15
Henry Mowris.....	250	90
Peter Mowris.....	250	100
Frederick Bush.....	160	40
Jacobus S. Davis.....	115	50
David Vendemerck.....	10	8
Isaac Davis.....	520	120
Abraham Cantine.....	500	170
Cornelius Keator.....	250	20
John Crispell.....	80	60
John Krum.....	130	50
Cornelius Krum.....		20
William Pick.....	320	160
Joart Cunes.....	180	50
Bastiane Wager.....	50	30
Oswalt Dewalt.....	45	15
William Ennist.....	160	55
Gerret Du Bois.....	170	60
Trustees of Hurley.....	100	
James Stillwil.....	25	15
Henry Dewitt.....		15
Moses Patterson, for estate of Wessel Vandyke.....	60	20
Abraham J. Louw, for estate of Cornelius Tanner.....	80	20
Lemuel Winchell.....	400	180
Asa Bishop.....	120	40
John Avery.....	50	15
Samuel North.....	120	40
Aus North.....	15	5
Abraham Smith.....	10	5
Daniel North.....	120	50
John Merrihew.....	100	50
Jonathan Smith.....	50	10
Abraham Boise.....	40	10
John Boise, Jr.....	40	25
James Winchell.....	90	25
John Draper.....	45	10
Isaac Hollister.....	50	15
Seth Mosher.....	15	5
Dirick Krum.....	20	15
Grades Newkerk.....	40	

Names.	Amount of Property.	
	Real.	Personal.
John J. Krum.....	£50	£20
Christopher Niles.....	120	35
Cornelius Carner, Jr.....	8	5
Thomas and Benjamin Keator.....	170	40
Cornelius Brink.....	300	80
Benjamin G. Krum.....	20	
Jane Oliver.....		40
Peter Keator.....	60	30
John B. Davis.....	55	40
Plis De Lamontanye.....	35	12
Jeremiah Cudney.....	70	15
George Ennist.....	30	15
Jacob N. Keator.....	15	8
John A. Dewitt.....	380	150
Henry Davis.....		8
William Merkle.....		6
Jeremiah Clearwater.....	6	8
Jacob Brink.....	10	8
Andris Davis, Jr.....	150	10
Samuel Waters.....	20	10
Benjamin Gerret.....	50	10
William Hill.....	50	15
Uriah Hill.....	20	8
Peter Vendenburgh.....	5	2
Thomas Crispell.....	35	25
Frederick Oosterhoudt.....		10
Jacob Krum.....	50	15
Cornelius Bogart.....	155	30
Gravus Hardenbergh.....	300	60
Leonard Hardenbergh.....	320	70
Caterinah Hardenbergh.....	45	
John Brodhead.....	320	71
Abraham Jansen.....	80	40
John Bogart.....	20	15
Peter Jansen.....	930	100
Estate of Roelof Eltinge, deceased.....	165	
Thomas Dun.....		40
Thomas Davis.....	70	20
John Constable.....	50	10
Hendrick Smith.....	470	189
Tobias Du Bois.....	300	80
Jacob Snyder, Jr.....	270	50
Christopher Snyder.....	310	60
Henry Snyder.....	310	40
Andrew Snyder.....	90	
William Nottingham, Jr.....	40	15
William Dewitt.....	100	30
Benjamin A. Krum.....	60	15
Henry Middelagh.....		10
Hendrick Bogart.....	40	10
Hendrick Crispell.....	100	25
Martine Du Bois.....	80	25
Michael Deits.....	30	10
Christian Deits.....	30	15
William Deits.....	30	8
Henry Keator.....	15	5
Frederick Davis.....	20	8
Andrew Hill.....	80	30
James Strat.....	70	15
Tobias Du Bois, Jr.....	20	5
John Crispell, Jr.....	40	35
John Langendyke.....	45	15
Legav. Crispell.....	15	15
David Crispell.....	10	5
Wilhelmus Bush.....		5
Johann's Cunes.....	15	8
Michael Cunes.....	20	10
Abraham Cunes, at Tongore.....	15	5
Frederick Bush, Jr.....	10	2
Samuel Mowris.....		3
John Clearwater.....		2
Benjamin Buly.....	10	4
Jacob Harp.....	10	8
Estate of William Slouter.....	6	4
Johannis F. Keator.....	6	4
Lawrence Dingey.....	10	8
George Spore.....	30	8
Levi Rodley.....		6
David Cox.....		6
Gilbert Lockwood.....	15	15
Benjamin Davis.....	5	5
Michael Patterson, Jr.....	90	15
Benjamin Davis, Jr.....		5
William Lane.....	15	5
Samuel Turner.....	30	10

Total property..... £26,521 £7633

"Assessed by us, the assessors of Marletown, this 10th day of May, 1794.

"ISAAC DAVIS,
"WILLIAM PICK,
"JOHN BRODHEAD.

"DAVID PEVIER, Collector."

The total amount of tax was £72 19s. 10½ and 17½. We leave out the tax of each, as the scholars in the present schools can easily decide that as a practical example in arithmetic.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The immense territory over which the towns of Shandaken, Marletown, and Hurley extended became in the progress of years too inconvenient for the ready transaction of public business, and a movement for a new town was successful. Olive was formed April 15, 1823. The civil history of this town, therefore, extends back for only fifty-six years. The reason why the town was named Olive does not very clearly appear. The first town-meeting was held on the second Tuesday of May, 1824, and was presided over by two justices of the peace, Abraham D. Ladew and William Schutt. The record does not state where this meeting was held, but it was probably at the place voted for the second meeting,—viz., the house of Uriah Schutt. That building, remodeled and improved, is the present parsonage of the Methodist church at Olive City.

A rearrangement of town lines took place in 1853, so that the towns of Olive and Woodstock each received a portion of the territory of the other.

RECORD OF THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"Town officers for 1824 for the town of Olive, county of Ulster: Gideon Craig, Supervisor; Isaac D. L. Montanye, Town Clerk; John Shurter, John B. Davis, Jacob Winchell, Assessors; Conrad Brodhead, Isaac J. Davis, Overseers of the Poor; David Abbey, Cornelius Davis, Lemuel Winchell, Jr., Commissioners of Schools; Daniel North, Collector; John W. Merrihew, Abraham Lane, Stephen Curman, Cornelius Swartwout, Constables; Benjamin Turner, Poundmaster; John McGinnis, Isaiah Oakley, Fence-Viewers; David Abbey, Conrad Brodhead, Isaac D. L. Montanye, Inspectors of Schools."

The above town officers were chosen at the town-meeting, held on the second Tuesday of May, 1824, for the town of Olive, as certified by Abraham D. Ladew and William Schutt, justices of the peace.

It was voted that \$200 be raised for the support of the poor for the ensuing year; that the next annual town-meeting be held at the house of Uriah Schutt; that swine shall be considered commoners provided they have sufficient yokes and rings on; that the collector shall collect the taxes for three cents on the dollar; that a lawful fence shall be four feet four inches high.

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS, 1824-50.

SUPERVISORS.

1824-30, Gordon Craig; 1831-32, Peter Winchel; 1833-35, Gordon Craig; 1836-37, Barnet McClelland; 1838, Isaac D. L. Montanye; 1839, Andrew Hill; 1840, John Shurter; 1841, Van Gaasbeek Winchell; 1842-44, Barnet McClelland; 1845, John D. L. Montanye; 1846-47, John B. Davis; 1848, Thomas Hill; 1849, John J. Tappen; 1850, Nathan W. Watson; 1851-52, Benjamin F. Underwood; 1853, Hiram Humphrey; 1854, Benjamin F. Underwood; 1855-56, Gideon M. Sprague; 1857, Nathan W. Watson; 1858, Leonard Boice; 1859-60, Dewitt C. Davis; 1861-62, Albert North; 1863, John Hill; 1864-65, Nathan W. Watson; 1867, Hiram Barton; 1868, Lemuel P. Winchell; 1869-70, Dewitt C. Davis; 1871, John D. Watson; 1872-73, Winchell; 1874, Charles L. Howk; 1875, Jonathan Van Winchell; 1876-78, Abram Terwilliger; 1879, James H. N. 1880, Jeremiah Matthews.

TOWN CLERKS.

1824-32, Isaac D. L. Montanye; 1833, John B. Davis; 1834-35, John W. Merrihew; 1836-37, Isaac D. L. Montanye; 1838, John

J. Tappen; 1839, Barnet McClelland; 1840, Isaac D. L. Montanye; 1841-44, John D. L. Montanye; 1845, John J. Tappen; 1846, Abram Merrihew; 1847-49, Benjamin F. Underwood; 1850, Abraham D. L. Montanye; 1851-53, Henry K. Merrihew; 1854, Allen T. Eckert; 1855, Ephraim M. Bishop; 1856, James H. Vandemark; 1857, Andrew D. W. Delemater; 1858, Albert North; 1859, Ephraim M. Bishop; 1860-61, Henry K. Merrihew; 1862, James Bush; 1863-65, Hiram Barton; 1866-71, Henry K. Merrihew; 1872, Andrew D. W. Delemater; 1873-74, Henry K. Merrihew; 1875-77, Hugh Locke; 1878-79, Lewis Bardin; 1880, Isaac L. Merrihew.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1831, John Shurter; 1832, Peter Winchell; 1833, Charles Davis; 1834, Barnet McClelland; 1835, John J. Tappen; 1836, Peter Winchell; 1837, Charles Davis; 1838, John Shurter; 1839, John B. Davis; 1840, Peter Winchell; 1841, Charles Davis; 1842, John J. Tappen; 1843, Hiram Humphrey; 1844, John B. Davis; 1845, Martin Schutt; 1846, John J. Tappen; 1847, William Merrihew; 1848, John B. Davis; 1849, Martin Schutt; 1850, John K. Odell; 1851, William Merrihew; 1852, John B. Davis; 1853, Martin Schutt; 1854, John Shurter; 1855, William Merrihew; 1856, Benjamin Turner, Jr.; 1857, John B. Davis; 1858, Jeremiah Palen; 1859, Martin Schutt; 1860, Lewis Bardin; 1861, Jeremiah Matthews, Simeon K. Roosa; 1862, Simeon K. Roosa; 1863, John B. Davis; 1864, Lewis Bardin, Dewitt C. Davis; 1865, Jeremiah Matthews; 1866, Simeon K. Roosa; 1867, Dewitt C. Davis; 1868, Lewis Bardin; 1869, Jeremiah Matthews; 1870, Simeon K. Roosa; 1871, Dewitt C. Davis; 1872, Lewis Bardin; 1873, Jeremiah Matthews; 1874, Simeon K. Roosa; 1875, Dewitt C. Davis; 1876, William Woodruff; 1877, Jeremiah Matthews; 1878, Mark Shurter; 1879, Ellen T. Eckert; 1880, Lucius Bardin.

PLACE OF TOWN-MEETINGS.

In the years 1824, 1825, and 1827 they were held "at the house of Uriah Schutt," where Amos Mulnix, the present Methodist minister, now lives; in 1826, "at the house of Solomon Crispell," the present place of William Bush; occasionally "at the house of Thomas S. Crispell," as the record shows same house. They were also held "at the house of William I. Davis;" this was at the site of the ancient Olive bridge, swept away twenty years ago or more. For many years past the meetings have been at the hotel now kept by Hiram Barton.

V.—VILLAGES.

OLIVE.

This village and post-office, bearing the name of the town, is in the northeast part, and some distance from the railroad. It is a small hamlet of about thirty dwellings. The present business consists of one store, Jeremiah Matthews; a wagon-shop, also by Mr. Matthews; blacksmith-shop, by Mr. Elmenhorff; present post-office, at the store of Wade & Elmenhorff, on the plank-road, about a mile from Olive Branch station, in Hurley; store at the station, by Henry C. Bush.

OLIVE CITY.

This is a little more than a mile south of the railroad station, at Brodhead's Bridge. It is somewhat central from north to south in the town. The annual town-meetings are held there, and the town clerk's office has usually been kept at that point. At this point are Bishop Falls, a place of early settlement and early mills. Winchell Falls are about two miles south. The present business of Olive City comprises a hotel, by Hiram Barton; stores, by Lewis Bardin, E. M. Bishop, John Locke; a blacksmith-shop, by

Henry K. Merrihew, and with it a wagon-shop. The feed-mill of John I. Boice, run by Vigil Bishop, is at Bishop Falls. At the same falls, opposite side of the creek, is the grist-mill of Henry Dewitt. There is also a spoke- and felloe-factory, owned by Henry Dewitt, and run by Charles Howell. E. M. Bishop is the present postmaster.

SHOKAN.

This is an old Indian name, originally spelled Ashokan, and may be frequently seen in that form in old deeds and records in the Marbletown clerk's office and elsewhere. It was doubtless a place of Indian location. It is on the northeast of the Esopus Creek, and therefore a short distance from the railroad, which at this point runs on the south side of the stream. The present business consists of three stores, G. M. Everett, Charles Patchin, Azarias Winchell; post-office, Charles L. Houck; tannery, by Friend Humphrey and Sons of Albany, operated by John Kerr, resident superintendent; shoe-shop, by Allen Eckert; blacksmith-shop, by Jonathan Ennist; a wagon-shop, by Azarias Winchell; law-office of Benjamin Turner; undertaking, John W. Lane. Two churches, the Reformed and the Methodist, and a school-house of two departments are also located here, and a lodge of Good Templars. There is also the grist-mill of Charles L. Houck.

WEST SHOKAN.

This is the Shokan station south of the creek, and has grown up mostly since the opening of the railroad. The business places comprise a good station-house; a handsome brick hotel, kept by C. C. Winne; stores, by Matthews & North, Ennist & Pierce; post-office, at the store of the former, D. M. Matthews postmaster; blacksmith-shops, by Abraham Palen and Francis Ennist; wagon-shop, by Joseph Bevier, and a shoe-shop, by William Johnson; a steam saw-mill, by Lemuel Boice; charcoal-kilns, owned by the Millerton Iron Company. Considerable shipments take place at this station. The bringing of bark and hides for the tannery, the shipment of their finished work, and all the miscellaneous traffic for the surrounding country render this place a lively, stirring inland village.

BOICEVILLE.

This is a station upon the Delaware and Ulster Railroad in the north part of the town. It takes its name from the Boice family living in the vicinity. Considerable stone is shipped from this point; Hewitt Boice dealer in stone. There is a blacksmith-shop, by Addison Snyder; wagon-shop, by William Cure, who is also postmaster; and a wagon-shop, a mile below, by Alanson Matthews.

BRODHEAD'S BRIDGE.

This is a station upon the railroad, at the west end of the long bridge by which the road crosses the Esopus. Its name is derived from the old homestead of the Brodhead family. There are stores by Charles Shaw and Darius Hoyer; Jonathan Brodhead owns the Shaw store, is station agent and postmaster; there is a saw-mill, by Stephen Brodhead; a stone-yard, and also a planing-mill, owned by Hewitt Boice, of Kingston; agent for him, Charles Shaw.

SAMSONVILLE.

This is a thickly settled neighborhood in the south part of Olive, and including a portion of Rochester. It takes its name from Gen. Henry A. Samson, who established a large tannery there and carried on business for several years. Since the abandonment of the tannery business the importance of the place has declined. There are two stores, one by Pratt Shurter and one by Peter Barringer,—Mr. Shurter is also postmaster,—a grist-mill, owned by Anthony Shurter. There is also a saw-mill at this place, and a blacksmith.

BROWN'S STATION.

This place, until recently known as Brooks' Crossing, is a station on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, the first after the road enters the town from the east. There is a store here by Levi Elmendorf, who is also postmaster, and a blacksmith-shop by Webster Brown.

KROMVILLE.

This is in the southeast part of the town, near the line of Marbletown. It is a neighborhood quite thickly settled, having a school-house and a church. The latter is the house of worship of the society formerly known as Samsonville Reformed Church.

The heights of the stations, as determined by Prof. Guyot's latest figures, are: Brooks' Crossing, 525 feet; Brodhead's Bridge, 500 feet; Shokan, 533 feet; Boiceville, 598 feet.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The first school-house probably ever built in this town was at Tongore, near the Stephen Davis place of recent years. There was also one on the flat near Shokan bridge, on the west side of the creek, that was carried away by a freshet, but the date of its building is uncertain. The next, probably, was one built at Olive City, embracing what was then Tongore and a part of Bushkill. At a later period the city school-house was discontinued, and a house built on what was called the "Dickensburgh," on the hill north of the Abram Bloom place of recent years. This district embraced the territory in and around Olive City, and probably all of Bushkill and all the territory on the west side of the creek north of Olive City. The old stone school-house, near the place of Henry Du Bois, embraced nearly all the territory on the east side of the creek, and succeeded an old school-house that must have been built prior to the year 1800 near the old place of Isaac D. L. Montanye. One was soon after built at Tongore, near where the present house stands, and at a later period log school-houses were built at Krumville and Samsonville, then called Palentown. This last was built in 1825. These comprised for a number of years all the facilities of education within reach of the inhabitants, often compelling the children to travel miles to and from the schools.

The notes upon the schools of Marbletown show various school-officers residing upon the territory now constituting Olive prior to the formation of the town. At the first town-meeting, 1824, there were chosen three commissioners of schools. They and their successors, who served one or more years each, during the period from 1824 to 1844, were the following: David Abbey, Cornelius Davis, Lem-

uel Winchell, Jr., Benjamin Turner, Richard Lane, Joel Turner, Lemuel Brown, John B. Davis, Hiram Humphrey, Henry Winchell, Benjamin Huson, Abraham Boice, Andrew Swartwout, John G. Eckert, Isaac I. Locey, Gideon Perry, David Merrihew, Gordon Craig, Andrew Hill, William Schutt, Lemuel Brown, Peter L. Du Bois, Uriah North, Lewis Bardin, Henry J. Krom, Russell H. Holmes, Gordon B. Craig, Lewis Winchell, Solomon Hill, Jonathan Elmendorf. During the same period the following persons served one or more years each as inspectors of common schools: David Abbey, Conrad Brodhead, Isaac D. L. Montanye, Gordon Craig, Egbert Roesa, William Schutt, Jacob Van Steenburgh, Richard O. Constable, William Hill, Benjamin Huson, Barnett McClelland, John B. Davis, John Tappen, Charles Davis, Benjamin Turner, Jr., John D. L. Montanye, Gordon B. Craig, Henry B. Bartlett.

The system of supervision by town superintendents commenced in 1844, and the following were the incumbents of that office in Olive:

Elected Annually.—1844–45, Benjamin Turner, Jr.; 1846, Thomas Hill; 1847, Benjamin Turner, Jr.

Elected once in Two Years.—1848, Benjamin Turner, Jr.; 1850, Barnett McClelland; 1852, De Witt C. Davis; 1854, John J. Boice; 1856, De Witt C. Davis. This last incumbent was legislated out of office by the new school law providing for district commissioners, and since that date the town has had no voice in the management of the schools.

At Shokan is a school of two departments, repaired and in fine condition.

The present condition of the schools is concisely shown by the following commissioners' report, March, 1880:

Number of districts.....	15
Number of children of school age.....	1096
Average attendance daily previous year.....	287,327
Equal quota of public money.....	\$762.20
Public money on basis of number of children.....	\$651.60
Public money on basis of attendance.....	\$562.06
Library money.....	\$35.53

VII.—CHURCHES.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

Several distinct acts of incorporation appear in the county records relating to Baptist Churches in Marbletown and Olive. "The first Baptist Church of Christ in Marbletown" was incorporated by a certificate executed and dated April 29, 1811. It was signed by Matthias Mottross, moderator, and Isaac Hollister, Jr., clerk; witnessed by James Winchell; verified before Judge John Tremper, and the record attested April 29th, by Christopher Tappan, deputy clerk. The trustees chosen were James Winchell, Josiah Hollister, and Stephen Bush. The meeting at which the proceedings took place was held at "the first Baptist meeting-house" in Marbletown. This house was in Olive City (now standing).

There is another record, apparently of the same church, holding a meeting on the same day, at the same place, with different names throughout: Peter Winchell was chairman, William Connelly clerk, and the trustees chosen were Peter Winchell, William Brown, and David Merrihew. This certificate was witnessed by Lemuel Winchell, and attested to before Judge John Tremper, and recorded June 7, 1811.

After the formation of the town of Olive a reincorporation of the church took place, and the new certificate was dated June 15, 1833. The notice for the meeting was given by Conrad I. Elmendorf, "a stated hearer." The presiding inspectors of election were Joseph Hollister and Conrad I. Elmendorf. The trustees chosen were Cornelius Jones, William Hollister, and Conrad I. Elmendorf. The paper was witnessed by William Schutt, and sworn to before Edward O'Neil, commissioner of deeds.

Of Mr. J. V. Winchell we obtain the following: "The church was organized the 2d of September, 1799. Elder William Connelly was the first pastor, and served the church from 1799 to 1811. Peter Winchell, one of the constituent members, was deacon at that time, and Josiah Hollister clerk. The first house of worship was built in 1808. The second pastor was Elder Jonathan Van Velsam, from 1816 to 1819. The name was changed to "the Church of Olive" after that town was set off from Marbletown. The church located in Olive in 1815. Matthias Montross and Nathaniel T. Jones were chosen deacons. The third pastor was Elder William Warren, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and he served the church from 1821 to 1834. The fourth pastor was Elder Almiron St. John, and his services continued from 1839 to 1844. The fifth pastor was Elder Jacob Winchell, Jr., and the relation continued from 1850 to 1867. Since the death of the last-named pastor the church has been supplied by Elder L. P. Cole, of Gilboa, Greene Co., and by Elder I. Hewitt, of Roxbury, Delaware Co.

The present house of worship was built in 1856, at a cost of \$1650. The present officers are J. U. Every, H. Bogart, J. Matthews, Deacons; A. Bogart, Clerk; William Winn, William H. Bush, J. V. Winchell, Trustees. The present number of members is 116. The church, at the present time, is generally known by the name of "The First Old-School Baptist Church of Olive and Hurley."

At a meeting held Nov. 25, 1851, Samuel Elmendorf and Levi H. Terwilleger presided as inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Isaac U. Every, John W. Bell, Peter Winchell. The certificate was executed Dec. 27, 1851, verified before John B. Davis, and recorded Nov. 2, 1853.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF SHOKAN.

This society was incorporated by a certificate bearing date Sept. 2, 1800. The paper was signed by the ministers, elders, and deacons, Stephen Goetschius, V.D.M., Andrew Hill, Thomas Garrison, Conrad Du Bois, Frederick Bush, James Schutt, Uriah Hill, Thomas Swartwout, Elias Ostrander. It was witnessed by B. Peters and John Langendyck; verified before First Judge James Oliver. An inventory of the temporalities is recorded, bearing date Sept. 15, 1804, showing "the meeting-house and near a half-acre of land," inventoried at \$1500, and a "lot in the commons" of 75 acres, estimated at \$200. The paper is signed by Stephen Goetschius, V.D.M., Uriah Hill, James Schutt, Elias Ostrander, Thomas Swartwout, Elders; William Swartwout, John Langendyck, Jacob Brink, Deacons; sworn to before Judge William A. Thompson, and the record certified by George Tappen, deputy clerk.

A new certificate of incorporation was filed in recent years, as follows: At meetings held March 12, 1869, and March 27th, there were chosen Charles L. Howk, Jacob Krom, John P. Boice, Jonathan Ennist, Dewitt C. Davis, Isaac Hill, John J. Boice as trustees. These proceedings were verified before Dewitt C. Davis, justice of the peace, and recorded March 31, 1869.

The petition to Classis for the formation of this church was received May 1, 1799. July 6, 1799, the committee of Classis, Rev. Stephen Goetschius, and M. Mandeville met at Shokan and organized the church with the following members: Andrew Davis, John Langendyck and wife, Elias Ostrander, Katrine Davis, wife of Elias Ostrander, B. Will, wife of James Schutt, Uriah Hill and wife, Mary Swartwout, Jacob Brink and wife. Three months later there was an addition of 21 members. March 15, 1800, they voted to build on Uriah Hill's land, the present site. In 1802 the work was actively prosecuted by the building committee,—John Langendyck, Uriah Hill, and Elias Ostrander. The seats were publicly sold November, 1803.

List of Pastors.—Rev. Stephen Goetschius, the well-known founder of many churches in Ulster County, and an indefatigable Christian worker; Rev. John H. Carle, 1814–26; Rev. Mr. Hendricks; Rev. W. Boice, closing his labors in 1829; Rev. Egbert Roosa, 1830–34; Rev. Thomas Ammerman, installed May, 1835; Rev. Samuel Harlow, 1838–49; Rev. Jacob N. Voorhees, 1849–51; Rev. John W. Hammond, June, 1852–55; Rev. W. R. Betts, called Nov. 12, 1856; Rev. L. A. Abbey, supply, from Oct. 8, 1861, to April, 1862; Rev. A. T. Peake, 1862–65; Rev. A. H. Brush, 1865–66; Rev. John Hammond, 1867–73; Rev. A. Westveer, 1874–75. Rev. A. J. Beekman, the present pastor, was called March 1, 1876, and was installed May 31st, the same year.

The present officers are: Elders, David F. Davis, John I. Boice, H. K. Merrihew, Stephen Brodhead; Deacons, Abram Lyons, Walter Brown, John G. Windrum, Isaac Decker. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is Dewitt C. Davis. The communicants number about 128.

The present house of worship is pleasantly situated and is in good repair. The parsonage occupies a spacious lot near, and constitutes a convenient, substantial residence.

METHODIST CHURCH AT TONGORE.

This society was the earliest Methodist organization in town. The first house of worship was built on the site occupied by the present edifice, about the year 1822 or 1823. This church then embraced all the families of Methodist inclinations in the town. Among the earliest members were Jacob Van Steenburgh and Benjamin North, both of whom were local preachers of some note; Jonathan Smith, John McGinnis, Mr. Vosburgh, Elisha Terbush, James O. Markle, and a "colored man and brother" named Samuel Kennedy. The circuit at that time embraced most of Ulster County, and extended over into Delaware, with its headquarters at Kingston. Among the first preachers traveling the circuit were Heman Bangs and Elijah Woolsey, 1817; Peter P. Sanford, 1819; John D. Moriarty, 1822 and 1823. He resided at Tongore, and must have been there at the erection of the old house of

worship. Daniel Wright traveled the circuit in 1826 and 1827. In 1829 there were three preachers on the circuit, —Stillman, Marshal, and Wing; in 1830, Friend Smith, Tackaberry, and Andrews, preaching once in two weeks at Tongore. Bishop George, on one occasion, occupied the pulpit at Tongore. A camp-meeting was held here in 1806, near the residence of William P. Castle, on the lands of Mr. Bevier, and was the third camp-meeting held in the county. Before the building of the church, services were held at the house of Jonathan Smith, sometimes in the house, sometimes in the barn. Benjamin remembers the first communion service he ever witnessed as being at a quarterly meeting in the barn of Jonathan Smith. Further statistics expected from this church have not reached us before going to press.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF SAMSONVILLE.

This body executed a certificate of incorporation Dec. 9, 1851. The paper was signed by the elders and deacons, Stephen Krom, Jr., Edgar F. Weeks, Stephen D. Merrihew, Henry M. Palen, witnessed by George W. M. Silver, verified before John K. Odell, justice of the peace, and recorded Dec. 19, 1851. The pastor furnishes the following notice:

The Reformed Church of Samsonville was organized July 1, 1851. The first officers were: Elders, Stephen Krom, Jr., and Edgar F. Weeks; Deacons, Stephen D. Merrihew and Henry M. Palen. The corner-stone was laid July 15, 1851. The first minister was Rev. W. Taylor. The church edifice was completed and dedicated Jan. 6, 1852. The first communion service in the new edifice took place on the first Sabbath in May, 1852. The succeeding ministers were Revs. Samuel Harlow, Josiah Markle, and Paul T. Deyo. The parsonage cost about \$300. The church was taken down and removed to Krumville March 7, 1873. It was rebuilt and opened for worship Oct. 29, 1873, and was entitled the Reformed Church of Krumville.

For nearly three years the church was without a settled pastor, being supplied by Rev. C. Case and Rev. John Hammond, of Shokan. Jan. 1, 1876, Rev. Paul T. Deyo was recalled as pastor, and is the pastor at this date, March 31, 1880. The present number of members is 90; baptized members not in full communion,—to wit, children,—69; total 150. The present Consistory is as follows: Elders, Benjamin Markle, Charles Beatty, Isaiah O. Merrihew, and Jacob H. Markle; Deacons, Hugh Donohue, Benjamin Merrihew, Abraham V. Du Bois, Henry Trowbridge. A large and commodious shed has been recently built in rear of the church. The church is in a prosperous condition.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SHOKAN.

This society was incorporated by a certificate bearing date Aug. 1, 1859. Martin Schutt and John J. Boice were inspectors of the election. The trustees chosen were Albert North, Thomas Hill, John J. Boice. The proceedings were verified before Benjamin Turner, justice of the peace, and recorded April 5, 1859. The house of worship was built in 1855, and the church was connected with that of Tongore for some years. The present officers of the

Shokan Church (March, 1880) are: Pastor, Rev. R. L. Shurter; Trustees, G. M. Everett, Levi Bell, W. F. Hill, Thomas Hill, H. W. Davis, Thompson Eckert, Benjamin Turner, Jr.; Stewards, Clark North, Oliver Davis, W. F. Hill, William P. Castle, Thompson Eckert; Class-Leader, Daniel J. Adams; Sabbath-school Superintendent, Rev. R. L. Shurter. The Olive Branch Church in Hurley belongs to this charge. The church also supplies the Oosterhoudt neighborhood, the Marbletown, where is a union house with a partial organization of a Methodist Church, Joel Moe steward.

SHOKAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation April 24, 1869. H. M. Herring and Naomi Weeks attest the proceedings as inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Rev. F. K. Van Tassel, Col. Harrison White, and Isaac Bloom. The paper was verified before Benjamin Turner, Jr., notary public, and recorded March 1, 1873. This is at West Shokan. The house of worship was erected in 1870, and has a seating capacity of 400. It cost about \$4500. The first members numbered 31, and the first pastor was Elder F. K. Van Tassel. A portion of the church was from the old organization formed in 1854, and known as "Olive Church." Rev. E. B. Humphrey had been pastor of this just before the union. Rev. F. K. Van Tassel remained until the spring of 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Happy, the present pastor. The present officers are D. N. Matthews, Clerk; Andrew Eckert and E. K. Matthews, Trustees; Peter Barringer, Rensselaer Bell, F. J. Lamous, Deacons; D. N. Matthews, Sunday-school Superintendent. Communicants, 90; and children in the Sunday-school number about 40.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SAMSONVILLE.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation Dec. 8, 1873. Jacob Dumond and J. Wesley Bishop were the presiding officers of the meeting. The trustees chosen were Anthony Shurter, Elisha P. Davis, H. S. Grant, Henry Davis, and J. Wesley Bishop. The instrument was verified before M. L. Phillips, justice of the peace, and recorded Dec. 30, 1873. The church had been erected that year, and dedicated Sept. 25, 1873. The successive pastors have been Rev. Messrs. Odell, Gibson, Haynes, Craftz, and Mulnix. The present trustees are Zachariah Palen, Granville Boice, Marcus Shurter, Ira B. Davis, John Traver.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The principal cemeteries in the town are the following: At Shokan is an old burial-ground dating back to the early settlement. It is in connection with the Reformed Church. The present house of worship extends over a part of it. At the old Olive bridge site is a very ancient burial-place. An old one on the Langendyck farm contains a few graves,—a family lot. Just below, at Brodhead's Bridge, is a large cemetery that has been in use for many years, and burials still take place there. There is one at Tongore, very old, on the Merrihew farm; one at Sand Hill, laid out in lots. On various farms there are small family cemeteries, as at Krumville, at Lewis Hollister's, the Turner family lot at

Olive City, a lot at Hiram J. Mitchell's and at Beaver Kill, and under the mountain in the Coons neighborhood.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

Various temperance societies have existed from time to time in the villages of the town, but, though many of them may have done much to mould public sentiment, they have left little material for the historian. Missionary and benevolent associations in connection with the churches have aided their work and accomplished valuable results. A Sons of Temperance division was organized at Shokan many years ago, in which Mr. Thomas Hill and other prominent citizens were actively engaged. It wielded a strong influence. At present a lodge of Good Templars occupies the same field of work. It has been in prosperous activity for some years, and is yet "holding the fort."

X.—NOTEWORTHY PLACES.

The mountain scenery in portions of the town affords many landscapes of beauty, and even sublimity. Shokan Point is 3098 feet high, and from its summit very fine views are obtained of the valley of the Esopus, the cultivated country beyond, and of the higher summits towering near. At the corner of Rochester, Denning, and Olive is a mountain 2700 feet high.

There were several places in the town when first known by the whites where the Indians had made clearings, and in some planted apple-trees. On the farm formerly occupied by Benjamin Turner, Jr., at Olive City, was a large clearing lying along the banks of the creek. It was long known as the Indian orchard, and contained quite a collection of apple-trees. It is said that an occasional one remains to this day. A part of this field was supposed to have been an Indian burying-ground. Arrow-heads have been frequently found there made from flint stone. A very large one was found by Mr. Turner,—three inches broad.

In 1781 the Indians and Tories attacked the house of Frederick Bush. It is supposed they designed to carry into captivity the father, who was known to be a staunch patriot. Failing to find him, they destroyed a batch of bread, seized the children, placed the boys in one group and the girls in the other, and demanded of the mother which she would spare. The weeping mother declined to make such a choice, and they decided for themselves, carrying off the boys,—Stephen, Isaac, and Cornelius. The latter was but a mere child, and the brothers had to help him by carrying him on their backs. They were carried to Canada, but were ransomed and returned in safety, lived to a good old age, leaving numerous descendants in this vicinity.

A recent writer, giving an account of stations and scenery along the line of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, mentions two stations in Olive, as follows:

"Brookhead's Bridge is seventeen miles from Rondout and five hundred feet above the Hudson. This station is one and a half miles from Olive City and Bishop's Falls. The latter is on the Esopus, and is one of the objects of interest to the summer boarders of this vicinity. From the high bluffs of the creek, a short distance below them, a picturesque view is obtained.

"Shokan, 'at the gateway of the Catskills,' is the next station in order, being eighteen miles from the river and of five hundred and

thirty-three feet elevation. On approaching Shokan from Brookhead's Bridge the beautiful 'High Point' mountain is seen to the left side of the cars, in a southerly direction. High Point is about three thousand one hundred feet in height.

"So far the road has been westward, and since leaving West Hurley a continuous line of hills on the right has cut off the mountains proper, with the exception of a distant glimpse of the Overlook, from Olive Branch, above that portion of the hills called 'Little Tonce.' The central and highest point is named 'Tietenyek,' and the most western, near Boiceville, 'Tonce Hook.'

"At Shokan the road takes a northerly course, and as the cars leave the station a fine view is presented on the left or westerly side of the train of a cluster of five mountains forming a crescent, and throwing off a shoulder from each peak, more than a mile in length, that slopes gradually to the valley beneath to one centre, like the spokes of a wheel. The peaks of these mountains are about four miles distant. The right-hand one is the 'Wittenberg,' and the next 'Mount Cornell.' Two miles back of this cluster is the 'Peekamoose' and the great 'Slide' Mountains. These are not visible from Shokan, but are seen from the top of High Point and other places that will be mentioned hereafter. 'Ketcham Hollow' is the name of the valley at the foot of the cluster of mountains just spoken of."

Near the village of Samsonville, and almost directly north of it, stands one of the grandest peaks of the Catskills. It is known as High Point, and is nearly midway between Mombaccus Point and Round Mountain. Its top consists of a loose rock of several tons' weight, which sits like a crown upon the mountain. Its surface is nearly covered with the names of visitors who have left a record of their visit by carving their names in this crowning rock. The scenery from the top of this mountain is the grandest that can be imagined. To the north and west mountains rise by the score. To the east and south the valleys of the Esopus, Rondout, and Wallkill are spread out like a panorama. Villages dot the landscape, and the city of Kingston sits as a queen upon the west bank of the noble Hudson, while the river itself gleams like silver for a distance of more than fifty miles. Beyond are the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut in full view, while in the south and west New Jersey and Pennsylvania appear. Tourists who have visited some of the most famous mountains of the Old World say they have never seen anything that equals the scenery from this peak.

There is also a natural curiosity on the top of this mountain, and something which is rarely seen,—a *periodical spring* at the height of nearly four thousand feet. There is, perhaps, not another in this country. The people here, who are ignorant of its nature, call it the *Tide Spring*, believing that the tide rises and falls in it.

Another curiosity here is the small mountain called Little Point, which undoubtedly has, by some convulsion of nature, been cast off from Round Mountain. In the deep fissure between these two mountains ice can be found nearly the whole summer.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

A considerable portion of this town is so mountainous as to be unfit for cultivation. In the valley of the Esopus there are considerable tracts of arable land, constituting a few good farms. In other portions there are some valuable grazing farms, adapted to stock and to dairy purposes. The farm productions are shown in the statistics given below. In early times lumbering and tanning were carried on extensively. With the cutting away of the forests these pursuits

have declined. Quarrying stone for market has, in late years, assumed much importance, as it has in the other towns lying along the lower slopes of the Catskills. It gives employment to many laborers, and considerable capital is invested. Heavy shipments take place from various railroad stations. The opening of the railroad through this town has been a benefit in opening up convenience of travel and producing quick transit for produce. Olive has been quite noted for its fruit in past years.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The farms of Olive were valued in the census of 1875 at \$692,955; the buildings, other than dwellings, at \$177,455; stock, \$128,016; tools and implements, \$41,403; cost of fertilizers, \$414; gross sales from farms, \$43,992; area plowed, 3836 acres; area in pasture, 5980 acres; area mown, 6699 acres; hay produced, 6210 tons; grass-seed raised, 27 bushels; buckwheat, 12,520 bushels; Indian corn, 18,243 bushels; oats, 19,340 bushels; rye, 8393 bushels; spring wheat, 24 bushels; winter wheat, 174 bushels; corn sown for fodder, 7 acres; beans raised, 56 bushels; peas, 10 bushels; potatoes, 22,998 bushels; apples, 32,088 bushels; cider, 1205 barrels; grapes, 3364 pounds; wine made, 166 gallons; maple-sugar, 1251 pounds; maple-syrup, 491 gallons; honey, 6142 pounds; horses on farms, 553; mules, 4; value of poultry, \$3898; value sold, \$1268; value of eggs sold, \$2712; neat cattle on farms, 1380; milk cows, 1037; beef slaughtered, 45; butter made, 115,890 pounds; milk sold in market, 100 gallons; sheep shorn, 705; weight of clip, 2560 pounds; lambs raised, 559; sheep slaughtered, 170; killed by dogs, 17; hogs on farms, 1636; pork made, 151,451 pounds.

The first tannery built in this town was probably a small one at Olive City, owned by Mr. Jackson. The next was one owned by John Van Vleck, on the James H. Shaw place, about the year 1810, and was then sold to William Donnegan. The Hollister tannery, at Tongore, was the next in the order of time, and was first run by Conrad Dubois, and afterwards by Joseph and William Hollister. Peter L. Dubois also built and ran a small tannery in Tongore about that time. The Sampsonville tannery was built in 1831 by Palen & Hammond, who soon after sold out to a Mr. Edson, and he was finally succeeded by the late Gen. Sampson. The Goodwin tannery, at Olive, was built about 1832, by James R. Goodwin; the Shokan tannery in 1833, by Daniel Case; and the Boiceville tannery in 1855 and 1856, by Lemuel Boice. All of these have been discontinued except the one at Shokan.

The grist-mill at Shokan was built by Andrew Hill, some time prior to the year 1800, on a site near which stands the present grist-mill of Charles L. Houck, and the Talmadge Eckert house was built by Mr. Hill in 1797. There were also two saw-mills built at Shokan about 1805,—one, perhaps, at an earlier date. The first grist-mill at Bishop's Falls was of quite early date.

MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Tracing along the Esopus, there is located just on the boundary line of Shandaken, at the corner, a saw-mill, the Winne mill, founded about the time the turnpike was

opened, 1832-33. At Boiceville is located the large tannery of A. Patchen, built by Lemuel Boice, afterwards run by Boice & Sampson, later Sampson & Patchen, and then burnt down. Earlier than the tannery was the Swartwout saw-mill. Below was the saw-mill of Lemuel Boice, and below that were early mills, both grist and saw, now a saw-and heading-mill. The tannery at Shokan was built in 1833 by Daniel Case; he ran it for several years, and was succeeded by Thomas Hill and Andrew Hill, two years; next by Ogden Edwards; then by Lockwood & Ladue; then by Hoyt Brothers; afterwards J. B. Hoyt & Co.; then by Friend Humphrey & Sons, of Albany, John Kerr, local superintendent; 30 or 40 hands employed. At Shokan, on a branch of the Esopus (the Butternut Creek), was the grist-mill of Andrew Hill, given up many years ago. Another was built by Andrew Hill, Jr., in 1854 or 1855, now run by George C. Houck.

If we trace the branches of the Esopus from the northeast and north, and commence with the one farthest east, we find on that the well-known saw-mill of Peter P. Elmendorf, formerly the Peter Winchell mill. Another mill was owned by Elias Elmendorf; another still, the Brown saw-mill. Upon the small stream that runs near Shokan village, near its headwaters, are mills of David Wickes, Jeremiah Coons, Henry W. Coons.

Tracing the branches that connect with the Esopus from the south and southeast, and commencing with the small stream that flows almost parallel to the Esopus and finally empties into it below Boiceville, there was the saw-mill of J. N. Week, near the line of Shandaken. Below is the saw- and heading-mill of Isaac Hill, and near the mouth of the stream is the saw-mill of Henry W. Davis. The stream that empties into the Esopus above Shokan from the south is formed of three small branches. Upon the middle one, and near the line of Denning, is the Haver steam saw-mill. Ephraim Burger had a mill on the same site in earlier years. Near the junction is the site of D. H. Every's mill. On the direct stream, rising in the mountains to the southwest, and known as the Bush Kill, there are the following mills: The saw-mill of N. W. Watson, on the site nearly of the old Watson tannery; the abandoned mills, saw and stove, owned by Harrison White; the mill of John D. Watson, burned and not rebuilt; the saw-mills of Charles Eckert, Jacob Eckert, and Andrew Harkness. Near West Shokan was the mill of James H. Shaw, gone many years ago. Upon a small stream emptying into the Esopus at Bradhead's Bridge is a saw-mill. On the stream which joins the Esopus at Olive City is a saw-mill, and also a grist-mill. In the southeast part of the town, on a creek flowing into the town of Rochester, are several mills. On a small stream uniting with the Esopus near the line of Marbletown is the site of a saw-mill. Doubtless there are others not mentioned, both ancient and modern.

XII.—MILITARY.

The territory of the present town of Olive, in common with that of other towns in this section, was the scene of many of the interesting incidents which occurred during the early period of settlement. For these reference is made to the general history in this volume. The wary Indian

threaded his pathway along the streams, roamed over the plains, and climbed the mountain slopes. Here prisoners were brought for torture and death, and here often was the sharp surprise, the skirmish, the rescue. All these scenes passed away long ago, and live only in the traditions handed down from the early settlers or embodied in histories and romances. The town, having been organized in 1823, has no military history as a separate civil division before that date.

The following persons served in the war of 1812:

Casper Bell, Henry H. Bell, Joseph Bell, D. S. Brodhead, James Burger, Conrad L. Elmendorf, Andrew Every, Anthony Hill, William H. Krom, Tobias Lane, William G. Lane, Henry Shufelt, Charles Smith, Peter K. Smith, Tjerek Traphagen, Benjamin Turner, Lewis Winchell, Stephen Winchell, Van Gansbeck Winchell, John I. Coons, Jacob I. Coons, John G. Eckert, Moses Eckert, Peter H. Eckert, Frederick Haver, Anthony Hill, Andrew U. Hill, Abram D. Ladue, Jonas Burger.

In the great struggle of 1861-65 this town bore its full share. The action of the people was prompt and patriotic. This is clearly proved, not by meetings, resolutions, and votes,—for there are none recorded in the town-books,—but by that best of all evidence, the numbers who actually enlisted, faced the foe upon the battle-field, and won an immortal place upon the records of the Union saved by the heroic endeavors of them and their comrades. The town is indebted to Mr. Hiram Barton, town clerk of 1865, for the very full and accurate record filed in the office at that time. The following list is prepared from that, and a few names added from other sources. The list was examined and revised by Mr. Asa Bishop, whose name appears in the record:

SOLDIERS' LIST—WAR OF 1861-65.

William T. Rose, enl. July 3, 1862, 3d Cav., Co. E.
Richard Barger, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. E; wounded at second battle of Bull Run; disch. Sept. 5, 1864.
Halsey Davis, corp., enl. April 22, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; disch. Sept. 5, 1864.
Abram H. Coons, 20th Regt., Co. D.
Hugh Higgins, enl. Aug. 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; wounded at second Bull Run; died Sept. 19, 1864.
Jacob Every, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 2d Cav.; taken prisoner.
Laurence Slawson, enl. March 1, 1864, 102d Regt., Co. E.
George W. Moe, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 22d Regt., Co. K; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. March 4, 1865.
John Bush, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; died at Falls Church, Va., May 6, 1862.
John W. Roosa, 120th Regt.; died.
Isaac Every, enl. Feb. 18, 1864, 5th Art.; disch. July, 1865.
Gilbert Every, enl. Dec. 25, 1861.
Samuel Boice, enl. Aug. 13, 1863, 120th Regt., Co. A; died at Chancellorsville, May 31, 1863.
Clinton D. Bell, enl. 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; disch. Oct. 27, 1863.
David Bell, enl. Sept. 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D.
Andrew Eckert, enl. Oct. 8, 1864, 15th Eng.; disch. June 13, 1865.
Henry R. Eckert, enl. Oct. 7, 1864, 15th Eng.; disch. June 13, 1865.
William Van Benschoten, enl. Feb. 2, 1864, 15th Eng.; disch. Aug. 18, 1861.
John J. Winchell, enl. Dec. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E; died at Baton Rouge, Sept. 29, 1863.
Harvey L. Davis, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; disch. Oct. 29, 1864.
Henry M. Herring, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. I; pro. to corp; disch. Oct. 24, 1864.
Jacob V. Waterman, corp., enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 15th Eng.; disch. June 13, 1865.
Henry Every, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 15th Eng.; disch. June 13, 1865.
Andrew Barkness, enl. April 23, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; disch. Aug. 2, 1861.
Jesse Diddle, enl. July 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; disch. June 2, 1865.
James Hour, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. I; disch. March 7, 1862.
John Hour, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 144th Regt.; disch. July 15, 1865.
Wm. S. Dunlap, enl. April 4, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. C; disch. May 18, 1865.
James Rogers, enl. May, 1861, 4th Art.; disch. May 27, 1863.
Nathan Hinkley, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 56th Regt., Co. F; disch. April 28, 1862.
Wm. H. Winchell, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. B; disch. Aug. 31, 1863; wounded at Pattersonville.
Andrew P. Every, enl. March 15, 1861, 15th Eng.; disch. June 13, 1865.

Joseph H. Cudney, corp., enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 8, 1865; wounded at Spottsylvania.
Lyman Slawson, enl. March 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 26, 1865; a prisoner eight months at Andersonville.
John Cudney, enl. Oct. 3, 1862, 126th Regt., Co. B; disch. May 6, 1863.
Peter A. Roosa, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 15th Cav., Co. M.
John C. Wade, enl. Jan. 4, 1861, 120th Regt., Co. A; disch. June 4, 1863.
Harvey Smith, corp., enl. Aug. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 2, 1865.
Edwin Spencer, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 120th Regt., Co. A; disch. June 29, 1865.
Wesley Bukey, enl. June 11, 1864, 120th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 29, 1865.
Andrew J. Sharp, enl. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. K; disch. June 2, 1865.
Albias Feiro, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. G; disch. Oct. 30, 1862; wounded at second battle of Bull Run.
Anthony W. Ennist, enl. Aug. 25, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; pro. to sergt., Sept. 5, 1864; disch. Feb. 4, 1863.
Henry J. Dotsford, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 44th Regt.; pro. to sergt., 2d Lieut., and 1st Lieut.; disch. Oct. 11, 1864.
Weygant Garrison, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt.; disch. June 2, 1865.
Malachi Garrison, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp., 120th Regt.; disch. Sept. 6, 1863.
Dewitt Vandouble, enl. Jan. 11, 1863, 20th Regt., Co. D.
George Vanbunble, enl. Jan. 11, 1863, 20th Regt., Co. D.
Charles Heaverly, enl. March 15, 1865, 35th N. J.
George D. Mackenzie, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 5th Art., Co. B; disch. May 21, 1865.
Wm. A. Mackenzie, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 7th Ill.; disch. June 7, 1865.
Clarence D. Mackenzie, enl. April 23, 1861, 13th Regt., Co. D; killed in battle, Maryland.
James M. Parcells, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 14th Regt.; disch. June 25, 1862.
James Vandermark, 20th Regt., Co. D.
John P. Shurter, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 26, 1865.
Levi Barkins, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt.; supposed died in service.
Patrick Corany, 20th Regt., Co. C; re-enl. 120th Regt., Co. B; served his term and again enlisted.
Van Gansbeck Osterhoudt, enl. July 31, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; disch. June 31, 1865.
John Osterhoudt, enl. Jan. 23, 1864, 5th Art., Co. B; disch. July 19, 1865.
Jonathan Paden, enl. April 23, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; disch. Aug. 2, 1861.
George Dewitt, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 144th Regt., Co. G; pro. to sergt.; wounded; disch. May 26, 1865.
Abram J. Every, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 5th Art.; disch. July 19, 1865.
Emory Merrihow, enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 8th Bat.; disch. Nov. 1863; re-enl. Nov. 28, 1863; disch. July 6, 1865.
John J. Dindry, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 5th Art.; disch. July 19, 1865.
John I. Terwilliger, enl. Aug. 3, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. B; disch. May 8, 1865.
George W. Deesemen, enl. Jan. 1862, 20th Regt., Co. G.
Francis Van Kleeck, enl. Feb. 11, 1864, 5th Art.; wounded at Piedmont, June 5, 1864, and taken prisoner.
John Thompson, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 13, 1865.
Isaac Rapelyea, enl. July 31, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 2, 1865.
Cornelius Rapelyea, enl. May, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. twice.
David Van Kleeck, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 2, 1865.
Jeremiah Van Kleeck, Jr., enl. April 15, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. B; disch. Aug. 1861.
George Wright, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; disch. May 31, 1865; injured by a shell.
Benjamin F. Rose, enl. March 4, 1863, 20th Regt., Co. B.
Henry W. Bush, Jr., enl. Feb. 4, 1863, 20th Regt., Co. D.
Josiah Vandemark, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. D; died at Gettysburg.
Barnett Bishop, enl. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; killed in battle at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Luther McClelland, corp., enl. Aug. 26, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D; pro. to sergt.; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
Dubois Markle, corp., enl. 20th Regt., Co. D; died at City Point, Va., of fever; was wounded at Gettysburg.
Augustus Hinkley, enl. April 18, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enl.; died Jan. 18, 1863.
Alonzo Neher, enl. March 23, 1865, 5th Art.; died May 21, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
Milton Van Leuven, enl. Feb. 6, 1864, 5th Art., Co. B; killed in battle, Feb. 11, 1864.
David Pesouins, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; died in the service.
Dewitt Delemater, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; died at Washington, June 1, 1862.
Jeremiah Osborn, enl. Aug. 3, 1861, 9th Regt.; died Dec. 11, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg.
William H. Burton, enl. Feb. 16, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. B; died at City Point, Sept. 18, 1864.
John W. Davis, enl. 20th Regt., Co. D; killed at second battle of Bull Run.
George M. Roosa, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; died at Falmouth, December, 1862.
Daniel W. Criswell, enl. 20th Regt., Co. K; died Aug. 1, 1864, at New Orleans.
Peter O. Norton, enl. 5th Art., Co. D; died March 25, 1864.
Granville North, enl. Jan. 21, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. B; perished by fire on steamer "Lyon," March 31, 1865.
James Muldagh, enl. October, 1862, 150th Regt.; perished by fire on steamer "Lyon," March 31, 1865.
Clark C. Davis, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 120th Regt.; trans. to 6th Art., Co. K; pro. to corp.
Green L. Davis, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; discharge.

Asa Bishop, enl. Aug. 26, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; pro. to sergt.; wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg; discharged Sept. 5, 1864.

Alonso S. Davis, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; discharged Sept. 12, 1864.

Isaac L. Trowbridge, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. B; discharged Jan. 17, 1865.

Lucas Trowbridge, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. B; discharged Sept. 24, 1864.

Peter Trowbridge, enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 1st Cav.; seven months in Libby Prison; discharged Aug. 24, 1864.

William Treat, corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; discharged Sept. 5, 1864.

Daniel Treat, drummer, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; discharged Sept. 5, 1864.

Amos C. Treat, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; killed in action.

Ernest Stevens, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; discharged July 8, 1865.

Nelson Winans, chief engineer naval service.

David Smith, enl. Dec. 16, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.

John Van Leuven, enl. Dec. 16, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.

Elisha Wright, enl. Dec. 15, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.

William D. Myers, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.

Franklin Toth, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

Elijah Van Tassel, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.

John A. Van Leuven, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; died 1863.

Jacob Van Velsor, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.

Washington Warren, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.

Edward H. Perry, drummer, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

James Darrow, enl. July 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

George O. Vanettin, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Cornelius Hinkley, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.

Cornelius Markle, enl. Sept. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.

Isaac Davis, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

George W. Moe, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

George Christian, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

William H. Moe, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.

Thomas Hyatt, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.

Annie Hyatt, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.

Charles A. Davis, musician, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.

Joseph Emory, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B; discharged January, 1865.

Roswell Beach, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 15th Cav., Co. F; discharged June 15, 1865.

John M. Gudney, corp., enl. 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; discharged May 5, 1864.

Edward H. Perry, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Robert Seacoy, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. F; discharged March 17, 1862.

Isaac A. Seacoy, enl. Jan. 13, 1862, 107th Regt., Co. A; discharged at close of war.

Solomon Markle, enl. 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; discharged Aug. 2, 1861.

Levi Sharp, enl. 1862, 20th Regt., Co. B.

Anthony Hungerford, enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1864, 20th Regt.

John A. Hewes, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; died in Philadelphia, 1865.

John R. Hewes, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; killed in battle, May 4, 1864.

James Middagh, 156th Regt., Co. D; died.

George W. Barbery, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; supposed to have died in the service.

William Dish, corp., enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.

Isaac Davis, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; wounded at Mine Run; discharged June 12, 1865.

David Van Tassel, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; discharged June 1, 1865.

John G. D. Bois, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; discharged June 9, 1865.

Jonathan Smith, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 5th Art.; discharged Aug. 28, 1864.

John W. Hauser, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; wounded; discharged June 2, 1865.

George Hauser, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; re-enl. Inv. Corps, July 18, 1864.

William B. Lamberton, enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D; died at Richmond, April 27, 1865.

William H. Bush, enl. 1862, 5th Art.; died July, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Alexander P. Bush, enl. Aug. 18, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; discharged June 18, 1865.

John James Koon, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; killed on picket-duty, Dec. 6, 1864, near Petersburg.

George Rockwell, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; died Sept. 23, 1863.

Jonathan Barley, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; pro. to corp.; discharged June 17, 1865.

Thomas F. Davis, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. C; died Oct. 2, 1862, Gardnerville, Va.

Leonard Smith, enl. 1864, 120th Regt.; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Timman D. Merrihew, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 5th Art., Co. B; discharged July 19, 1865.

David Smith, enl. 1862, 102d Regt., Co. B; killed at Cedar Mountain.

James O. Carson, enl. Feb. 26, 1864, 5th Art., Co. M; discharged May 31, 1865.

Isaac S. Beach, enl. July 31, 1862, 10th Art., Co. B; discharged May 11, 1865.

John B. Vandover, 5th Art.; died at Snicker's Gap, from wounds received in battle.

Granville Boies, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 5th Art., Co. A; discharged May 16, 1865.

Daniel T. Whitaker, enl. 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enlisted twice.

John Dawitt, enl. Jan. 19, 1864, 5th Art., discharged July 19, 1865.

Matthias Emory, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1865.

Jacob M. Brink, enl. September, 1863, 176th Regt., Co. F; died June 20, 1864.

Benjamin V. Avery, enl. 1861, 29th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. 1864, 144th Regt.; discharged July 22, 1865.

John S. Every, enl. 1862, 120th Regt.; taken prisoner at Spottsylvania.

James H. North, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 24th Regt., Co. D; discharged Dec. 3, 1864; re-enlisted; discharged at close of the war.

Orville Van Keuren, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 15th Eng., Co. D; discharged July 2, 1865.

Martin Crispell, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 15th Regt., Co. C; pro. to 1st sergt.; discharged June 28, 1865.

Julius Crispell, enl. Oct. 12, 1864, 15th Eng.; died at City Point, Va., April 12, 1865.

Jacob Eash, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. B; discharged 1862.

John W. Markle, sergt., enl. September, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; died Jan. 8, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

John W. Lockwood, enl. July 21, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; discharged June 3, 1865.

Stephen S. Vandenberg, sergt., enl. August, 1861, 89th Regt., Co. F; discharged March 24, 1863.

Charles D. Du Bois, enl. Aug. 13, 1863, 120th Regt., Co. A; discharged 1865.

John L. Cotton, 17th Penna. Regt.; detailed as clerk of com. department; discharged June 6, 1864.

Benjamin L. Turner, enl. Oct. 17, 1861; wounded at second Bull Run; discharged; com. 1st lieut., 15th Eng.; must. out June 13, 1865.

George Markle, corp., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. I.

Alexander Benson, enl. May 1, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. Sept. 3, 1864; again enlisted Feb. 3, 1864.

Lawson Inkley, enl. Feb. 11, 1864, 5th Art., Co. B; discharged July 15, 1865.

Charles E. Hinkley, enl. March 4, 1865; died June 3, 1865, at New York.

George Altheiser, enl. March 4, 1865, 156th Regt., Co. B; discharged Sept. 27, 1862.

Leonard S. Smith, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; killed at Chancellorsville, Va.

James M. Ostrander, enl. Aug. 28, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; discharged Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Fredericksburg.

George P. F. Cuson, enl. Jan. 22, 1864, 5th Art.; discharged May 16, 1865.

John M. Carson, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 5th Art.; discharged May 16, 1865.

William Angevine, corp., enl. Oct. 22, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. H; discharged.

J. E. Angevine, corp., enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. H; wounded at Gettysburg.

Thaddeus C. Brooks, enl. July, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; wounded at Gettysburg; taken prisoner twice; pro. to 1st sergt., Aug. 5, 1864; to 2d lieut.; discharged May, 1865.

George Howard, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. I; discharged Dec. 10, 1861, and re-enlisted.

Charles E. Docharty, enl. Sept. 18, 1864; supposed to have died in service.

George W. Peck, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I; discharged 1865.

Edward Chichester, Jr., enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I; discharged June, 1865.

John H. Chichester, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I; discharged July 6, 1865.

James E. Miller, enl. March 31, 1864, 15th Eng.; discharged June 15, 1865.

Albert R. Miller, 20th Regt.

William H. Donnegan, 5th Art.; discharged July 31, 1865.

Jacob Barley, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; discharged June 20, 1862.

Cliff Turner, enl. Feb. 2, 1864, 5th Art.; discharged July 31, 1865.

James R. Lewis, enl. Dec. 19, 1863, 2d Regt., Co. A; discharged Aug. 30, 1865.

Samuel Middagh, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. C; discharged Jan. 1, 1865.

John Ward, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 94th Regt., Co. C; discharged May 17, 1865; wounded.

David Maines, enl. March 8, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. K; discharged Aug. 10, 1865.

William Smith, Jr., enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; killed July 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg.

Watson A. Smith, enl. July, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; discharged Sept. 15, 1864.

Thomas Parry, enl. Feb. 19, 1864, 5th Art.; discharged July 31, 1865.

John F. Keator, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F; discharged July 11, 1863.

Washington I. Bell, enl. February, 1864, 61st Regt.; died at New York hospital.

Wilkin D. Marchouse, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. I; taken prisoner at Winchester, 1864; discharged July 28, 1865.

John W. Lane, enl. January, 1861, 15th Cav.; taken prisoner June, 1864, and died at Andersonville.

George Morse, enl. Sept. 10, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D; wounded at White Sulphur Springs; discharged Feb. 16, 1863.

Adolph March, enl. March 1, 1865, 47th Regt.; discharged Aug. 30, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEMUEL P. WINCHELL

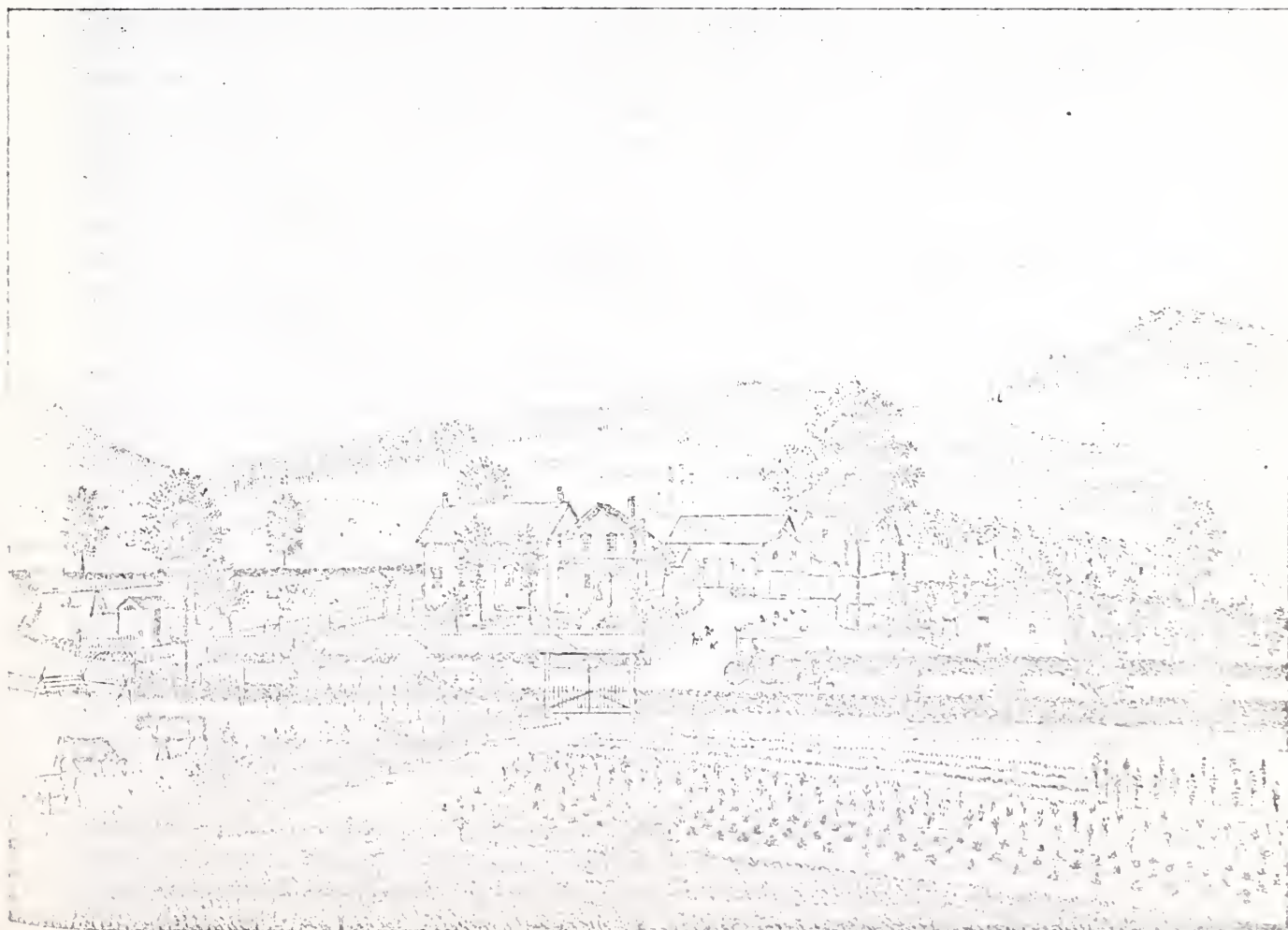
was born in the town of Olive, Nov. 8, 1799, and died in the same town Sept. 24, 1879. He was reared on the farm, and during his minority received a good common-school education. He followed agricultural pursuits during his life, and owned and occupied the farm now occupied by Alvah Bogart.



LEMUEL P. WINCHELL.



ALVAH BOGART.



MOUNT TIEENLYCH.

RESIDENCE OF ALVAH BOGART, OLIVE, ULSTER CO., N.Y.

MOUNT TIEENLYCH.

Politically he was a Democrat, and held various town offices: was supervisor, assessor, and road commissioner. He was a member of the Old-School Baptist Church, and in every respect a worthy citizen.

His first wife was Ann, daughter of Henry Keator, whom he married Nov. 14, 1818. She died Jan. 8, 1859, aged sixty years. His second wife is Delilah, widow of the late Stephen Keator, who survives in 1880.

ALVAH BOGART

was born in the town of Olive, March 25, 1835. His early life was spent in the routine of farm-work and attend-

ing school. In 1855 he came to live with his uncle, Lemuel P. Winchell. Here his integrity of character, industry, and business ability so developed, that Mr. Winchell gave him full charge of his business, and the management of his farm. On this farm he has resided since, and in 1880 is sole owner of the Winchell estate.

In politics Mr. Bogart is a Democrat; has been assessor of his town and held other places of trust. He is a supporter of all worthy objects, and a member of the Old-School Baptist Church.

In 1854 he married Sarah, daughter of Stephen Keator. Of their three children, Elva H., Cornelia A., and Ida E., only the first survives.

SHANDAKEN.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

THE town of Shandaken lies at the northwest angle of the county, being inclosed by the boundary lines of Delaware and Greene Counties. Its lines of survey are drawn to a great extent obliquely, considered with reference to the four cardinal points of the compass. The boundaries may be stated as follows: West and northwest, by the town of Hardenburgh, and by the county line between Ulster and Delaware; northeast and north, by the county line between Ulster and Greene; east and southeast, by the towns of Woodstock and Olive; southwest, by the towns of Denning and Hardenburgh. The area is given by the census of 1875 as 74,846 acres. Of this area, 10,549 acres are classed as improved land; 64,297 acres as unimproved. Of the unimproved, 39,689 acres are stated to be woodland, leaving 24,608 acres classed as "other unimproved." The title to the soil is derived through the Hardenburgh patent, the territory of the town being parts of great lots 7 and 8 of that purchase.

South of Shandaken Centre is a large tract bearing upon the maps the name of Peter R. Livingston. Farther south, bordering on Denning and Olive, is another large tract of wild, unsettled country, known as the Robert L. Livingston tract. This includes Slide Mountain, the highest land in Ulster County.

For convenience of reference we add the following paragraph from the revised statutes, comprising the legal description of Shandaken:

"The town of Shandaken shall contain all that part of said county bounded as follows: Beginning in the northerly bounds of the county at the northwest corner of the town of Woodstock, and running thence northwesterly, southwesterly, and southeasterly along the bounds of the county to the town of Wawarsing; thence along the bounds of Wawarsing and Rochester to the town of Olive; and then northerly along the bounds of Olive and Woodstock to the place of beginning."
—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i, page 221.

These boundaries above given were changed by the act erecting the town of Denning, in 1819, and by the act erecting the town of Hardenburgh, in 1853, as fully stated in the chapters upon those towns. There has been no re-

vision of the statutes recent enough to secure an independent legal statement for each town. A comparison of the three will, however, afford absolutely correct legal information.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this town is chiefly a mountainous upland. It is, however, broken by many deep ravines and by the long winding valley of the Esopus Creek, which extends through the whole length of the town from northwest to southeast. The main branch of the Esopus rises in the southwest part of the town, and flows nearly north until it forms a junction with Birch Creek, flowing from the northwest. There are several branches of the Esopus, four of them from the north: Smith Bush Kill, Rock Bush Kill, Broadstreet Bush Kill, and Barber Bush Kill; one from the south, the Woodland Kill. These various streams abound in trout; the forests furnish abundant game. Large portions of the town are unsettled, being left in all their native loveliness for wild beasts to traverse,—the sporting-ground of daring hunters. Slide Mountain, in the southeast part of the town, rises to an elevation of four thousand feet.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Shandaken was settled during the Revolutionary war or just previous to that struggle. It is not easy to determine who was the actual first pioneer that located within the present limits of the town. Mr. Soule, of Shandaken Centre, who has given considerable attention to matters of historic interest, states that the whole matter is involved in obscurity. It is thought that perhaps Conrad Meisner, ancestor of the numerous families of that name living in the town in after-years and at the present time, may have been the first settler. With his name is mentioned that of Furlow. A lake in the town of Hardenburgh bears this name at the present time.

John Winne was an early settler. It is understood by his descendants that he came to Shandaken just previous to the Revolutionary war. He located on the place now owned by his great-grandson, Hon. Davis Winne. He first

moved into a fort built by the Indians. It stood some three hundred yards north of the present dwelling-house. Around the fort were some apple-trees set out by the Indians, and some of these remain to the present time.

Cornelius Winne, also mentioned in the records about 1800, was a son of John Winne, and his sons were Cornelius, Christian, and Benjamin. Hon. Davis Winne, mentioned above, is a son of Christian.

By comparing the records of Woodstock, organized in 1787, with those of Shandaken, formed in 1804, the names of several other early settlers can be determined, and something concerning the time of their settlement.

William B. Rogers' name appears in the records of Woodstock as early as 1796, and he was the first town clerk of Shandaken, in 1805. His homestead was the present place of Nicholas Brown, about two miles south of Shandaken Centre. He was a licensed inn-keeper as early as 1795. A license was granted in 1810 to Mary Rogers, probably the widow, as William B. Rogers died that year. Henry W. Rogers appears to have been licensed for the same house in 1814. Jonathan Jones' name first appears about the time Shandaken was organized.

William Swartwout was a settler in the present town of Olive, then a part of Woodstock, and afterwards of Shandaken. His place was the one now owned by C. C. Winne. He was there in 1794, and perhaps earlier. Samuel Swartwout was licensed to keep an inn at this place in 1810.

John Longyear was the first inn-keeper in the Shandaken valley. His homestead and public-house were at Phœnicia, the present place of Chase Newton. He was licensed in 1787, and had probably been settled there a few years previous. Peter Longyear, mentioned in the early records, was a son of John. Andrew Longyear, a son of John, succeeded his father in the tavern, his name first appearing in the license-list of 1805. Christopher Longyear was a brother of John. His name appears in 1791, and he may have already been there some years. He lived south of Phœnicia. William Longyear was another of the pioneer brothers, and lived at Phœnicia.

Benjamin Markle probably lived in what is now Olive, south of Shokan, and was there about 1800. Elias Peck's name appears about the time Shandaken was formed. His homestead was the present place of William Bush, at Shandaken Centre. The name of Silas Brown occurs in the records about the beginning of the century.

Charles Smith's name (and others of the Smith family) appears upon the town-books of Woodstock earlier than the incorporation of Shandaken. The old Smith homestead was near Pine Hill; buildings now gone. James Smith was a licensed inn-keeper in 1805. Frederick Hauser was in town about 1800 or earlier. Stephen Carey lived in Shandaken before the town organization. Isaac Graham was settled here about 1800.

Benjamin Milk was the first supervisor of Shandaken, and his homestead was near Shandaken Centre. The name of Aaron Adams appears frequently upon the early records. He was a licensed inn-keeper as early as 1796, and his name is also in the list as late as 1814. Thomas Fox's name occurs in the early town records, and in those of Woodstock still earlier.

Salmon Scott was settled here before the formation of the town, and lived in the west part. Nathan Williams was in Shandaken probably as early as 1800, and Herman Bell's name appears about the beginning of the present century.

EARLY TAVERNS.

Jacob Montross was a licensed inn-keeper May, 1805. He lived at the "The Corner," near Mount Pleasant. The place is now owned by William Satterly. William Boyd kept tavern a little north of Jacob Montross. His name first appears on the list of licenses of 1805. Joseph Lane afterwards kept the same tavern, and still later Christian Winne. Eli Barber was licensed to keep an inn in 1810. His place was a little north of the Corner, and after his death the tavern was kept many years by his widow. Jacob Longyear was licensed in 1810. He was then keeping the Montross tavern, before mentioned. Tunis Ransom and George A. Eckert were also licensed as inn-keepers in 1810. Jacob Hunt and Jacob Ketcham were licensed in 1814 to keep public-houses; the latter lived within the present limits of Olive.

Among the town officers chosen in 1805, 1806, and 1807, not already named, were the following: Stephen Cary, Ichabod Sprague, Silas Gleason, Robert Curran, Jonathan Milk, Benjamin Dimill, and James Darling.

STATISTICS.

The total population of Shandaken, as stated in the census of 1875, was 2712. Of these, 2332 were native born, and 180 foreign born. With reference to race, 2703 were native born, and 9 of foreign birth; and, with reference to sex, 1403 were males, and 1309 females. The males of voting age were 698. The equalized assessed value of the property in Shandaken, 1879-80, is \$299,130, and the amount of the tax paid upon that basis, \$16,136.69.

The following list of heights in Shandaken and vicinity are according to Guyot's latest measurements:

Railroad Stations.—Mount Pleasant, 690 feet; Phœnicia, 790 feet; Fox Hollow, 996; Shandaken, 1069; Big Indian, 1209; Summit, 1886.

Mountain Elevations.—Lone Mountain, 3670 feet; Cornell Mountain, 3681; Wittenburg, 3778; Woodland, 1140; Panther Kill Mountain, 3828; Slide Mountain, Monarch of the Catskills, 4205; Low Notch, near Slide, 2677; Spruce Top, back of Big Indian, 3507; Balsam, or Lost Cove, 3665; highest point near Cove, 3695.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town was formed from the western part of Woodstock in 1804, the act of incorporation bearing date April 9th of that year. The territory of the town was increased in 1803 by adding a portion of Neversink from Sullivan County. Shandaken was afterwards diminished in area by taking portions to assist in forming new towns,—Olive in 1823, Denning in 1849, and Hardenburgh in 1859.

The name Shandaken is of Indian origin, and is said to signify "rapid water." It seems to have been applied to this section of country because of the rapid streams among the mountains, but was not attached to any particular stream. From the language of the act creating Woodstock

it appears that the terms Great Shandaken and Little Shandaken were in use to designate settlements, the latter being within the present limits of Woodstock.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At the first town-meeting held in said town, on the first Tuesday in April, 1805, the following persons were duly elected town officers for the ensuing year: Benjamin Milk, Supervisor; William B. Rogers, Town Clerk; William B. Rogers, Frederick Hover, Aaron Adams, Assessors; Stephen Cary, William B. Rogers, Poormasters; Jonathan Jones, William B. Rogers, Charles Smith, Commissioners of Highways; Elias Peck, Silas Brown, Constables; Peter Longyear, Collector; Thomas Fox, Isaac Graham, Solomon Scott, Nathan Williams, Aaron Adams, Benjamin Markle, Christopher Longyear, Frederick Hover, Jr., William Swartwout, Hermon Bell, Cornelius Winne, Road-Masters.

New names appearing among the town officers of 1806 and 1807 are Charles Smith, Ichabod Sprague, Silas Gleason, Robert Curran, Jonathan Milk, Benjamin Dimill, Thomas Swartwout, James Darling.

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS, 1805-80.

SUPERVISORS.

1805-9, Benjamin Milk; 1810-15, Aaron Adams; 1816-24, Henry W. Rogers; 1825-26, Heman Landon; 1827-29, James O'Neil; 1830-34, Paul Hathaway; 1835-38, Benjamin Longyear; 1839-40, Andrew Longyear; 1841, Robert Humphrey; 1842, William Risely; 1843, Robert Humphrey; 1844, Abraham D. Ladew; 1845-46, Eliakim Sherrill; 1847, William B. R. Longyear; 1848, Daniel C. Griffin; 1849-50, Abraham D. Ladew; 1851, Simon M. Gallup; 1852, James Simpson; 1853-54, Asa B. Bushnell; 1855, Nathan C. Peet; 1856-58, Asa B. Bushnell; 1859-60, Henry D. H. Snyder; 1861, Davis Winne; 1862-66, Isaac W. Longyear; 1867, Theodore Gaigou; 1868-70, Joseph H. Risely; 1871, Richard W. Hill; 1872, Harrison R. Winter; 1873, George S. Misner; 1874-77, Joseph H. Risely; 1878, F. B. Burhans; 1879-80, George D. Chichester.

TOWN CLERKS.

1805-10, William B. Rogers; 1811, John B. Rogers; 1812, Jacob Markle; 1813-23, John B. Rogers; 1824, Andrew Longyear; 1825, James Darling; 1826-29, Andrew Longyear; 1830, James O'Neil; 1831, Andrew Longyear; 1832-33, Jacob M. Vanervoert; 1834-37, Jacob W. Markle; 1838-43, Cornelius Olds; 1844-47, Thomas Smith; 1848, Isaac Smith; 1849, Amasa Humphrey; 1850-54, Benjamin G. Lee; 1852, P. E. Crispell; 1853, James Seutt; 1854, Nathan C. Peet; 1855, Daniel Van Housen; 1856-61, William Risely; 1862, William D. Griffin; 1863-64, Henry Griffith; 1865-67, William Todd; 1868, Christopher E. Deyo; 1869-70, Peter Longyear; 1871, Stephen D. Soule; 1872, Thomas Hill, Jr.; 1873, Jeremiah Whitney; 1874-77, Peter Longyear; 1878, George N. Lament; 1879-80, Jerry S. Whitney.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.*

1831, Paul Hathaway; 1832, Richard Kentor; 1833, William Hunt; 1834, Elias D. Eighmey; 1835, William Frasier; 1836, Derick R. Terwilliger; 1837, Daniel Randolph; 1838, Robert Humphrey; 1839, William Frasier, William Risely; 1840, William Risely; 1841, Nathan Kilbron; 1842, John Herring; 1843, William Frasier; 1844, Robert Humphrey; 1845, Hermon Uter; 1846, Thomas Forman, Eber Melwin; 1847, William A. Cole, William Risely; 1848, Thomas Smith, William Frasier; 1849, Philip E. Crispell; 1850, Thomas Forman; 1851, Hiram Cook, William Risely; 1852, Abraham Smith; 1853, Ira D. Chatfield; 1854, Thomas Smith; 1855, David C. Griffin; 1856, Samuel Senger; 1857, Isaac W. Longyear; 1858, Thomas Smith, William Risely; 1859, David C. Griffin; 1860, John R. Fraker; 1861, Henry Griffin; 1862, Thomas Smith, Joseph H. Risely; 1863, Egbert

* Elected at the annual town-meetings.

Mabie; 1864, John W. Lane; 1865, Philip E. Crispell; 1866, Charles Smith; 1867, Abram Smith; 1868, John W. Lane; 1869, S. D. Soule; 1870, Charles Smith; 1871, Joseph H. Smith; 1872, Sidney W. Carl; 1873, Sanford Cline; 1874, Daniel Sagendorf; 1875, Joseph S. Smith; 1876, Sidney W. Carl; 1877, Philip E. Crispell; 1878, Daniel Sagendorf; 1879, Joseph H. Smith; 1880, John Blythe.

PLACE OF TOWN-MEETINGS.

The several town-meetings have been held as follows, so far as the town records indicate the place: 1815, "at the house of Henry W. Rogers;" 1824, "at the dwelling-house of Conrad Misner;" 1827, same as 1824; also in 1831-35; 1839, "at the house of Conrad Misner;" 1840, "at the house of Thomas and Floyd Smith;" 1841, "at the house of William Broadstreet;" 1842, "at the house of Thomas Smith;" 1843, "at the house of William Broadstreet;" 1844, same as 1842; 1845, same as 1843; 1846, "at the house of Samuel A. South;" 1847, "at the house of David C. Griffin," and also in 1848; 1849, "at the house of Samuel A. Sauls;" 1850, "at the house of Charles Terry;" 1851, "at the house of James Seutt;" 1852, "at the house of Jonathan Rider;" 1853, "at the house of Cornelius Cline;" 1855, "at the house of Floyd Smith;" 1856, same as 1853; 1857, "at Peter Simpson's;" 1858, same as 1853; 1859, "at the house of Peter Crispell;" 1860, "at the house of Floyd Smith;" 1861, "at the hotel of Leroy J. Brownell;" 1862 to 1868, same as 1860; 1869 and 1870, "at the house of Franklin Lament;" 1871 to 1878, "at the house of Leroy Brownell."

NOTES FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

A special town-meeting, May 4, 1810, chose John B. Rogers town clerk, in place of William B. Rogers, deceased.

At a special town-meeting, March 15 and 16, 1825, Andrew Longyear was chosen town clerk in place of James Darling, who refused to serve.

The pathmasters of 1812 were the following: District 1, Jonathan Milk; 2, Salmon Scott; 3, Heman Kilborn; 4, John Landon; 5, Silas Landon; 6, John Towsey; 7, John Gosso; 8, Charles Vridaugh; 9, Ichabod Sprague; 10, Nicholas Slasser; 11, William T. Lane; 12, Conrad Misner; 13, Alfred Guild; 14, Thomas Swartwout; 15, Milo Barber; 16, Lewis Winchell; 17, Jonathan Jones.

An odd method of disposing of the poor in old times is shown in the following item, 1813:

"Voted, Polly Port be sold at vandue, to the lowest bidder, for her board the ensuing year, and that Elias D. Eighmey agreed to keep her for sixteen dollars."

The difficulties of "returning-boards" are not wholly a modern invention. May 3, 1825, there occurs the following entry:

"Lyman Todd, James Smith, Jacob C. Longyear, respectively, took the oath to serve as assessors, and, it appearing by the canvass that the votes were as opposite to their respective names, and that Lyman Todd and Jacob C. Longyear had an equal number of votes, whereupon they both took the oath of office, and James Smith, the next highest, also took the oath, and it appeared on the canvass that no tickets appeared to have a greater number than the names of three assessors, by which the sense of the town was expressed, in consideration of which the justices of the peace convened and disannulled three of them, Lyman Todd, James Smith, Jacob C. Longyear; Cor-

nelius Tappan, James O'Neil, and Barnet Elghiney, three of the justices, appointed James Smith for one of the assessors."

The above is a copy of the entry in the records, but it is not exactly clear, after all, who were the assessors finally sworn in.

V.—VILLAGES.

SUMMIT.

This is simply a station on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. It is situated on the boundary line of the two counties, and is named from its position at the highest point of the grade in crossing from the valley of the Esopus Creek to the valley of the streams flowing to the Delaware. The railroad buildings and a few farm-houses constitute all there is of the village.

PINE HILL.

This is a pleasant rural village situated upon the eastern slope of the hill from which it derives its name. It is also a station upon the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Heights at Pine Hill and vicinity: Village, 1512 feet; Guigou's house, 1439; Molyneux's boarding-house, 1315; Undercliff, 2200; Rose Notch, 2743; Birch Kill Notch, 2334; Monkey Hill, 2489; Halcott Mountain, 3504. The present business of Pine Hill may be summarily stated as one store by J. D. Hill, a store by the Smith Brothers, several boarding-houses for summer visitors, two charcoal-kilns, one blacksmith-shop, and a hotel by J. H. Palmer.

SMITHVILLE.

This name was given for a time to a point of considerable business by the Smith family.

BIG INDIAN.

This place derives its name from the tradition mentioned elsewhere. The valley of the Esopus Creek above for a short distance is known as Big Indian Hollow. Big Indian is a station on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. The present business of the place comprises a saw-mill owned by Mulnix & Marsh, a hotel kept by E. Smith, three charcoal-kilns, and wood-turning works operated by T. C. Wey in the old tannery-buildings. Big Indian is a point of outlet for much of the business and freight of Denning. The teaming over the mountain roads is of considerable importance, requiring men used to exposure and teams capable of heavy draft and steady work.

SHANDAKEN CENTRE.

This village is nearly central for the settled portions of the town. The office of the town clerk is usually kept there, and most of the official business of the town transacted. The village extends in rambling, irregular style along one street for a mile or more. The most important business interests of the village are carried on by Hiram Whitney, Esq. He is a large manufacturer of wood- and cane-seat chairs. This business he commenced in 1870, and erected a new building. That burned down in May, 1873, and was rebuilt. At present they average 1600 dozen chairs a month, employing 65 hands. The work of putting in the cane seats is given out to families at home. About 500 persons are thus furnished with employment for a portion of their time, and the business is a very important industry

to the people of the neighborhood. Mr. Whitney, in connection with this business, also operates two saw-mills, one at this village and one in Lexington, Greene Co.; he also carries on at Shandaken a grist-mill for custom-work. This he established about 1862. He also opened a general country store in 1864, and has had a large trade from that time to the present. Mr. Whitney is a lumber dealer, selling hemlock and hard-wood, lumber, spruce flooring, shingles, etc. Mr. Whitney, in his first business-venture here, bought out the old tannery-buildings of Eliakim Sherrill twenty-three years ago, rented them to Bushnell & Patchin. They dissolved partnership after seven or eight years, and that closed the tannery business at this point.

The other business interests of Shandaken include the store of Burhans & Hill, a place of large trade for many years by various proprietors, a blacksmith-shop by U. S. Galvich, another by the Garrity Brothers, and two hotels. One of these is not far from the station, just across the Esopus Creek, by C. Ostrander, and is more especially devoted to summer boarding. The other, by F. B. Lament, is at the intersection of the road down Smith Bush Kill Valley with the turnpike. This is a noted resort for summer visitors, many leading men of the State, well known in politics and business, often being registered upon its books. Shandaken has had a lawyer for several years, Henry Griffith, Esq., and the present school commissioner of the district, S. D. Soule, resides in this village.

FOX HOLLOW.

This is only a short distance below Shandaken Centre, and the name is suggestive of its origin. The Ulster and Delaware Railroad has a station here. The business at this point consists of a saw-mill operated by Joseph H. Risely, and a yard for the sale and shipment of bluestone, supplied from quarries near by. This enterprise is also by Mr. Risely.

PHENICIA.

This is the largest village in the town. It comprises at the present time two general country stores, one by John McGrath and one by W. C. Newton, a harness-shop by Charles Koch & Co., a blacksmith-shop by John Turner, a hotel by P. D. Phillips, a hotel by Daniel Preston, and the new Tremper House. This last is an enterprise of considerable magnitude.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

This place, otherwise known as "The Corner," is situated in the extreme east part of the town bordering on Woodstock. There is a pulp-mill at that place operated by the Ulster County Manufacturing Company; superintendent, Mr. Lyons; established some years ago. A pill-box factory is also in operation, by Joseph Degraff. Two saw-mills, by Davis Winne and Michael Bogart. A mill making heading, by Davis Winne, furnishing materials to general works. One store, by James Lockwood; blacksmith-shop by Martin Terwilliger; one shoe-shop, by John Ingalls, and a hotel.

CHICHESTER.

This place has been built up by the business of Mr. L. A. Chichester, and appropriately takes his name.

chair business is fully described elsewhere. A saw-mill is operated by Mr. Chichester in connection with his factory. He also maintains a general country store at this point, and there is a blacksmith-shop. The place is about two miles from Phenicia.

BUSHNELLSVILLE.

This was a point of some manufacturing and mills up the Birch Creek valley, near the north line of the town.

WOODLAND

is the name given to the district in the Woodland valley.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The first action under the school law of 1812 took place at the annual town-meeting of 1813. The following persons served one or more years each as commissioners of common schools from 1813-44: John Landon, Jacob W. Markle, Jacob Hunt, John D. North, Barnet Eighmey, Jonathan Canfield, Lemuel Brooks, A. D. Ladew, James Benham, Peter Longyear, Jonathan Jones, Salmon Scott, Ehas D. Eighmey, Samuel Swartwout, James Smith, Samuel Merwin, Paul Hathaway, Ira Pardee, Eliab Wilcox, Peter Longyear, William Frasier, William Hunt, Ambrose Slusser, William C. Longyear, Peter Crispell, Samuel Smith, Jr., William Herrington, D. K. Terwilliger, William Kilborn, Richard Keator, William Frasier, Ambrose Slusser, William C. Longyear, Nathan Kilborn, George Palen, John Herring, Lyman Todd, George Brown, Isaac Smith, Isaac Whispell, Isaac Longyear, Buel Atwood, William Broadstreet.

During the same period the following persons served as inspectors one or more years each: John D. North, A. D. Ladew, Elias D. Eighmey, Henry W. Rogers, Herman Landon, Samuel Merwin, Jonathan Jones, Isaac Grabam, James Smith, John Landon, Peter Longyear, Sylvanus H. Canfield, Samuel Swartwout, Jonathan Canfield, James Benham, Joseph Fish, James Benham, Jr., Barnet Eighmey, Norman Benham, Harmon Utter, George Quinlan, Eliab Wilcox, Job Babcock, Benjamin Fairchild, Richard Keator, Hiram Seager, Philip E. Crispell, A. D. Ladew, Nathaniel Tompkins, Cornelius Olds, John B. More, Nathan Kilborn, Andrew Kniffin, Isaac Longyear, Peter Crispell, James O'Neil, Herman Landon, Nathaniel Tompkins, William Kilborn, William Frasier, Benson Eighmey, Oliver L. Ladew.

The method of supervision by town superintendents commenced in 1844, and continued until 1856, when all management of the schools by town authority ceased. The following are the names of the superintendents chosen in Shandaken:

Annually.—1844, Herman Landon; 1845, Robert Humphrey; 1846, Theodore Guigou; 1847, William H. Marsh.

Biennially.—1848, William Risely; 1850, William Risely; 1852, D. H. Hubbard; 1854, Jotham Dean; 1856, Abraham D. Ladew.

The condition of the schools at the present time is shown in a brief form by the following:

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, MARCH, 1880.

Number of districts.....	15
“ children of school age.....	889
Average daily attendance previous year.....	222.002
Public money, equal quota.....	\$618.80
“ “ on basis of the number of children.....	\$528.05
“ “ on the basis of attendance.....	\$492.85
Library money.....	\$27.25

VII.—CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SHANDAKEN.

This society was incorporated by a certificate executed Jan. 31, 1846, Hiram Lamont and Ambrose Slusser presiding at the meeting for organization. The trustees chosen were William O'Neil, John W. Lane, Eliakim Sherrill, William A. Cole, Ambrose Slusser, Adam N. Sagendorph, Chapman Ward, Peter Grant, Orson Vandevort. The instrument was witnessed by Robert Humphrey; verified before him.

Methodist services had been held in this section for many years before the above date. Their house of worship was erected in 1840 at a cost of \$4000, and will seat about 300. The following additional notes are furnished by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Wood:

The present officers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Shandaken are J. H. Wood, Pastor; W. L. De Groff, Class-Leader and Sunday-school Superintendent; Ambrose C. Slusser, William H. Whitney, W. L. De Groff, Levi Benson, and Herbert S. Crispell, Trustees. This church was originally a class on the Marbletown Circuit; afterwards of the Woodstock Circuit. The deed of its real estate bears date of April 13, 1846, from George Myers. Ambrose Slusser, still living at the age of eighty-five, built the church that year, during the ministry of Rev. S. M. Knapp. Successive pastors have been, 1846-47, S. M. Knapp; 1848-51, not now known; 1852-53, Daniel I. Wright; 1854, D. D. Lindsley. Up to this time it had been Woodstock Circuit, but it was made chief point of a new circuit called Woodland in 1855, and C. D. Sitzer became the pastor; 1856, Daniel I. Wright; 1857, again part of Woodstock, with P. Stoddard and D. Heroy, pastors; 1858, again as Woodland, with D. Heroy as pastor; 1859, W. V. O. Brainard; 1860-61, J. N. Bryers; 1862-63, as Shandaken Circuit, with George Hearn, pastor; 1864, W. P. David; 1865, H. C. Earl; 1866-67, J. Elliott; 1868-70, John Rowe; 1871, E. H. W. Barden; 1872-74, A. H. Haynes; 1875, J. Whittaker; 1876-78, O. D. Ramsey; 1879-80, J. H. Wood.

The parsonage was built under the pastorate of George Hearn. David Woodworth, Hiram Whitney, John W. O'Neil, and — Patchen are reported as chiefly interested in founding the society, as also John Wesley Lane, of Phenicia. The circuit of which this church was the initial point now numbers 163 members (probationers included), eight Sunday-schools, with 74 officers and teachers, and 171 scholars.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF SHANDAKEN.

Legal certificate executed June 13, 1853; A. D. Ladew, chairman, and James A. Simpson, secretary. The trustees chosen were James A. Simpson, Benjamin D. Longyear, A. D. Ladew, John B. Devall, Davis Winne, and Solomon

Hudler. The instrument was verified by William Risely, justice of the peace, and recorded June 29, 1853. The people of Shandaken friendly to the Reformed Church had worshiped at Shokan for many years. May 13, 1851, the Shandaken Church was formed, with 33 members. The first officers chosen were Christian Winne, William C. Longyear, Abram D. Ladew, Christian Happy, Elders; Benjamin D. Longyear, James De Lamater, Abram J. Longyear, Davis Winne, Deacons. The house of worship was built some years earlier, and dedicated May 12, 1844. During a large portion of the time the church has been associated with that of Shokan with the same pastors. The present elders (March, 1880) are Abram Longyear, Davis Winne, Henry Hudler; the deacons, Christian Winne, Elonzo L. Whereley, Samuel Purdy. Mr. Sageudorf has charge of the Sunday-school.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PINE HILL.

This society filed in the office of the county clerk a certificate under date of Feb. 13, 1860. The officers of the meeting for organization were John Davy and William Frasier. The trustees elected were John W. Cure, William Smith, and James Vandenberg.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE CORNER.

This society was incorporated May 27, 1872. William Satterlee and Henry Myers were inspectors of the election. The trustees chosen were Samuel L. Satterly, Benjamin Duvall, Cornelius P. Dumond. The certificate was verified before John W. Lane, justice of the peace, and recorded Nov. 7, 1872. The following items are furnished by the pastor:

On the 12th of July, 1844, a branch of the First Baptist Church of Kingston was formed in Woodstock, and on the 9th of January, 1846, became an independent church, with Rev. John Tomkins as pastor, the record of which is made by A. L. Freeman as church clerk. A branch of this church was formed at the Corner, and held its first covenant meeting there on the 5th of June, 1858. Of this Rev. Henry C. Longyear was pastor. This branch became an independent church on the 27th of May, 1872. The trustees were Samuel L. Satterlee, Philip Dumond, and Benjamin Duvall. On the 21st of September, 1872, the church decided to take down the old house of worship at Lake Hill and rebuild it at the Corner. This was dedicated on the 22d of January, 1873, Rev. Z. Grenell, of Kingston, preaching on the occasion. During most of the period from the constitution of the church here in 1872 to the present time, Rev. Jacob Hoppy was pastor. At the present time Rev. Andrew Ten Broeck is acting as pastor; the deacons are Henry Myers and Daniel Morse; the trustees are Erastus M. Stone and Madison Longyear; Samuel L. Satterlee is clerk.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SHANDAKEN.

This is a recent enterprise to accommodate families of the Catholic faith in this town. A handsome chapel has been erected in a beautiful situation, and the church will probably do an active work in the future. The house of worship was built in 1877. The contractor was Ariæu

Elting, and it cost from \$2500 to \$3000. It is connected to the Stony Hollow charge, and services are maintained by a priest from Kingston.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

Below Shandaken Centre is a cemetery with a few dates of early years. At Mount Pleasant there is a cemetery near the place of A. Barr; one of recent times, now in use. There is also one at Mount Pleasant, just back of the house of Davis Winne. North of Mount Pleasant is an old burial-place near the residence of Abram J. Longyear. Half-way up to Mount Pleasant is an old burial-place on the farm of Christian Winne. A Catholic burial-ground is located at Phœnicia. Half-way from Phœnicia to the centre is a very old burial-place on the O'Neil farm. At Shandaken Centre is one on the Slusser farm. A very fine ground at Pine Hill. In the Bushnellville neighborhood is a large burying-ground.

IX.—SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSES.

The mountain visitors now thronging this region through the warm months of the year must be cared for. The more hardy hunters may camp out and rough it for a time, but the large majority want the comforts of a hotel amidst their enjoyment of nature; and accordingly a lucrative business has been developed in catering to their wants. The principal places receiving boarders in Shandaken are the Tremper House, at Phœnicia, established by Jacob H. Tremper, Jr.; Mrs. S. Lamson's house, half a mile from railroad station at Mount Pleasant; the Ladew farm, a favorite resort for Germans, near Mount Pleasant station; Lake's Retreat, located at the junction of the Beaver and Esopus Creeks, one mile from the railroad station at Mount Pleasant; D. W. Preston's Phœnicia Hotel, near the depot; James Van Buren's, at Mount Pleasant; Mrs. Charles Floyd's house, known as Glen Hall, at Pine Hill; Frank Laurent's hotel, at the entrance of Bushnellville Clove, Shandaken Centre; the Valley Home, by Thomas H. O'Neil, at Phœnicia; Henry Griffith's house, at Shandaken; Thomas Hill, Jr., at Shandaken, is located half a mile from the depot; Giles Whitney's, at Shandaken, is located on the banks of the Esopus, one mile from railroad station; and Nicholas Brown, at Shandaken, has a pleasant boarding-house. The Guigou House, at Pine Hill, is a well-established summer resort. It has an elevation above tide-water of sixteen hundred feet, thus insuring, even in midsummer, an invigorating air, the temperature of which averages about fifteen degrees lower than in the valley of the Hudson. Among the attractions of this locality are beautiful and romantic drives and rambles, trout-fishing, and an abundance of never-failing, pure spring-water.

X.—PLACES OF SPECIAL NOTE.

To the town of Shandaken belongs the highest peak of the Catskills. In all this wide range of mountain and valley, extending over three counties and many towns, Shandaken may justly claim the pre-eminence. It is but a few years ago that Slide Mountain was proved to be the crowning summit of the Catskill group. We give the following description of this mountain, taken from a recent work

understood to be written, in part at least, by a gentleman of culture and education, for many years a resident within sight of this rugged peak:

"Slide Mountain is seven and a half miles in an air line from Phoenicia, Shandaken, and Big Indian, being directly south of Shandaken. It is about eleven miles from Big Indian to the top of Slide Mountain; six miles of the distance the road is in fair condition, but the remainder is rough and uncomfortable for riding. Conveyances can be left at Dutcher's, five miles from the peak, and a guide obtained there to pilot the way. Small parties sometimes remain overnight at Dutcher's, thus gaining more time to spend on the summit.

"Three miles from Dutcher's we cross a bridge over the west branch of the Neversink, and a few rods beyond leave the road and follow the trail for two miles on the comparatively easy western slope of the mountain. Many of the trees on the summit of Slide Mountain are stunted by the weight of snow, and so flattened are the upper branches and matted together that one can sit or lie on them as on a table, obtaining the finest views of the immense circle of mountains that outline the horizon in every direction.

"Directly east, at a distance of fifty miles, is Mount Everett, in Massachusetts, the most conspicuous landmark beyond the Hudson. The same distance southeast the Highlands and Newburgh Bay are visible. 'Sky Top' and 'Eagle Cliff,' at opposite sides of Lake Mohawk, twenty-three miles away, are in plain sight; also the Shawangunk range in the Wallkill Valley, and mountains at the south in New Jersey, and southwest in Pennsylvania. As our guide is particularly for the Catskills, we now give consecutively the names of the peaks and other objects of interest among them, as seen from the Slide Mountain, beginning with the Overlook Mountain, which is the first prominent object to the left of Kingston, and eighteen miles in an air line from the point of observation. The Overlook Mountain House is seen as a white spot almost at the top of the peak. On the same line, but below and near Slide Mountain, are the peaks of Mount Cornell and the Wittenberg.

"To the left of the Overlook is the Platerskill Mountain, forming the chest to the 'Old Man of the Mountain.' The next peak to the left forms a perfect head, with eyes closed, a prominent nose, and small chin. These two mountains, with the Overlook, form a well-proportioned figure seen in profile. A similar view is had of them from the Hudson River, at Catskill. In the mid-distance is Mount Tobias, on a line with the middle of the figure above described. The steeple of the church at Woodstock can be seen at the foot of the Overlook. Next to the Indian Head is 'Twin Mountain,' and between it and one in the same range, named 'Sugar Loaf,' looms up the high peak of the Kaaterskill Clove, twenty-four miles distant. A long, flat-topped mountain comes next, named Plateau Mountain, below which is one in the foreground that reaches from Mount Pleasant to Phoenicia and Mount Treaper, showing several ledges that are near its top.

"Three dome-like peaks at a distance of twenty-eight miles—Black Head, Black Dome, and Thomas Cole—are visible next to the Plateau Mount, and just over the gap of Stony Clove. (The village of Hunter is four miles from the part of Stony Clove in sight.)

"Next to Stony Clove is the Hunter Mountain, four thousand and fifty-two feet high,—the highest peak of the Catskills in Greene County, and the highest peak in sight from the Slide Mountain. The owner of the Hunter Mountain, with a clerical friend and a carpenter's water-level, made the ascent a year or so ago; and believing, as was the general impression, that the mountain was the highest of any in sight, began verifying his impression by carefully sighting over the level at many of the prominent peaks,—east, north, and west. At last he was considerably 'taken back' when looking at a prominent peak in a southwesterly direction, for the level did not seem to work well,—'must be out of order,' but, sure enough, the water bubble was exactly in the centre of the glass tube, and the mountain-peak sixteen miles away was evidently higher than his favorite mountain; and not until then did it get noised about, and afterwards proved to be a fact, that the Slide Mountain is the highest of the Catskill range.

"Over a depression to the left of the Hunter Mountain, named Hollow Tree Branch, is seen the Windham High Peak, distant thirty miles, the most northern peak in view of the front or eastern range of the Catskills. Below this, a little to the left, is seen the cleared land in Oa Clove, near Chichester. Mount Sheridan is next; and the bowl-

like opening, named Broadstreet Hollow, shows beyond a beautiful peak with cleared lands almost to the summit, named Mount Richmond, about thirty miles distant, and on the boundary line between Greene and Schoharie Counties. Through the Broadstreet Hollow is also seen the top of a range of mountains forming the divide between the West Kill and Schoharie Kill Valleys. The 'North Dome' is next in order, and the smaller opening is the upper portion of Peck Hollow.

"Through Peck Hollow is seen the distant 'Huntersfield Mountain,' one of the same range as Mount Richmond, and about the same distance. Mount Sherill is next, and at the left is the Deep Hollow of Bushnellsville Clove. Part of the distant range spoken of is seen through it.

"On the same line, but only three miles distant, is the peak of the Panther Mount. One-half of the base of this mountain extends from the entrance of the Woodland Valley to Big Indian, a semicircle of ten miles in length, the railroad being close at its base. The 'Giant Ledge' is on the same line, between the Slide and the Panther Mountains. To the left of the Deep Hollow is seen the Vly Mountain (near Lexington and West Kill), about eighteen miles distant. On this same line, at the foot of Panther Mountain, is Shandaken. The next distant high peak is the Bloomberg Mountain, near Prattsville, twenty-two miles distant; and the continuation of that line of mountains is in Delaware County, until they connect with the distant Pennsylvania mountains in the southwest. Way below the Bloomberg is a small triangle of level land, eight miles distant, which is the only portion of the Shandaken Valley visible from Slide Mountain. It is at the entrance of the Big Indian Valley, and the commencement of the ascent of Pine Hill by the Ulster and Delaware Railroad.

"The prominent lines of cleared mountains above this form the boundary line between the town of Halcott, in Greene County, and the valley of the Batavia Kill, in Delaware County. The large mountain immediately to the left of the Big Indian is the Balsam Mountain, showing the 'Lost Clove' on its southern slope. The next two mountains in order are the Dry Brook and Big Indian; one or two others connect these with the Slide Mountain, forming the western boundary of the Big Indian Valley.

"Two of these are yet in their pristine beauty, being densely clothed with hemlock,—a remarkable fact, in face of the tanneries that are still in the valley.

"May the 'woodman spare that tree' or trees until the Slide Mountain ceases to attract the summer tourist! We can spare them then, but not before. After viewing the scene from Slide Mountain how appropriate are the words in the *Benedicite*: 'O ye mountains and hills, bless ye the Lord; praise him, and magnify him forever!'

"The beautiful and tortuous Esopus begins on the western slope of Slide Mountain. There are several branches of it in the Big Indian Valley, the road to Slide Mountain crossing one at a distance of two miles and one at six miles from Big Indian Station, while the main stream continues on and almost intersects the Neversink at the gap in the mountain range, where the water-shed is divided, turning the two streams.

"Mount Pleasant—twenty-four miles from the Hudson River, and at an elevation of seven hundred feet above tide-water—might be called the grand entrance to this portion of the Catskills, for mountains close at hand on each side of the track form the outlet of the Shandaken Valley, the whole length of which affords a continuous panorama of ever-changing and delightful views. From Boiceville to one mile beyond Phoenicia, on the left or western side of the railroad, there is no gap or break in the mountains, but just over this mountain divide, at a distance of two miles, is the pleasant Woodland Valley, parallel with the railroad, about nine miles in extent, and reaching to the very foot of the Wittenberg, the Cornell, and Slide Mountains.

"The Wittenberg and Mount Cornell can be seen from Shokan, but their peculiar form shows to better advantage from Mount Sheridan, opposite T. O. Neil's summer boarding-house.

"To ascend the Wittenberg it is well to enter the Woodland Valley, one mile from Phoenicia, and ride about four miles from the railroad, where the ascent begins on the eastern slope of the mountain, beneath a succession of ledges. There is a very good wood-road to within half a mile of the summit. The labyrinth is a collection of boulders, where shelter can be found in case of a storm. It is on the pathway from the end of the wood road up to the crest.

"About one hundred yards from the summit is a spring—also by the side of the pathway—that fails only in time of a long drouth. The view from the Wittenberg is similar to that described from the Slide Mountain, having, however, some charms peculiarly its own; as, for instance, the beautiful slopes of the shoulders from the Wittenberg, Mount Cornell, and three other peaks that surround Ketcham Hollow. It is a delightful walk to follow the crest connecting the Wittenberg and Mount Cornell. The pathway is on a ridge averaging ten feet in width, and at a very steep angle on the southern side, towards Ketcham Hollow; while the northern slope is more gradual, towards Woodland Valley. Bruin's Causeway is the appropriate name for this ridge, as the marks on the trees still indicate the scratches given by the bears at some former time. On this pathway to Mount Cornell are seen the ledges, thirty to forty feet high, that enclose a space about 1000 feet long by 500 in width, forming the 'Crown of Cornell.' A dense growth of spruce caps the summit, from a rock among which, called 'Cloud Cliff,' is a fine near view of the Wittenberg, and also the 'slide' on Slide Mountain.

"Phoenicia—twenty-seven miles from Rondout and 793 feet elevation—is quite a central point, for this is the place of departure for Hunter and Tannersville, through the wonderful Stony Clove, where ice can be found all the year round. Phoenicia is just one mile from the entrance to the Woodland Valley, the easiest and most natural way to ascend the Wittenberg and Mount Cornell. It is two miles from Chichester, at which place is an extensive chair-factory. The elegant new hotel at Phoenicia, the Tremper House, is seen at the right, covering, as it were, the entrance to Stony Clove. It is situated on a terrace 300 feet broad and 1500 feet long, and on the premises is an unfailing spring of pure water, at sufficient height to supply each floor. H. R. Winter, M.D., whose office is in the Tremper House, is the acknowledged Izaak Walton of the Shandaken Valley. He is the authority on any disputed point in relation to the fishery question in this region.

"Directly back of the Tremper House is the southern portion of Mount Sheridan, from the ledges of which, at an elevation of 1500 feet above the village, can be seen the Wittenberg, Mount Cornell, Panther Mountain, Bidsam Mountain, and Slide Mountain. A portion of the 'slide,' from which the latter takes its name, can also be seen. Looking down the Shandaken Valley from this position, the gap in the Shawangunk Mountain, forming the site of Lake Mohonk, and mountains beyond, in New Jersey, are visible. The Woodland Valley is also plainly in sight as far as the base of the Wittenberg and Cross Mountain, where the Woodland Creek turns to the right and follows the valley to its head, at the foot of the Slide Mountain. Turning in an opposite direction, the view up the Shandaken Valley is very interesting,—beautiful mountains at each side and at the curve of the valley at Shandaken. The railroad, the Esopus Creek, and the carriage-road can be traced out the entire distance. A carriage-road ascends Mount Tremper from the grounds of the Tremper House to the very summit, affording a splendid panorama of most all the prominent peaks without the necessity of even leaving the conveyance.

"Fox Hollow is five miles from Phoenicia, thirty-two miles from Rondout, and at an elevation of nine hundred and ninety feet. Between the two stations we cross a bridge at the entrance of the Woodland Valley, and then come in sight of Broadstreet Hollow and Peck Hollow, the former a pass over the mountain to the valley of the West Kill. Mount Sheridan is at the right hand of Broadstreet Hollow, and 'North Dome' at the left, the latter forming the right of Peck Hollow, a depression in the mountain one mile south of Shandaken. These two 'hollows' and Bushnellville Clove are on the right or northern side of the road.

"Shandaken is thirty-three miles from the river, and one thousand and sixty feet elevation. It is at the centre of the Shandaken Valley, and the outlet of Bushnellville Clove. Passengers for West Kill, Lexington, and Jewett Heights start from Shandaken and pass through the Deep Hollow before reaching West Kill. Ice can be found in the notch in the middle of the summer. Shandaken is but three miles from the entrance of the Big Indian Valley, and consequently many parties start from here for the Slide Mountain, eleven miles distant, as the ascent is more gradual than by any other route. This station is eight miles from the 'Summit,' or highest part of the mountain over which the railroad crosses. The carriage-road through the valley is on the eastern and northern side of the railroad, the Esopus Creek between them affording to the eye a cool and refreshing

sight. A moment after leaving Shandaken the train passes a remarkable butternut-tree, which was seventy-five years old in 1875, and that year bore *seventy-five bushels* of butternuts. An attempt was made to destroy it when a mere sapling by breaking the stem and putting a flat stone over the roots; but it sprouted again, and to-day the many large branches—spread out almost horizontally and very near the ground—show the effect of the weight on them when young. The diameter of the circular space covered by the branches is eighty-four feet.

"Big Indian is thirty-six miles from Rondout, and one thousand two hundred and nine feet above the Hudson. A lattice-work bridge crosses the Esopus a short way beyond the station, from which a picturesque view up the Big Indian Valley is obtained. To the right is the Balsam Mountain, showing a part of the 'Lost Clove'; and four miles up the valley is a pyramidal peak seen beyond and above a grove of pines, the latter forming the centre and foreground of the picture.

"Pine Hill—thirty-nine miles from Rondout, and sixteen hundred and sixty feet elevation—is three miles from Big Indian, and two miles from the highest point over which the railroad crosses. For a distance of five miles from Big Indian the grade is one hundred and forty-five feet to the mile.

"As the train ascends on the side of the mountain and approaches Pine Hill Station, a very fine view is obtained of the upper end of the Shandaken Valley.

"The large and attractive-looking house, surrounded by trees and shrubbery, seen below and across the valley, is the well-known Guilga House, half a mile from Pine Hill Station.

"The village of Pine Hill next comes in sight, just below the station. An hour's walk to 'Summit Hill' enables one to obtain a most charming view of mountain and valley. This is a favorite resort of the summer boarders of Pine Hill, Griffin's Corners, and Big Indian. The top of the hill is cleared, and from picturesque ledges on the northern side one overlooks the well-cultivated farms of the town of Halcott, sees the village of Griffin's Corners, the line of railway from the 'Summit' to Griffin's Corners and beyond, to the curve approaching Arkville, above which, to the right, are the fine rolling hills forming the divide between the town of Halcott, Greene Co., and the Batavia Hill Valley, in Delaware County.

"Looking down the Shandaken Valley, the village of Pine Hill appears at the base of Summit Hill, and the steep grade of the railroad is conspicuous, particularly if a train happens to pass either way at the time.

"Over Pine Hill, at a distance of twelve miles, is seen the Slide Mountain; the prominent peak at the left of it, nine miles distant, is Panther Mountain. The near prominent peak, just over the railroad, is the Balsam Mountain.

"The Summit Station is eighteen hundred and eighty-six feet elevation above tide-water, and forty-one miles from Rondout,—the highest point between the Hudson River and Stamford over which the cars pass. Between this and Pine Hill is a most graceful curve in the road, known as 'The Horseshoe.' From the Summit it is down grade to and past Griffin's Corners to Arkville Station."

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The agriculture of Shandaken is limited. There are a few farms along the valley of the Esopus Creek that have a fair amount of arable lands. Others still have pasture lands on the slopes of the hills favorable for keeping a small amount of stock. The soil in the valleys is a clay and sandy loam. The principal branches of business for many years were lumbering, shingle-making, and tanning. With the cutting away of the forests these have largely declined, or are carried on only to a limited extent. In cutting hemlock-trees for the bark used in tanning, the timber was left to rot in the mountains. Untold millions of feet wasted where it fell. With no railroad, and navigable waters distant, it was worthless for market purposes. The opening of the railroad a few years ago made another branch profitable,—that of quarrying stone for flagging and building purposes. Several quarries have been opened and



L. A. Chichester

The family of Chichester came from Wales, and settled at an early day in Greene Co., N. Y. His father, Samuel, born in Cairo, N. Y., in 1801, was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and upon reaching his majority had charge of the building of the Catskill Mountain House on its present site, a part of which is standing in 1880. In 1835 he built a factory in Hunter, Greene Co., for the manufacture of wood- and cane-seat chairs, and was the first man to use machinery in their construction in the State of New York. He employed some forty men in his manufactory, and continued in business there until 1844, when he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he built a chair-manufactory, and was in business alone until 1853, when he associated with him his two sons, Lemuel A. and Franklin Chichester, and Sylvester Andrews, under the firm-name of L. A. Chichester & Co. This firm did a large business, making sale of their goods largely through their warehouse in New York, which was in charge of Samuel Chichester. The firm dissolved partnership in 1857, but Samuel Chichester continued in charge of the warehouse in New York until 1870, and died in 1873.

Lemuel A. Chichester, son of Samuel and Susan (Andrews) Chichester, born in Hunter, Greene Co., Jan. 30, 1831, was fourth in a family of ten sons, eight of whom are living. He received only a common-school education. At the age of fifteen he entered his father's factory as an employee. At the age of eighteen he became foreman of the business, which position he retained until the organization of the firm of L. A. Chichester & Co. After the dissolution of this firm, he remained in Poughkeepsie in business until the spring of 1863, when he went to

Shandaken for the purpose of supplying material for the use of the Poughkeepsie factory. The factory being burned in the fall of 1863, Mr. Chichester the same year formed a partnership with Mr. Partridge (Chichester & Partridge), built a manufactory of one hundred feet in length in Shandaken, and began the manufacture of cane- and wood-seat chairs. In 1871, Mr. Chichester purchased his partner's interest in the business, since which time he has continued the business alone. Mr. Chichester is among the most enterprising men in Ulster County. He has enlarged his manufactory to four hundred and sixty-four feet in length, and keeps in constant employ some three hundred men and women.

His trade extends not only to the leading markets in this country, but reaches Europe, South America, and the most important markets of the world. His products are shipped direct from the manufactory to his customers in the various markets. His business aggregates three thousand six hundred chairs and some nine hundred rocking-cradles per week. He owns a large tract of some seven thousand seven hundred acres, situated in the towns of Hunter and Lexington, Greene Co., and in Shandaken and Woodstock, Ulster Co., besides giving employment to some twenty-five saw-mills, located on various streams in the vicinity of his manufactory.

He is identified with the Republican party. He married Emeline B., daughter of Washington Davids, of Poughkeepsie.

They have four sons: George D. (supervisor of the town of Shandaken in 1880 and bookkeeper for his father), Samuel, Henry, and Oscar.

the shipments attain a magnitude of considerable importance.

MILLS, TANNERIES, ETC.

Near the head-waters of the Esopus Creek, above Big Indian Hollow, a saw-mill was erected about twenty years ago by D. C. Dutcher. In later years it has been owned by T. C. Wey. Near the mouth of the Elk Kill, a small branch of the Esopus, there is at the present time the saw-mill of J. Burnham. In the same neighborhood is another saw-mill, owned by Thomas Brimmer. On Birch Creek, at Pine Hill, there are the saw- and turning-works of John Loomis. An early tannery was established at Pine Hill. A chair-factory was carried on at Pine Hill for some years.

Below Pine Hill, at the point known as Smithville, was a large tannery managed for many years by Isaac Smith. Earlier than that it had been run by a firm. There is also a saw-mill there at the present time, operated by Marsh & Mulnix. It stands on the site of a much earlier one.

Another site of a large tannery was near Big Indian Depot, now owned by T. C. Wey. Also run by the same water-power at Big Indian are the saw-mill and turning-works of T. C. Wey.

At Bushnellville, so called, near the line of Greene County, there was formerly a bedstead-factory by C. H. Hardy. Earlier still it was run by Charles Floyd. There was also located at that point one of the former tanneries of the town carried on by A. Bushnell. There was also a chair-factory started twenty-five years ago or more by Charles Floyd. Mr. Bushnell also had a saw-mill.

Below a short distance was an old saw-mill, opposite the residence of J. Waterman, mostly abandoned at the present time. A short distance below, on the same stream, Henry La Moree has a cedar-mill, saw-mill, and grist-mill. These are quite old, having been erected forty or fifty years ago. Mr. Whitney's operations at Shandaken Centre have been noted in connection with that village, and also the business of Fox Hollow in the notice of that station. Below Fox Hollow is the bed-bottom factory of Wendell & Wright.

At the junction of the Woodland Valley Creek with the Esopus was an old tannery known as Simpson's. Up the Woodland Valley a mile and a half was a tannery, changed in late years to a cut barrel-factory by H. D. H. Snyder. Loani Lord has a saw-mill in this valley, and also Beach & Woodworth. On the Esopus, below Phoenicia a mile or so, is an old saw-mill, and Charles Winne now has a saw-mill and turning-works.

The business established at Chichesterville is one of the most important in town. In the spring of 1863, Mr. L. A. Chichester came to Shandaken to secure stock for a chair-factory in which he was interested. The factory was located at Poughkeepsie, and was destroyed by fire the same year. Mr. Chichester then came to Shandaken, and, associating with himself Mr. Partridge, the firm built a factory one hundred feet in length for the manufacture of cane- and wood-seat chairs. The firm dissolved in 1871, and Mr. Chichester became sole owner, and continues so at the present time. The buildings have been enlarged to four hundred and sixty-four feet in length. The average production may be stated at 3600 chairs and 900 rocking-

cradles per week. About 125 hands are employed, and a large number of families are supplied with work at their homes.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.*

The farms in Shandaken were valued in the census of 1875 at \$699,000; farm-buildings, other than dwellings, \$111,045; stock, \$86,576; tools and implements, \$22,164; cost of fertilizers, \$400; value of gross sales from farms, \$36,075; area plowed, 1685 acres; area of pasture, 3588 acres; area mown, 5036 acres; hay cut, 4532 tons; buck-wheat raised, 6752 bushels; Indian corn, 4973 bushels; oats, 9085 bushels; rye, 2677 bushels; spring wheat, 5 bushels; corn sown for fodder, 7 acres; beans, 19 bushels; potatoes, 19,427 acres; apples, 13,485 bushels; cider made, 375 barrels; grapes raised, 856 pounds; maple-sugar made, 7222 pounds; maple-syrup, 391 gallons; honey, 7326 pounds; horses on farms, 279; mules, 3; value of poultry owned, \$2369; value sold, \$642; value of eggs sold, \$407; neat cattle on farms, 1166; milk cows, 827; beef slaughtered, 81; butter made, 94,355 pounds; milk sold in market, 913 gallons; sheep shorn, 488; weight of clip, 1870 pounds; lambs raised, 409; sheep slaughtered, 53; killed by dogs, 69; hogs kept, 540; pork made, 60,304 pounds.

XII.—MILITARY.

This town contained only here and there a settler at the close of the Revolution, and did not share in that struggle as an organized community. The following persons served in the war of 1812: Cornelius Winne, Christian Winne, Samuel Carman, Peter Crispell, Frederick Case, Andrew De Witt, William Frasier, Paul Frasier, Jacob Longyear, Samuel Smith, Tobias Snyder, David Van Buskirk, John Van Wagener, Smith Wright.

WAR OF 1861-65.

It was reserved for the crisis of 1861 to evoke the patriotism of this people, and to summon forth scores of their hardy sons for the defense of the Union. It must ever be the one great event in the history of Shandaken, as in that of a thousand other similar rural communities, that in the war of 1861 nearly 250 of the actual citizens of the town joined the Union army, and that 50 to 75 more were furnished as recruits and substitutes hired abroad. There is a volume of history even in this mountain town that must remain unwritten,—a volume whose chapters might be furnished from the firesides where there are vacant chairs, or from the walls where gleam the arms once borne by sons and brothers upon the battle-field. True stories of patriotism are abundant here. One family can tell of three sons in the army at once, another of two twin-brothers enlisting at the same time, and one citizen can tell of having three brothers and three brothers-in-law in the Union army, another citizen having five sons enlist, and two losing their lives.

Among the official proceedings there were two special town-meetings. The first one was held Dec. 26, 1863. It

* Part of the statements must be understood for the year ending June 1, 1875.

was called by a committee consisting of the supervisor, Isaac W. Longyear, James A. Simpson, and H. D. H. Snyder. Thomas C. Wey was called to the chair, and Ira D. Chatfield appointed secretary. On motion, it was resolved to raise a town bounty of \$25, to be paid to the volunteers in addition to the national, State, and county bounties to which they were then entitled. Another meeting was held Sept. 17, 1864, at the house of Peter Crispell. Col. H. D. H. Snyder was chairman, and the town clerk, H. Griffiths, was secretary. A bounty of \$200 was voted to every man until the quota should be filled. Each person liable to draft was invited by vote to subscribe \$50 to a fund, to be divided equally among those who should volunteer, furnish substitutes, or be drafted. A war committee was appointed, consisting of Col. Snyder, N. William Beach, and William D. Griffin, who were to see that bonds were issued to each volunteer in due form for the \$200, payable in five equal installments from the 1st of March, 1865, with interest. They were further charged to receive and disburse equitably the subscription above invited, and generally to look after the interests of the men who should volunteer, furnish substitutes, or be drafted. Col. Snyder was made chairman of the committee. The expenses of the committee were ordered to be audited and paid, and they were authorized to employ, at a reasonable compensation, an agent to assist in filling the quota.

The following list of soldiers who went into the army for and from this town is prepared from the records in the office of the town clerk, from the reports of the census enumerators of 1865, and from the printed muster-in rolls of the State:

James W. Lockwood, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. I; died of fever at Aquia Creek, Va.
 Wilber Lockwood, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Martin W. Roberts, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. December, 1862, 102d Regt.
 William Roberts, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. December, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. E.
 Samuel J. White, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 20th Regt., Co. D; killed at Gettysburg.
 Philip H. Van Velsar, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. H; died at Washington, D. C.
 Stephen K. Van Velsar, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. B; wounded at second Bull Run; taken prisoner, exchanged, and died of fever at Aquia Creek.
 Jacob W. Van Velsar, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A; wounded; taken prisoner at Robinson's Creek; died in rebel prison March 23, 1864.
 George W. Peck, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I; disch. June 2, 1865, having served until the end of the war; been with the regiment in twenty-one battles.
 Martin L. Devall, enl. October, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. I; disch. for disability; re-enl. September, 1863, 20th Regt., Co. I; disch. May, 1865.
 Calvin J. Van Wagener, enl. Sept. 14, 1862, 20th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 17, 1865.
 William Rand, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; re-enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; disch. June, 1865.
 Holsted Bernard, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 20th Regt., Co. G; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. June 19, 1865.
 Richard Barber, enl. October, 1863, 20th Regt., Co. G; died of fever August, 1864.
 Darwin Bushnell, enl. Feb. 15, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. A; wounded in the Wilderness; disch. March 1, 1865.
 Richard B. Vandemark, enl. Aug. 5, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D.
 Milo G. Van Wageningen, enl. February, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 William O'Brien, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. B; re-enlisted; color-sergt., Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt.; severely wounded at Gettysburg.
 Thomas R. Ross, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 4th Art., Co. C.
 James T. Peet, enl. March 13, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. K.
 Alonzo Hill, enl. Jan. 6, 1861; a prisoner several months, and died at Annapolis.
 Sylvanus Sloat, enl. March 23, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. E.
 Alexander Barr, Jr., enl. March 28, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. D.
 Winchell Mosier, enl. April 13, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. E; died June or July, 1865, of fever at Richmond.
 Daniel Shultis, enl. Feb. 17, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I; wounded in battle of Wilderness.

John O. Cullens, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. G; re-enl. Sept. 21, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. K.
 Roger O. Donnell, Jr., enl. Sept. 30, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Vernon D. Lake, musician, enl. Aug. 22, 1861, 4th Cav., Co. K; disch. June 1, 1865.
 George Myers, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt.; died of fever, May, 1862, Falmouth, Va.
 Jacob Myers, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; died April, 1863, near Falmouth, Va.
 Solomon J. Symonds, enl. March, 1865, 3d Regt., Co. H.
 Beeley Taylor, 20th Regt.; wounded in the arm.
 Egbert Taylor, enl. January, 1865, 20th Regt.
 Elisha Bush, enl. January, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. A.
 Ambrose S. Goss, sergt., enl. April 17, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; severely wounded at Gettysburg.
 Abram Schoonmaker, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 20th Regt.; died of fever at City Point, April, 1865.
 Jeremiah S. Risely, enl. February, 1865, 20th Regt.
 Rufus E. Schoonmaker, enl. Jan. 11, 1863; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Richard V. L. Kelsey, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; died of fever near Washington, Feb. 26, 1864.
 George M. Kelsey, enl. Feb. 9, 1864, 15th Art., Co. B; wounded at Weldon, N. C.
 Orson M. Wilson, enl. April 10, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. K.
 Peter H. Hanley, enl. August, 1861, 56th Regt.; wounded at Fair Oaks.
 John J. Snyder, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; a member of the militia before the war.
 Joseph Snyder, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; a member of the militia before the war, from 1855; died of fever Aug. 14, 1861, at Shandaken.
 Robert Giles, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Enos C. McKillip, musician; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 143d Regt., Co. H; disch. August, 1865.
 George M. Ellis, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 143d Regt., Co. H; a prisoner twice.
 Duane C. Dutcher, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1861.
 Lafayette Dutcher, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. K.
 Evan Haynes, enl. Feb. 10, 1865, 40th Regt., Co. C.
 William P. Webber, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Ambrose Dryer, enl. September, 1864, 4th Cav.; died of fever at City Point, Nov. 22, 1864.
 Edward Christian, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. G.
 David Mauger, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. G.
 John Pagon, enl. Jan. 12, 1861, 4th Art., Co. B.
 Levi Perlington, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 4th Art., Co. B.
 Wm. W. Frazer, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 4th Art., Co. B.
 Milo Blair, enl. Jan. 9, 1864, 4th Art., Co. B.
 Daniel S. Roe, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 4th Art., Co. B.
 John F. Houghland, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 4th Art., Co. B.
 John A. Thompson, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 15th Art., Co. M.
 James Kelley, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 15th Art., Co. M.
 James P. McKillip, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 4th Art., Co. E; trans. to navy; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Michael Shields, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Wm. Frosier, enl. March 2, 1864, 4th Art., Co. B.
 Everett King, enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Wm. H. Barber, enl. Jan. 4, 1861.
 James Johnson, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 89th Regt., Co. I.
 Henry Van Valkenburgh, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. G.
 John W. Lane, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Art., Co. L.
 Henry Lamson, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 15th Art., Co. L; a prisoner several months at Libby.
 Madison J. Woodworth, sergt.; enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. I; pro. to capt.; wounded at Antietam.
 De Witt C. Rose, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; severely wounded at Gettysburg.
 Millard Rose, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. F.
 Martin V. B. Mabin, enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. K; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Bartholomew Rieu, enl. October, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 47th Regt., Co. I; wounded at Fort Fisher.
 George M. Griffin, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Edward Go's, enl. March, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. K.
 Joseph W. Happy, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 134th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. July, 1865.
 Ebben Higgins, enl. April 23, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. August, 1861, killed at Gettysburg.
 Jeremiah Towner, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; killed at second battle of Bull Run.
 Coornack Drumming, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D.
 Peter Holinger, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 144th Regt., Co. G.
 Nathan S. Peet, enl. April 23, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. B.
 Lucius Decker, enl. 1862, 20th Regt., Co. G; killed at Gettysburg.
 Henry Dougherty, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 20th Regt., Co. D.
 E. E. Maine Dougherty, enl. February, 1865, 16th Art.
 John R. Dougherty, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D.
 Charles W. Dougherty, enl. February, 1865, 16th Art.
 James Dougherty, enl. 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. D; severely wounded at Gettysburg.
 James Henry Hammond, enl. Feb. 8, 1861, 15th Art.; wounded; disch. Aug. 4, 1865.

John G. Rosa, enl. April 13, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. G; died of fever at Richmond, July 30, 1865.

Egbert McMurdy, enl. August, 1861, 120th Regt., Co. I.

John Tyler, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 4th Cav., Co. K.

Cyrus Hasbrouck, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 170th Regt., Co. C.

John Peck, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

Bernard McFadden, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 4th Cav.; trans. to 9th Cav.

Joshua H. Straight, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt.; re-enl. in 4th Cav.; trans. to 9th Cav.

Matthew K. Dutcher, enl. September, 1862, 20th Regt., Co. K; disch. April, 1863.

Stephen D. Soule, 2d lieut., enl. in 10th Vermont June, 1862; re-enl. 35th New Jersey, September, 1863; 2d lieut.

Calvin A. Owen, enl. September 7, 1862, 20th Regt., Co. D; disch. Feb. 3, 1863.

Benjamin Thornton, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.

Jacob H. Koons, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 5th Art.

Charles Tyler, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 20th Regt.

Charles Crandell, enl. September, 1861, 120th Regt.

Alonzo Whispell, enl. Jan. 19, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E; disch. October, 1865.

Robert McCallough, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; wounded severely; re-enl. in a cavalry regiment.

Henry A. Rosa, enl. March 22, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. B.

Harvey Delemater, enl. Jan. 17, 1863, 15th Cav.; prisoner four months at Salisbury; disch. July, 1865.

Wm. Myers, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 120th Regt.

Wm. H. Ballard, enl. June 15, 1861, 31st Regt.; wounded at Antietam.

James W. Becker, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

Lane E. Hinkley, enl. January, 1864, 15th Eng.

Michael Conroy, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. in 12th Bat.; wounded twice.

Wm. K. Dopp, sergt., enl. Aug. 20, 1861, 20th Regt.; died Aug. 21, 1862, of wounds received at Rappahannock.

Jefferson F. Dorr, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 51st Regt.; died March 25, 1862, Newbern, N. C.

Morgan Rogers, enl. October, 1862, 4th Cav.; died Aug. 1, 1863, Mount Pleasant, Va.

Ambrose Hartman, enl. January, 1862, 158th Regt.

Michael Brennan, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, navy, ship "North Carolina," trans. to South Atlantic.

Wm. J. Roberts, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1861, 102d Regt.

Phil. N. Roberts, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1861, 102d Regt.

James W. Short, enl. December, 1863, 20th Regt.

Jacob E. Shufelt, enl. Feb. 17, 1864, 4th Art.; pro. to corp.

David B. Shufelt, enl. January, 1865, 20th Regt.

Thomas A. Dubois, enl. February, 1865, 40th Regt.

Edmund A. Tennon, enl. Jan. 29, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 11, 1865.

Christian Winnie, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 20th Regt., pro. to corp.; wounded at Antietam; re-enl. January, 1864, 22d Mich.

Ephraim Newkirk, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 51st Regt.; wounded.

Michael Craig, enl. July, 1861, 5th Regt.

Isaac Blythe, enl. May 9, 1861, 5th Regt.; wounded.

John Case, enl. December, 1862, 16th Art.

James Boyle, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 91st Regt.; severely wounded at Port Hudson.

John G. Eckert, enl. June 1, 1861, 30th Regt.; pro. to 1st sergt.

Harrison Hall, sergt., enl. June 29, 1863, 21st Regt.

John T. Tyler, enl. May, 1861, 20th Regt.; taken prisoner June 26, 1862; paroled Sept. 13, 1862; died Sept. 23, 1862, at Annapolis.

Wm. T. Frost, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. K; disch. Sept. 2, 1864.

Auctier Jesse, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; wounded at Gettysburg.

Alonzo Carson, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 120th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 29, 1863.

David Mains, enl. March 10, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. K; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.

John R. Dakin, enl. Aug. 3, 1863, 110th Regt.

Leander Dutcher, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 1st Art.

Enos C. Killeh, enl. August, 1862, 143d Regt.

Andrew J. Mohan, enl. April 23, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. Feb. 23, 1862, and also Feb. 26, 1864.

Marlin B. Mahen, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 4th Cav.; trans. to 20th Inf.

Geo. B. Wolcott, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to 1st and to 2d lieut.

John Conney, enl. December, 1863, 4th Art.

Walter Sharp, enl. March 1, 1865, 20th Regt.

Lewis B. Prosser, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. I.

Dyer Hinkley, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 16th Cav.

Mathew Vase, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt.

Albert Tyler, enl. Jan. 4, 1861, 4th Art., Co. B; wounded before Petersburg.

Edward Tyler, enl. Feb. 11, 1863, 1st Art., Co. B.

Alverson Castle, enl. September, 1862, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 4th Art., Co. B.

Wm. Sprague, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. Feb. 3, 1861, 4th Art.; disch. May 23, 1865.

Eber Townsend, enl. April 27, 1861, 20th Regt.; wounded.

Alex. Hanley, enl. June, 1861, 50th Penna.; re-enl. March 17, 1865, 50th N. Y.

Ira N. Seism, corp., enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 20th Regt.; died April 23, 1862, at Manassas, Va.

Highland Bray, corp., enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 120th Regt.; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Nicolas Kelsey, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Feb. 26, 1864, at Convalescent Camp.

Abram Kelsey, enl. Feb. 9, 1864, 15th Art.; died March 27, 1864, at Fort Schuyler.

David Longyear, enl. February, 1864, 120th Regt.; died August, 1861, at David's Island, East River.

Wm. H. Fairchild, enl. Aug. 26, 1861, 20th Regt.; died Sept. 9, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

Wm. E. Dwyer, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 4th Art., Bat. B; died December, 1864; taken prisoner at Ream's Station; supposed to have died in Libby prison.

Theodore Longyear, enl. Feb. 23, 1864, 5th Art.; died June 21, 1864, at Hart's Island.

James A. P. Ackley, enl. Dec. 22, 1864, 20th Regt.; died March 19, 1865, at Greene Co., N. Y.

Peter Brazee, enl. June 2, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. H; died Oct. 24, 1861, at City Point, Va.

Edwin Snyder, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt.; died March 27, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

Wm. H. Lake, enl. Feb. 18, 1864, 20th Regt.; died Oct. 10, 1864, at City Point, Va.

Richard Simons, enl. Aug. 20, 1864, 20th Regt.; died May 8, 1865, at City Point, Va.

Minor Decker, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 20th Regt.; killed July 3, 1862, at Gettysburg.

Abram Agan, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt.; died June 2, 1863, in Ulster County.

Jackson Agan, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt.; died April 26, 1865, at Petersburg.

Franklin Dunham, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 20th Regt.; died March 27, 1862, at Falls Church, Va.

Abram Rosa, enl. March 1, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. K.

Lewis Haynes, enl. November, 1863, 20th Regt.

David Tyler, enl. August, 1862, 112th Ill. Regt.

Solomon Winnie, enl. Aug. 7, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; wounded; disch. Nov. 29, 1862.

George N. Tyler, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 20th Regt.; several months in Libby prison.

Hugh Montague, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 4th Art.; wounded in battle of Wilderness.

Abram T. Harkness, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 4th Art., Bat. B; a prisoner several months at Libby prison.

Alex. Banfer, enl. March 20, 1865, 20th Regt.

Davis Winnie, capt., com. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; in the militia before the war.

Horatio Sharp, enl. Sept. 26, 1864, 48th Regt.

James H. Evans, enl. May 3, 1861, 71st Regt.; wounded at Fair Oaks; re-enl. Sept. 8, 1864.

Daniel O'Donnell, enl. Dec. 15, 1863, 11th Art.

Clinton H. Landon, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Sept. 23, 1863; wounded severely.

John E. Brown, enl. August, 1862.

Mahlon C. Hasbrouck, enl. Feb. 19, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. I.

Hiram Simonds, enl. April 11, 1865, 20th Regt.

Wm. Simonds, enl. Aug. 20, 1864, 104th Regt., Co. K; disch. July, 1865.

Richard S. Hammond, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 20th Regt.; wounded at Antietam.

Sniffin Avery, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 11, 1865.

John J. Newell, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 158th Regt., Co. I.

James Mohan, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 5th Cav., Co. A; disch. July 19, 1865.

Wm. F. Higgins, enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. Sept. 16, 1861; taken prisoner Aug. 6, 1862; detained forty days.

Michael Sontag, enl. Aug. 1, 1864.

Thomas Huley, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 4th Art.; a prisoner several months at Libby prison.

Napoleon Wright, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 176th Regt.

Alonzo Hill, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 144th Regt., Co. G; re-enl. March, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. K.

James Deyoe, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B; disch. June, 1865.

Daniel Van Hoesen, enl. Jan. 27, 1864, 120th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 27, 1865.

Frank Forest, enl. April, 1861, 2d Wis. Regt.; re-enlisted; pro. to ord. sergt. and capt.

Edwin Rogers, enl. February, 1862, 20th Regt., Co. G; re-enl. March, 1864; pro. to corp.; wounded at second battle of Bull Run.

Henry Hoffman, enl. Feb. 1, 1864, 2d Cav.; wounded; a prisoner a short time.

Nathan Hinkley, enl. September, 1861, 56th Regt., Co. F.

Willbur Hinkley, enl. September, 1861, 102d Regt.

Allen L. Myers, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D.

Ezekiel H. Winters, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 120th Regt.

Isaac Taylor, enl. Jan. 15, 1865, 20th Regt.

John Wainwright, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 120th Regt.

George W. Lake, enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 4th Cav., Co. K; trans. to 9th Cav.

Albert Hommel,* enl. January, 1864, 15th Art., Co. E.

Alfred Hommel,* enl. January, 1864, 15th Art., Co. E.

Andrew J. Lord, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 20th Regt.; disch. June 17, 1865.

Matthew Misner, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; re-enlisted; disch. June 17, 1865.

David Bray, enl. January, 1865, 120th Regt.

Augustus Martin, enl. July 5, 1861, 1st Penn. Art., Bat. F; wounded in right arm.

Lawrence Barey, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 114th Regt.; pro. to corp.

Sidney Barey, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 144th Regt.

David Rogers, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Oliver Holden, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 4th Art., Co. M; served to the end of the war.
 Albert Peck, enl. Feb. 8, 1863, 15th Art.; wounded severely at Spottsylvania, Va.
 David Colpaugh, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 1864; pro. to corp.
 Thomas H. O'Neil, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to corp. and sergt.; wounded at Gettysburg.
 James Kullia, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. K; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Geo. Brown, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enlisted; wounded at second Bull Run.
 Jonathan Crispell, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 15th Cav.; severely disabled by sickness.
 Ephraim Hawley, enl. August, 1862, 20th Regt.
 Nathaniel Haynes, enl. August, 1862, 20th Regt.
 James Wilson, enl. April 10, 1863, 20th Regt., Co. K.
 Edward B. Walker, enl. Feb. 15, 1864, 3d Cav.; pro. to sergt. commiss.; disch. July 18, 1865.
 James McKillip, enl. Jan. 1, 1863, 4th Art.; transferred to navy.
 Wm. Dougherty, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Calvin Houghton, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 47th Regt.
 John Brown, enl. Jan. 9, 1864, 4th Art., Co. B.
 Millman C. Tappan, enl. April 28, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Ezra Smith.
 Wm. Van Schnick, enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1861; severely wounded at second Bull Run.
 John J. Davis, enl. Oct. 3, 1861, 120th Regt., Co. H; re-enl. in 3d Art., Co. F; horse shot under him at Petersburg.
 Hezekiah Deienater, enl. January, 1864, 15th Cav.; twice wounded.
 Roger O'Donnell, enl. Sept. 23, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Wm. H. Howard, enl. September, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D.
 Daniel J. Randall, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 1st Michigan Cav.; wounded.
 George P. Carson, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 120th Regt.; wounded at Petersburg; lost an arm.
 Cornelius Short, enl. August, 1862, 143d Pennsylvania; taken prisoner at Gettysburg.
 John E. Brown, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F; wounded severely in the battle of the Wilderness.
 Abram Eignor, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F; died June 3, 1863, at home on a furlough.
 Jackson H. Eignor, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F; wounded near Petersburg; leg amputated; died in consequence, April 22, 1865.
 Joshua Straight, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 William Eignor, died soon after return.
 Winchell Mosier, enl. April 13, 1865, 20th Regt., Co. E; died of fever at Richmond, Va., in the summer of 1865.
 Wm. H. Lane, enl. July 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Orran D. Sears, enl. July 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Edwin Rogers, wounded at second battle of Bull Run.
 Thomas Rogers.
 Daniel D. Decker.
 Orion M. Armstrong, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 George H. Avery, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 George Howard, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 George Rossman, corp., enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 George Finch, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 David A. Myers, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I; re-enl. June 3, 1862; a prisoner several months; disch. July 13, 1865.
 Henry Logers, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I; killed at second battle of Bull Run.
 Nicholas Rossman, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Ira Seism, 2d corp., enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 80th Regt., Co. I; died April 23, 1863, of fever at Manassas.
 Stephen D. Howard, corp., enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I; discharged; re-enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 20th Regt.

Henry Tompkins, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 John H. Winne, 4th sergt., enl. April, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. G; re-enl. Sept. 23, 1861, and again March, 1864.
 Oliver M. Bray, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Noah Cole, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G; never heard from; supposed killed at Antietam, but also reported as died at Red River, June 30, '64.
 James Higgins, enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G; killed at Gettysburg.
 Richard Haynes, enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G; died a few years after the war.
 Francis Henry, enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Alfred Johnson, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 William Jones, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G; died in the service.
 Lucius H. Decker, 5th sergt., enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Richard S. Hammond, 8th corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G; wounded; crippled.
 John Gager, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 John Haynes, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G; never returned; supposed killed at Antietam.
 William Keator, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Paul O. Mundy, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Henry Judson Newell, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. K; shot through the lungs; six days on the field of battle; recovered.
 Thomas Mullen, enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 6th Art., Co. M.
 Richard Sealey, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 6th Art., Co. M.
 Charles R. Ackerman, enl. Sept. 15, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 John Baker, enl. Sept. 12, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 John Bauries, enl. Sept. 14, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 Anthony Chichester, enl. Sept. 14, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 Robert Clark, enl. Sept. 16, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 Gustavus Dahlgren, enl. Sept. 14, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 Gustavus Francis, enl. Sept. 15, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 Lorenzo H. Hackett, enl. Sept. 16, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 Abram B. Hammond, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 6th Art., Co. I.
 Henry E. Higgins, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 6th Art., Co. I.
 Benjamin F. Melrose, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 6th Art., Co. I.
 James O. Yerks, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 6th Art., Co. I.
 Theodore Young, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 6th Art., Co. I.
 J. Henry Goodell, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 9, 1862, 6th Art., Co. M.
 Henry Brown, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 6th Art., Co. M.
 James H. Devlin, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 6th Art., Co. M.
 Patrick Galloon, enl. Nov. 1, 1862, 6th Art., Co. M.
 Cina Guisippe, enl. Nov. 18, 1862, 6th Art., Co. M.
 James B. Nallon, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. D.
 George D. Newman, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. D.
 James Porteous, enl. Aug. 11, 1861, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. D.
 Albert Sherwood, enl. Aug. 11, 1861, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. D.
 William Wallace, enl. Aug. 11, 1861, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. D.
 Thomas Handley, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 6th Art., Co. B.
 John J. Odell, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 6th Art., Co. B.
 Stephen Odell, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 6th Art., Co. B.
 Thomas G. S. Yerks, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 6th Art., Co. B.
 John W. Farrington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 6th Art., Co. I.
 John Hoffman, enl. Sept. 12, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K; wounded.
 William Moore, enl. Sept. 17, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 Theodore Pickery, enl. Sept. 11, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 Harry Raymond, enl. Sept. 9, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 James T. Scanlan, enl. Sept. 11, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 Wm. Shields, enl. Sept. 14, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 Walter Smith, enl. Sept. 17, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 John Walsh, enl. Sept. 9, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 Henry Tollinger, enl. Sept. 14, 1863, 16th Cav., Co. K.
 John Smith, enl. Aug. 23, 1863, 17th Regt., Co. G.

WOODSTOCK.*

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

WOODSTOCK lies upon the northern border of the county, in the second tier of towns back from the river. It is bounded north by the county line separating Ulster from Greene; east by the towns of Saugerties and Kingston; south by the towns of Hurley and Oliver; west by the town of Shandaken. The area is stated in the census of 1875 at 28,993 acres. Of this, 12,218 acres are described as improved land, and 16,745 acres as unimproved. Of the unimproved, 14,619 acres are described as woodland, and 2126 acres as "other unimproved." It may be convenient for citizens to find at this point the exact legal statement of the boundaries of the town:

"The town of Woodstock shall contain all that part of said county bounded westerly by a line beginning in the bounds of the town of Olive, at the place called Tomter's Hook, and running thence north to the north bounds of the county; northerly by the bounds of the county; easterly by the towns of Kingston and Saugerties; and southerly by the towns of Hurley and Olive."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i. page 222.

The following is also necessary to complete the legal description of the town:

"All that part of the towns of Hurley and Olive in said county of Ulster comprised within the following bounds,—viz., beginning at a heap of stones on the mountain the corner of Elizabeth and Phoebe Lane and Edward Wood, and runs from thence south seventy-one degrees east two hundred and forty chains to stones the corner of P. W. Sparling; thence north seventy-two degrees thirty minutes east one hundred and forty-two chains to stones around a rock-oak sapling on Mount Salubria; thence north eighty-five degrees east one hundred and twenty-seven chains to stones by a white-oak tree; thence north fifty-one degrees east twenty-seven chains to a heap of stones the corner of Hiram Freer; thence north eighty-four degrees east thirty-six chains to stones on a rock ten links from a crooked white oak; thence north fifty-four degrees west twenty-nine chains fifty links to a large heap of stones; thence south eighty-five degrees fifty-three minutes west one hundred and twenty-one chains to stones against a rock; thence north fifty-seven degrees five minutes west one hundred and twenty-nine chains to a large heap of stones; and thence south seventy-two degrees thirty minutes west three hundred and eighteen chains to the place of beginning, containing 3560 acres more or less, be set off from the said towns of Olive and Hurley and annexed to the town of Woodstock, in said county of Ulster."—*Revised Statutes*, vol. i. page 222; also *Laws of 1854*, chapter 405.

The description of Woodstock given above from the revised statutes is to be further modified by the terms of the act annexing a portion of Woodstock to Olive, as stated in the history of that town. It will be necessary also to compare the act erecting Shandaken.

* This town is here treated as it existed before the late act of the supervisors creating the new town of Ulster. The latter is mentioned in another place.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this town is rough, rocky, mountainous, and unfavorable to cultivation; and yet it was settled to some extent before the Revolutionary war. Several fine valleys extend through the town, separating the upland into several distinct sections. Overlook Mountain, in the north-east part, is three thousand five hundred feet above tide-water. Near its summit is Shues Lake, a fine sheet of water. The view from this elevation is not surpassed in beauty and grandeur by any other point in the State. Cooper's Lake, near the centre of the town, is also a fine body of water. The principal streams are the Beaver Kill and the Saw Kill. There are several branches of these streams, and together they supply considerable water-power. The superb combination of the grand and beautiful among the mountains and valleys of Woodstock renders it a famous resort for summer visitors.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of the territory now constituting the town of Woodstock took place during the Revolutionary war or just previous to it. It is not easy to give the exact dates when the earliest families located in this town, yet a few of them may be determined with some degree of certainty.

Philip Bonesteel settled here in 1770, on what has been known as the old Hudler farm, about a mile below Woodstock village. Edward Short came to Woodstock in 1776. The old David Short farm was in "Yankeetown," now owned by Moses Short. This was probably the Edward Short place in the time of the Revolution. Peter Short removed to this town in 1784. His place was the one owned by the Shorts at the present time. Peter Short was an uncle of Davis Winne, from whom a portion of these items are obtained. Jacob Du Bois came to this place in 1788. Ephraim Van Keuren settled in Woodstock in 1788. Philip Shultis located here in 1788. His place is now owned by a descendant of the same name. Bement Lewis located below Woodstock village about two miles.

Henry Shultis, Sr., removed to Woodstock in 1788. The place was probably the one upon which Henry P. Shultis now resides at an advanced age. The latter was an agent for the Livingstons. John Hutchins settled here in 1790. William Elting came to this town in 1786. Matthew Keip located in Woodstock in 1787. Peter Van De Bogart settled on the farm now owned by his sons near Bearsville. Johannes Kipp and Peter Van Benschoten were also early settlers. Peter Harder settled on what is now the place of Peter Lewis. Jeremiah Reynolds probably settled where Esquire Reynolds now lives. The latter

is of advanced age. Jacob Montross is mentioned as having built the first grist-mill. Elias Hasbrouck, the first supervisor, lived at Woodstock village. The brothers Ferguson were early settlers of Woodstock. Andrew A. Newkirk kept a hotel for many years two miles below Woodstock. Nicholas Shultis also kept a public-house a mile below Newkirk's. William Snyder lived at Woodstock village, at the present hotel place of A. E. Winne. Andrew Riselar lived a mile west of Woodstock village. Philip Reek resided half a mile west of Woodstock village.

EARLY TAVERNS.

The following is a list of the inns from 1793-94, as shown by the licenses granted in Woodstock: John Hasbrouck and John Port were inn-holders. Gilbert Lane kept tavern on the road from Woodstock to Shandaken. John Row was also an inn-keeper. Stephen De Forest was a tavern-keeper at Woodstock village, the place now owned by Alonzo E. Winne. Philip Bonesteel was licensed as early as 1789. Stephen Kierce and George Elwyn were also licensed. Others licensed at this time were Richard Peck, John Tuttle, Julius Edgar, Martinus Lorivay (as early as 1789), Gilbert Decker, Robert More, William Goss, and John Van Loan (licensed in 1789).

Others, 1794-95, were Isaac Hardenbergh, Alexander More, Samuel Ives, Widow Hasbrouck, and Gilbert Lane.

Others, 1795-96, were Samuel Gun, Alexander More, Michael Plasz (near Woodstock village), Michael Berger, Joseph Balding, and German Keator.

Others, 1796-97, were Aaron Adams and Elisha Thompson.

Others, 1797-98, were Amherst Andrews, Michael Smith (probably in Shandaken), Lazarus Sprague (the old Sprague place was in Shandaken), and Ephraim C. Hicks.

1798-99, Abel Sands.

Others, 1799-1800, were George Lyon, Peter Rowe, and Wm. Elting.

1801-2, Roswell Bradley.

1802-3, William Boyd and Eber Orsburn.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Stephen L. Heath was in practice for a long time at Woodstock village; about five years ago he removed to Kingston. The present physicians are Dr. L. B. Smith and Dr. Thomas E. Montgomery, both at Woodstock village.

STATISTICS.

The total population of the town of Woodstock, as stated in the census of 1875, was 1943. Of this number, 1876 were native born, and 67 foreign born. With regard to race, 1926 were white, and 17 colored. With regard to sex, 984 were males, and 959 females. The males of voting age were 518. The total equalized assessed value of property in Woodstock for 1879-80 is \$303,415, and the total tax collected upon that basis \$7693.14.

The following are the heights in Woodstock, according to Gryot's latest measurement: Woodstock village, 594 feet; Mead's Home, 1789; Mink Hollow, 2629; Mink Mountain, 3807; Overlook Mountain, 3150; Overlook Mountain-House, 2978.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town dates back to the Revolutionary era, having been formed just after the close of that struggle. The date of the act of incorporation was April 11, 1787, nineteen days before George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States. The territory of Woodstock had previously been included in the town of Hurley. Woodstock originally consisted of the settlements of Great and Little Shandaken. The location of the latter was within the present limits of Woodstock, and the former within what is now the town of Shandaken. Ten years after the formation of Woodstock a part of its territory was taken off in the formation of Middletown, Delaware Co.,—a statement which shows the immense extent of Woodstock at first. Another portion was annexed to Windham, Greene Co., in 1798, and the town of Shandaken, at its organization, in 1804, was principally taken from Woodstock. A readjustment of town lines took place Nov. 25, 1853, by which parts of Hurley and Olive were annexed to Woodstock, and a part of Woodstock to Olive.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At a town-meeting held the first Tuesday in June, 1787, at the house of Elias Hasbrouck, in the township of Woodstock, in the county of Ulster, by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed the 11th day of April, 1787, for erecting the settlements of Woodstock and Great and Little Shandaken into a separate township, the following persons were by plurality of voices chosen town officers for said town,—viz., Elias Hasbrouck, Supervisor; John Row, Town Clerk; Petrus Short, Samuel Mowers, William Snyder, Assessors; Samuel Mowers, Petrus Row, Constables; Zachary Short, Collector; Andries Riselar, Bement Lewis, Overseers of the Poor; Petrus Short, William Snyder, Hendrick B. Krom, Commissioners of Highways; Aurey Newkirk, John Karl, Hendrick B. Krom, John Longyear, Overseers of the Highway.

The following new names appear in the records of the second town-meeting, 1788: Wilhelmus Plow, Elias Hasbrouck, Jr., Christian Winne, Wilhelmus Markle, Solomon Van Benschoten, Conradt Rightmyre, Peter Miller.

Third town-meeting, 1789: Philip Bonesteel, Martinus Lanway, David Begley, Abraham D. Low, John Van Gaasbeck, Philip Reek, Capt. Frederick A. Desang, Elijah Edwards, Capt. Peter Hager, Jonas Lanway, Nathaniel Ormsbury, Daniel Clark, Jonas Larriway.

Fourth town-meeting, 1790: Benjamin Merriek, Hiram Garligh, Hendrick B. Krom, George McKinney, Andries Riselaar, Philip Shultis, John Farlow, Thomas T. Smith, Dr. Monney, Zachariah Snyder, Abraham V. Loan.

Fifth town-meeting, 1791: Laban Andrews, Christopher Longyear, Jacob Brink, Joshua Farris, Cornelius Winne, Samuel Haynes, Joshua Willis, Henry Beecher, John Averson, Israel Inman, John McPherson, Peter Knapp, Peter Sherman.

Sixth town-meeting, 1792: Wilhelmus Row, David Koole, Jacobus Elting, Cornelius D. Mond, Zachariah Short, John McPherson, Cornelius Paulding, John Mayben.

Seventh town-meeting, 1793: Robert More, William

Elting, Stephen D. Forest, Philip Shultis, Stephen Kierce, Gideon Bard, Robert Coles, Daniel Bloomer, John Tuttle, Richard Garrison, Ichabod Andrews.

Eighth town-meeting, 1794: William Hoovet, Petrus Koole, Bastian Shultis, William Swartwout, William Longyear, William Porter, Silas Fowler, Sannet H. Rowley; Nicholas Goos, Hendrick Becker, Valentine Barber, Nathaniel Butler, Phineas Goodwin, Martinus Lorwa.

Ninth town-meeting, 1795: William Beech, Stephen D. Forest, David Cole, William Hoff, Robert Coles, Peter Vandobogert, Petrus Crispell, Daniel Sherritt, Jacob Carl, Elisha Latimer, John Phillips, Samuel Aimes, John Loriwa, Theophilus Peck, Justice Squire, Zachariah Cargel, Morrison Buel, Uriah Cook, Henry Gansley, Smith Parks, Israel Whitcomb, Jr., Michael Smith, Samuel Haynes, Absalom Rider.

Tenth town-meeting, 1796: Wm. D. Williams, Jonathan Mason, Stephen Carey, Elisha Thompson, Hermanus Garlick, Peter F. Smith, Peter Rose, German Keator, Uriah Townsend, Tobias Hogeboom, Samuel Haynes, Gideon Townsend.

Eleventh town-meeting, 1797: Alexander Boyd, Matthew Kipp, Stephen Simmons, Jacob Montross, Samuel H. Rowley, Gilbert Lane, Thomas T. Smith, Ephraim B. Hubbard, John Phillips, Phineas Lobden, David Van Dyck, John Van Loan, Henry Cline, Elijah Bushnell, Justus Coe, Adonijah Ford, Timothy Hubbard, Benajah Rice, Samuel Woolcot, Henry Gansley, Caleb Miller, Henry Miller, Joseph Heady, Samuel Hayords, John Woodbeck, Benjamin Fairchild, Jonathan Brown, Joshua Baker.

Twelfth town-meeting, 1798: Abel Sands, John McFall, Cornelius Damond, Jeremiah Bunnels, Michael Smith, Benjamin Markle, Barent Lewis, Jr., Jeremiah Reynolds, William Conklin, Samuel Bowles, Michael Plass, Isaiah Davis, Johannes Fudler, Richard Woolsey, Sr., Silas Brown, Hannon Bell.

Town-meeting of 1799, in full: Wilhelmus Rowe, Supervisor; Lazarus Sprague, Town Clerk; Wilhelmus Rowe, William B. Rogers, Peter Short, Assessors; Lazarus Sprague, Philip Bonesteel, Abel Sands, Commissioners of Highways; John Van Gaasbeck, Stephen Carey, Christopher Longyear, Commissioners of Schools; Jeremiah Reynolds, Peter Miller, Overseers of the Poor; David Bonesteel, Frederick Wentworth, William Lane, Constables; German Keator, Isaac Elting, Collectors; Stephen Carey, John Longyear, Fence-Viewers; George Lyon, John Carl, Poundmasters; Stephen De Forest, Wilhelmus Rowe, Jeremiah Reynolds, Peter Rowe, Lazarus Sprague, James H. Rowley, John Connor, Barent Lewis, Jr., Stephen Carey, Gilbert Lane, William Lane, Wm. B. Rogers, Conradt Meisner, Jr., George Lyon, Matthew Montross, Lodewick Shule, Overseers of Highways.

NOTES FROM TOWN RECORDS.

"Dec. 18th, 1789.—Licensed John Carl to keep an inn or tavern for the sum of eight shillings."

"Dec. 18th, 1793.—Rec'd of Elias Hasbrouck the sum of eight shillings for the use of the poor of the town of Woodstock. I say received by me.
"JOHN CARL."

"Dec. 20th, 1789.—The following persons are licensed to keep an inn or tavern for the year 1789, and to the first of March, 1790: William Snyder, Philip Bonastale (Bonesteel), Conradt Rightwice, John

Longyear, John Van Lome, Martinus Larway,—all at eight shillings apiece."

At the annual town-meeting in 1794 a committee of four was appointed to draft by-laws, as follows: Uriah Townsend, for the district of Schoharie Kill; Wilhelmus Rowe, for the district of Woodstock; William Swartwout, for the district of Great Shandaken; John Carl, for the district of Little Shandaken. The committee met at the house of Elizabeth Hasbrouck, April 20th. They voted themselves five shillings apiece for the day's work. Ten pounds were also ordered to be raised for the support of the poor.

SLAVERY IN NEW YORK.

Among the records of Woodstock we find the following: Cornelius Demond had one black girl born Nov. 1, 1799; called her name Susannah. Philip Bonesteel had one black female child born April 11, 1801; called her name Tune. Andrew Riselar had one black female child born Jan. 16, 1800; called her name Pine. Wilhelmus Rowe had one black female child born Oct. 10, 1801; called her name Diana. Cornelius Demond had one black female child born Nov. 16, 1802; called her name Rachel. March 30, 1818, John I. Longyear, of Big Shandaken, certifies to the age of the slave girl Julia, born April, 1813.

ROADS.

The first road survey entered in the records is for a highway:

"Beginning at the bounds of the corporation of Kingston by a heap of stones on the south side of the road; thence westerly to the south side of the house of Michael Berger; thence along said Berger's land, as the old road runs, to Chestnut Hill; thence southwesterly to the top of the hill; thence westerly to the south side of the lands of David Kool; thence along said land to the southwesterly corner of William Snyder's land; thence northwesterly along said land, to the east side of the saw-mill, to the bridge; thence to the northerly side of his house; thence northwesterly, as the road now runs, to the north side of the grist-mill, to the bridge; thence westerly to the house of Robert Bessay; thence with a straight line through his field, being a northwesterly course to where it comes on the old road on the north-west corner of his field; thence, as the road now runs, to the north side of Philip Peck's house; thence, as the road now runs, between Andries Riselar's house and barn; thence, as the land runs, to Cornelius Demond's; thence southwesterly, as the road runs, between Ephraim Van Kearn's house and barn; thence westerly to the Saw Kill or high bridge; thence between Hendrick Plass' house and barn; thence with a straight line southwesterly to a white-oak tree; thence northwesterly, as the road now runs, to the north side of Edward Short's field; thence, as the road now runs, to the top of the Lake Hill; thence westerly to the south side of the lake; thence westerly to where the road turns to Frederick Rowe's by a sign-pole; which road we Petrus Short and William Snyder, being the major part of the commissioners, for said township, have laid out the breadth of 4 rods, and require that this, our return, be entered on the records of the clerk of said town.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

"PETRUS SHORT,

"WILLIAM SNYDER."

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS, 1787-80.

SUPERVISORS.

1787-91, Elias Hasbrouck; 1792-97, John Van Gaasbeck, Jr.; 1798, Abraham Van Gaasbeck; 1799-1803, Wilhelmus Rowe; 1804-5,

* Died in office, and John Van Gaasbeck, Jr., elected in his place at a special meeting, the first Tuesday of November.

Benjamin Olmsted; 1806-7, Cornelius Diamond; 1808-9, John Wigram; 1810-22, Isaac Elting; 1823-26, Daniel Eliot; 1827-29, Henry P. Shultis; 1830-37, Samuel Culver; 1838-41, Andrew A. Newkirk; 1842-44, H. P. Shultis; 1845-47, Herman Reynolds; 1848, Andrew A. Newkirk; 1849, J. H. Lockwood; 1850, Peter Reynolds; 1851, William F. Cooper; 1852, Peter Reynolds; 1853-54, William M. Cooper; 1855, J. H. Miller; 1856-57, Cornelius Riseley; 1858-59, Herman Reynolds; 1860-61, William Johnson; 1862-64, Peter Reynolds; 1865, William M. Cooper; 1866-67, A. H. Vosburgh; 1868, E. B. Harder; 1869-70, William F. Cooper; 1871, Orson Vandevoort; 1872-73, E. B. Harder; 1874, M. C. Riseley; 1875, William H. Reynolds; 1876, Alexander H. Elwyn; 1877, William F. Cooper; 1878, William H. Reynolds; 1879, Isaac W. Mosher; 1880, Lyman B. Smith.

TOWN CLERKS.

1787, John Rowe; 1788-89, Elias Hasbrouck; 1790-97, John Van Gaasbeck, Jr.; 1798, Thomas T. Smith; 1799-1800, Lazarus Sprague; 1801-4, William B. Rogers; 1805-28, no record; 1829-35, John S. Wigram; 1836-38, Andrew W. Riseley; 1839-41, Champion Pelton; 1842-44, Andrew W. Riseley; 1845, Chauncey L. Shultis; 1846, John S. Willis; 1847-48, Stephen A. De Forest; 1849-50, Chaney L. Shultis; 1851, Abram S. De Forest; 1852, Herman Reynolds; 1853-54, James Bogardus; 1855, Peter W. Riseley; 1856-58, Alexander H. Elwyn; 1859, Edward B. Harder; 1860, Edgar Snyder; 1861, Alexander H. Elwyn; 1862, Robert Maguill; 1863-64, Alexander H. Elwyn; 1865, Edgar Snyder; 1866, Alexander Longyear; 1867, Granville Finger; 1868, Benjamin Johnson; 1869, John H. Du Bois; 1870, John F. Russell; 1871-72, Edwin Hunt; 1873, Clarence Shultis; 1874-75, James Lasher; 1876-77, James E. Hardner; 1878-80, Vactor Shultis.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.*

1830, Ebenezer Hall; 1831, John M. Lewis, William Riseley, Joseph H. Miller; 1832, Barnet Eighmy, Alexander Hunt, Elias Van Gaasbeck; 1833, Alexander Hunt, Jacob Cooper, Benjamin M. Hasbrouck; 1834, Joseph Peet, John M. Lewis; 1835, Benjamin Hendricks; 1836, Martin Gahneck; 1837, Richard Keator; 1838, Barnet Eighmy, Alexander Hunt; 1839, Robert Lashere; 1840, David Shorp, Josh. M. Miller, J. M. Lewis; 1841, Henry Hasbrouck, Herman Reynolds; 1842, Z. R. Olmstead, P. W. Shorts, B. Eighmy; 1843, Joseph H. Miller, Henry Lewes; 1844, Solomon R. Olmsted, Adam Spearman; 1845, Peter W. Short, P. Snyder; 1846, George Duvall, Thomas Fay; 1847, Josh. H. Miller, Samuel Culver; 1848, Cornelius E. Peterson; 1849, Jesse S. Ostrum; 1850, Peter W. Short; 1851, Joseph H. Miller; 1852, Christopher Davis; 1853, Daniel P. Smith; 1854, Peter W. Short; 1855, Cornelius E. Peterson; 1856, Levi Mann, Henry Gardner; 1857, John R. Hunt, Joseph H. Miller; 1858, Isaac H. Hasbrouck, William Johnson; 1859, Cornelius Cudney; 1860, Joseph H. Miller, Herman Reynolds; 1861, John R. Hunt; 1862, Herman Reynolds; 1863, Cornelius Cudney; 1864, Joseph H. Miller; 1865, Isaac W. Mosher; 1866, Herman Reynolds; 1867, Thomas E. Montgomery; 1868, Joseph H. Miller; 1869, Isaac W. Mosher; 1870, William H. H. Elwyn; 1871, William H. Place, Herman Reynolds; 1872, Joseph H. Miller; 1873, Isaac W. Mosher; 1874, Erastus M. Stone; 1875, Thomas E. Montgomery; 1876, Harvey Burhaus; 1877, John G. Waters; 1878, Peter S. B. Myer; 1879, William H. Place; 1880, Harry Burhaus.

V.—VILLAGES.

WOODSTOCK.

This village is situated in the southeast part of the town, twelve miles from Kingston. The present business consists of a hotel owned by A. E. Winne, run by Vernon Lake; store, by Edgar Snyder; blacksmith-shops, by John Davis and Mr. Elwyn. This village is a place of considerable beauty, near to the romantic scenery of the mountains. The Snyder store is a point of early trade. Edward Snyder

has been a merchant there for about twenty years, and John Lockwood preceded him.

BEARSVILLE.

This is a small hamlet having a store, a school-house, and a few dwellings. It has a post-office, which furnishes mail facilities for quite a portion of the town. There is one store kept by V. & F. Shultis. There is also a blacksmith-shop at this place. The Shultis store is an old point of trade for a long series of years. Wesley Shultis was the predecessor of the present merchants, and C. Bear, from whom the hamlet takes its name, was in trade there for several years.

BRISTOL.

This is a small village that has grown up about the water privilege existing at that point. The old glass-factory of Woodstock was located there,—an old affair; closed twenty-five years ago or more. From here they had a turnpike road to what is now Glaseo, on the Hudson, in Saugerties.

LAKE HILL.

This is the name of a post-office. There are a few dwellings near, and the house of worship belonging to the Baptist Church. This was the place of the well-known Cooper's Hotel, for many years a noted public-house.

MINK HOLLOW.

This is the name of a narrow valley extending about three miles into the mountains. A stream of the same name flows through it. It is a wild portion of the town. Game is abundant, and many stories of hunters' exploits abound in the vicinity. There are a few settlers along the valley; also a steam saw-mill and a school-house are located here.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Under the earlier school laws a few school commissioners were chosen, as follows: 1797, William B. Rogers, John Van Gaasbeck, Jr., Stephen Simmons, Justice Squire; 1798, Cornelius Diamond, William B. Rogers, Thomas T. Smith; 1799, John Van Gaasbeck, Stephen Carey, Christopher Longyear; 1800, William B. Rogers, Wilhelmus Rowe, Abraham Van Gaasbeck. From 1800-12 there was little or no official action by the towns with reference to schools. Under the new school act two classes of officers—inspectors and commissioners—were annually elected from 1813-44. The loss of the town records prevents the giving of this list in full. From the year 1829 the following persons served one or more years each as commissioners: Larry G. Hall, Jacob Bogardus, Isaac J. Grovier, Alex. Hunt, William H. De Forest, Henry P. Shultis, J. G. Felt, Champion Pelton, J. H. Husted, R. Lasher, Samuel Culver, C. C. Chapman, Stephen L. Heath.

During the same period the following persons served one or more years each as inspectors: Ebenezer Hall, Benjamin Huson, Henry P. Shultis, Alexander Hunt, J. L. Felt, Henry Hasbrouck, Isaac Peet, John W. Wigram, W. H. Boyse, J. Simms, Champion Pelton, Levi J. Peet, James W. Pelton, Richard Keator, Peter Short, Elias Van Gaasbeck, J. H. Husted, J. W. Leonard, William Van Duzert, Isaac Reynolds, J. A. Nash, Nanning Bogardus, John M. Lewis, B. L. Smith.

* Elected at the annual town-meetings after 1830.

The system of supervision by town superintendents commenced in 1844 and continued until 1856, when district commissioners were appointed, and all official control of the schools on the part of the town ceased. The incumbents of that office in Woodstock were the following:

Chosen Annually.—1844-47, Stephen L. Heath.

Chosen Biennially.—1848, Isaac W. Mosier; 1850-52, Wesley Shultis; 1854, James S. Riseley; 1856, Wesley Shultis.

The present condition of the schools is concisely shown by the following:

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, MARCH, 1880.

Number of districts.....	28
Number of children of school age.....	611
Average daily attendance previous year.....	163 686
Public money equal district quota.....	\$333.20
Public money on basis of number of children.....	\$363.17
Public money on basis of attendance.....	\$320.18
Library money.....	\$18.75

VII.—CHURCHES.

REFORMED CHURCH OF WOODSTOCK.

The certificate of incorporation for this church is dated Oct. 30, 1805. It was signed by the elders and deacons mentioned below. The paper was witnessed by William Elting and John Van Gaasbeck, Jr., sworn to before Judge Abraham B. Bancker, and the record certified by George Tappen, deputy clerk. The organization of the church had taken place on the 3d of January preceding. The first Consistory included the following officers: David Fredenburgh, Cornelius Damond, James G. Van Etten, John Wolven, Elders; and Arie Newkirk, Conrad Damond, Hendrick Short, Peter Miller, Deacons. The successive pastors of the church have been as follows: Revs. Peter A. Overbaugh, 1806-17; Jeremiah Romeyn, John Hendricks, and others, 1817-26; William Boyce, 1826-37; Nanning Bogardus, 1838-1842; William F. Van Doren, 1843-45; Alexander Gulick, 1846-54; W. L. James, 1856-62; C. Blauvelt (stated supply), 1864-65; D. B. Wickoff, 1865-70; J. C. P. Hoes (stated supply), 1871-72; William S. Moore, installed in 1873, and now in the eighth year of his pastorate.

The first house of worship was built soon after the organization. It was succeeded by the present one in 1842. The church owned a parsonage in the early times, which was exchanged for the present one in 1864. Both the church edifice and the parsonage are in good repair and conveniently arranged.

The present organization consists of the following officers: Elders, William Harder, Matthew Short, A. G. Van Etten, V. Vredenburgh; Deacons, C. L. Shufelt, J. C. Wolven, Jr., C. Short, Alexander Longyear.

CHRIST CHURCH (LUTHERAN) IN WOODSTOCK.

Under date of May 21, 1806, a certificate was executed, signed by Andries Riseley and Philip Shults, elders. The trustees declared elected were David Bonesteel, for one year; Henry Simon, for two years; and Philip Bonesteel, for three years. The paper was witnessed by Frederick H. Quitman and Wilhelms Riseley; sworn to before Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck. The church filed a new certificate under date of Nov. 19, 1811. The meeting recorded was

held at the house of Philip Bonesteel; Rev. Joseph Prentice presided, and Thaddens Thompson was clerk. Two wardens were chosen, Henry Bonesteel and Abraham Van Bradenburgh; eight vestrymen, Philip Rick, Philip S. Seltus, Lewis Edson, Thaddens Thomson, John Elwyn, George Shultis, Philip Bonesteel, John Connor. The paper was verified before Judge James Buel. The following sketch is furnished by the pastor, Rev. William Sharts:

This church was organized by the Rev. F. H. Quitman, D.D. The church records in the earlier years show little except baptisms, marriages, and deaths. Dr. Quitman was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Prentice in 1809. The latter remained until 1814, when it appears the Rev. Geo. Wichterman had charge for two years. From 1816 until 1829 occurs a hiatus, as there are no records during that period. In 1829, Rev. P. C. Cole was pastor, and the records show entries made by him until 1837, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. Rumpf. Rev. E. Deyoe was pastor from 1842 until 1845, when Rev. W. H. Emerick took charge. In 1848, Rev. H. Wheeler succeeded, and in 1850 Rev. T. Lape. Rev. W. I. Cutter was Mr. Lape's successor in 1856, and then again Rev. T. Lape took charge in 1859. In 1863, Rev. W. H. Emerick was again pastor. In 1868, Rev. H. Wheeler was recalled, and afterwards Rev. W. I. Cutter, in 1870. In 1872, Rev. William Sharts received a call from the congregation. He accepted, and is now in the eighth year of his pastorate.

The land on which the church stands was donated by Eugene Livingston. It comprises about 1½ acres. The site is most beautiful and pleasant, situated on an elevated rock, along the base of which flows the picturesque Saw Kill. It is surrounded by a magnificent grove of pines, and, almost at the very foot of Overlook,—one of the highest points of the Catskills,—it excites the admiration of every passer-by. It is not known when the first church edifice was erected, but probably not far from 1805. In 1843 a new church was built in place of the old, which was past repairing. In this the congregation continued to worship until 1875, when it was thoroughly repaired inside and out, so that it is now as beautiful and comfortable a church as can be found in the country. In 1873 a parsonage, about half a mile east of the church, was purchased, and in 1875 this was enlarged, and other improvements made around it, so that it is now commodious and pleasant.

This congregation in former years was by far the most numerous in Woodstock. Various causes contributed to weaken it. Among them may be mentioned: 1st, the frequent change of pastors; 2d, the erection of other churches in the vicinity, so that many were induced to attend a church near their homes rather than to travel many miles; 3d, sometimes for long intervals there was no pastor and no preaching, so that the people became accustomed to attend other churches; 4th, for lack of a parsonage several of the pastors resided at a distance, and, of course, could not so thoroughly attend to the interests of the congregation as they otherwise might have done; 5th, when the congregation had become weakened from these and other causes, another Lutheran church was built in the eastern part of the congregation, about five miles distant from the older church, whereby the society was divided into two parts.

But a small number, however, joined the new organization, called Pine Grove. This small congregation have struggled hard to free their church from the heavy debt resting upon it, but as yet without success. The prospects of the old church are brighter now than they have been for years, and its members are greatly encouraged.

The present officers are as follows: Elders, Leonard Herriek, John Gable, Hiram Cramer; Deacons, Sanford Cunyes, Noah Mower, Eugene Nash; Trustees, John C. Lewis, Benjamin Vredenburg, Joshua A. Nash.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WOODSTOCK.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation March 9, 1835. The trustees named in the instrument were Henry P. Shultis, Henry Lewis, John Reynolds, James Johnson, Herman Reynolds. The paper was signed by Thomas Newman and John Reynolds, sworn to before Judge Samuel Stillwell, and the record attested by Charles W. Chipp, clerk of the county. The church, of which the above was the legal organization, had been formed in 1828 by Rev. S. L. Stillman, who was the first pastor. There were then about 20 members. The first house of worship was erected in 1833, and was very extensively remodeled and improved in 1866, and it has a seating capacity of 400.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE TOWN OF WOODSTOCK.

This body executed a certificate of incorporation under date of Nov. 4, 1841. John Tompkins and Isaac H. Hasbrouck presided at the meeting for organization. Elijah Freeman, Isaac H. Hasbrouck, and John Bishop were chosen trustees. The instrument was sworn to before Peter W. Short, justice of the peace, and the record attested by Joseph M. Tuthill, clerk of the county.*

FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF WOODSTOCK.

This society was incorporated Jan. 31, 1854. The meeting chose Stephen M. Staples chairman, and John Lowery secretary. The trustees elected were John Wagoner, Isaac Mosher, Levi Bishop, Allen Wagoner, William H. Reynolds, Abram Quick, William N. Wagoner. The certificate was verified before Peter W. Short, justice of the peace, and was recorded Feb. 6, 1854. The following notes are furnished by the pastor:

In the year 1853, 23 of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being dissatisfied with its government, left the communion of that church and organized the First Wesleyan Methodist Church of Woodstock, calling the Rev. John Lowry to be the pastor. Their house of worship was built the year following, at a cost of \$1000. The first board of trustees were Isaac Mosher, John Wagoner, Levi Bishop, Allen Wagoner, William H. Reynolds, Abram Quick, William N. Wagoner.

Pastors.—Rev. John Lowry served the church two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Tomlinson, who remained two years. The Rev. William Danby took charge in 1857, and served one year; he was followed by William

L. Jerman, for one year. In 1859, Rev. William Danby was recalled, and stayed one year. In 1860 the church was without a pastor. Rev. E. S. Bishop took charge in 1861, and preached one year. Then followed two years without a pastor. In 1863, Rev. William A. Hawks was engaged, and preached nearly two years. The year following there was no pastor. In 1866, Rev. J. G. Waters took charge, and continued five years. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Morris, who preached for two years. In 1873, Rev. H. H. Barnes was called to the pastorate, and remained two years. He was followed by Rev. J. L. Eighmey, who preached about one year and a half. Rev. William Irvine took charge in 1877, and served nearly two years. He was succeeded in 1878 by Rev. J. G. Waters, who is still the pastor.

In the year 1866 an acre of land was secured, on which was built a parsonage, at a cost of about \$600.

SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WOODSTOCK.

This society was incorporated April 9, 1856. Rev. D. D. Lindsley was the moderator of the meeting, and Isaac Reynolds secretary. The trustees chosen were Benson D. Eighmey, John S. Hoyt, Samuel B. Eighmey, Peter K. Hoyt, and John Hoyt. The certificate was recorded Sept. 23, 1856, by J. W. Schoonmaker, county clerk. Methodist services had been held in this neighborhood many years before this organization, but there are few or no records of the work. The present house of worship was erected in 1856. The church has been connected with that of Woodstock, under the same pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BRISTOL.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation July 19, 1870. John Johnson and F. Hamblin were inspectors of the election. The trustees chosen were Harvey Burhans, John Johnson, James Vosburgh, Peter Reynolds, David Short, Peter H. Hovey. The proceedings were verified before Joseph H. Miller, justice of the peace, and recorded July 2, 1873. There had been a Methodist society and meetings at this point in early times. The date above is the time when the present house of worship was erected, at a cost of about \$1800. It will seat 200.

THE SOUTH WOODSTOCK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation July 29, 1875. The presiding officers of the meeting were Samuel P. Cutler and Alfred Gulnack. The trustees chosen were Samuel F. Cutler, William C. Shultis, Alfred Gulnack, William Short, David Sagendorf. The instrument was verified before William H. Plass, justice of the peace, and recorded October 10, 1873. A convenient house of worship was soon after erected, at an expense of \$1525, and dedicated June 25, 1874. The pastor at that time was Rev. C. H. Reynolds. His successors have been Rev. Charles Gorse, Rev. R. L. Shurtler, and the present minister in charge is Rev. D. M. Powell. The society have not erected a parsonage. The present officers (March, 1880) are Madison Shultis, Samuel F. Cutler, Frederick Happy, William C. Shultis, Alfred Short. Trustees; President of the Board, Samuel F. Cutler; Clerk of

* See chapter upon Shandaken.

the Board, Frederick Happy; Class-Leader, Isaiah Short; Stewards, Isaiah Short and Madison Shultis; Recording Steward, Frederick Happy.

CHRIST CHURCH IN THE TOWN OF WOODSTOCK (LUTHERAN).

This society was incorporated Jan. 20, 1878. The inspectors of election were Hiram A. Cramer and Ira L. Herrick. The trustees chosen were Benjamin Vredenburg, John C. Lewis, Joshua Nash. The proceedings were verified before Edgar Snyder, notary public, and recorded Feb. 4, 1878.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The principal place of burial, from the first settlement to the present time, has been at Woodstock village. In this ground are some early dates. It has been improved in late years, and is now kept in good condition. There are also burial-places near John Riseley's, in Mink Hollow, and probably others.

LITTLE SHANDAKEN RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This body effected a legal organization Dec. 17, 1853. The meeting was presided over by John Wagoner, and the secretary was Samuel B. Eighmey. The trustees chosen were Abel Hasbrouck, Samuel B. Eighmey, Peter R. Hoyt, William N. Wagoner, John Hasbrouck, Jr., John Hoyt. The proceedings were attested before Peter W. Short, justice of the peace, and recorded Dec. 21, 1853. No very important action has been taken under this incorporation. A burying-ground of rather ordinary size is under the care of the association, about six miles west of Woodstock village.

IX.—SUMMER HOTELS.

To accommodate the increasing tide of summer travel several hotels have been erected. The principal one catering to the wants of the throng who push their way into these mountains during the hot months in search of health and pleasure is located upon the commanding summit of Overlook Mountain. It is known as the Overlook Mountain House, James Smith proprietor. The site of this hotel is the most delightful in the country. The Overlook Mountain forms a part of the celebrated Catskills, and is one of the highest peaks of the range. The house is at an elevation of three thousand feet above tide-water, five hundred feet higher than any other hotel on the Catskills or in the State of New York,—the *only* point that gives an unbroken view to *all* points of the compass. The views are unequalled in the country for beauty and extent; the vision covers the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, embracing an area of 30,000 square miles and one hundred miles of the valley of the Hudson. The atmosphere is very invigorating, and has been found a sure remedy for hay-fever and chills and fever. The thermometer ranges from 15 to 20 degrees below New York City. Three miles north of the house are a succession of wild and picturesque falls in the Plattekill Gorge, an historical pass used by the French and Indians in their attacks upon the early settlers of the valley of the Hudson from their fort in Tory Swamp, near the top of the mountain.

The approach to the vicinity of Overlook Mountain from the Hudson River is itself a route of varied and picturesque character. Taking the train at Rondout, we ascend a steep grade by the side of extensive cement quarries, and in a few minutes reach the junction of the Walkill Valley Railroad, one hundred and eighty-four feet above the Hudson. The Overlook Mountain is seen to the right, a few miles away. After crossing the flats beyond Kingston the track follows and ascends the southern bank of a long ravine, at the upper end of which is Stony Hollow, eight miles from Rondout and four hundred and ten feet elevation. The turnpike-road is seen below, with its stone tracks for the heavily-loaded quarry-wagons. The railroad crosses the Stony Hollow ravine at its western end, and in five minutes afterwards we reach West Hurley, nine miles from Rondout, and five hundred and thirty feet above tide-water. On the approach from Stony Hollow to West Hurley the Overlook Mountain is in full view, with the fine hotel seen near its summit.

The eastern slope of the mountain looms up sharp against the sky, as it is the hinge or turning-point of the Catskill range, where the course is changed westward almost at a right angle. It might well be called the sentinel of the Catskills, being certainly on outpost-duty. Halfway up the mountain, and to the left of the Overlook Mountain House, is seen the pleasantly-situated house of George Mead, beyond and over which the Twin Mountain and a portion of the Indian Head is visible. A portion of the road up the Overlook can be discerned below Mead's house.

West Hurley is the point of departure for the Overlook Mountain, from whose summit not only a magnificent valley view is obtained, but mountain upon mountain—north, west, and south, in endless variety—in *seven* different States.

"Mead's" is the well-known summer resort, beautifully situated among the mountains. The proprietor is George Mead.

The Spring Valley House, by Mr. O'Donnell, is in a deep retired glen of almost primeval wildness. A few guests are usually received at this place.

The only year-round hotel in the town is that of Mr. A. E. Winne, already mentioned. This is arranged also for summer boarding, and will accommodate a large number of guests. For those who desire to be in the near vicinity of these mountains, and yet not remain on them, the Woodstock Village Hotel is one of the most desirable resorts in the county.

X.—NOTEWORTHY PLACES.

The usual evidences of Indian occupancy throughout this section occur to some extent in Woodstock. Indian relics are frequently discovered. Stone arrows and other relics have been found at the Brinkerhoff place. Mink Hollow is the paradise of hunters, and marvelous stories are told of the amount of game killed in that wild secluded glen.

Overlook Mountain is within the limits of Woodstock, and the view from its summit is one of the finest in the whole range of the Catskills. Indeed, the comparison need not be limited to these mountains, for the extent, beauty, and variety of the landscape embraced within the range of vision from Overlook is not surpassed by that of any other

point either in this or adjoining States. A recent writer, familiar with mountain scenery, and especially with Mounts Washington and Mansfield during sunshine and storm, says,—

"While impressed with the vastness and extent of the mountain-tops of the former, and the beauty of the cultivated scenery of the latter, yet nothing seems to surpass the varied and indescribable beauties of mountain and cultivated scenery as viewed from the Overlook."

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The surface of this town is too rough for profitable cultivation. The soil is a clay and slaty loam upon the uplands, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. The improved land in the town is less than half of the area, and large tracts of this cannot be cultivated, but are available for pasturage. Yet, rough as the town is, the annual agricultural productions are in the aggregate of considerable value, as shown in the summary statement, compiled from the census of 1875, given below.

In the early times considerable business was done in wood and lumber. This has decreased in importance during recent years. Stone-quarrying has been carried on to some extent. It may be proper to enumerate "summer boarding" as the present most important industrial interest. A large number of people are employed in earing for the wants of mountain visitors, and there is considerable capital invested in hotels and boarding-houses.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The farms in Woodstock were valued in the census of 1875 at \$565,750; farm-buildings, other than dwellings, \$93,950; stock at \$93,700; tools and implements at \$30,010; value of gross sales from farms, \$37,460; area plowed, 1749 acres; area in pasture, 5591 acres; area mown, 4865 acres; hay produced, 4614 tons; grass-seed raised, 2 bushels; buckwheat, 6329 bushels; Indian corn, 6962 bushels; oats, 8360 bushels; rye, 6066 bushels; spring wheat, 2 bushels; winter wheat, 50 bushels; beans, 21 bushels; potatoes, 12,868 bushels; apples, 21,625 bushels; cider made, 918 barrels; maple-sugar, 815 pounds; maple-syrup, 242 pounds; honey, 3325 pounds; horses on farms, 339; value of poultry owned, \$2308; value sold, \$575; value of eggs sold, \$1109; neat cattle on farms, 832; milk cows, 757; beef slaughtered, 69; butter made, 79,425 pounds; milk sold in market, 2150 gallons; sheep shorn, 722; weight of clip, 2754 pounds; lambs raised, 553; sheep slaughtered, 61; killed by dogs, 25; hogs on farms, 671; pork made, 91,291 pounds.

MILLS, WATER-PRIVILEGES, ETC.

Robert Livingston built the first saw-mill. J. Montrose erected the first grist-mill. Tracing the Saw Kill from its high mountain source, in Shues Lake, the first water-privilege improved is at the saw-mill of C. Bear. Some distance below is the saw-mill of J. & H. Vosburgh. Near the above is the saw-mill of J. E. Lasher. A little below is the grist-mill of Reynolds & Elting, and at Woodstock village is the well-known Newkerk grist-mill. Upon a branch of the Saw Kill, the outlet of Cooper Lake, is the saw-mill of W. M. Cooper.

On the Beaver Kill are the saw-mill and heading-mill of

Mr. Lane. On this site were formerly the old plow-mills of very ancient date. There is also located on this stream the saw-mill of John R. Dewall. This is also a water-privilege that was improved at an early day. On a small branch of this stream is another saw-mill. On the Little Beaver Kill is the Shultis saw-mill, and on a branch the Short mill of modern times. In Mink Hollow there are turning-works and a saw-mill. Upon the Beaver Kill, above the school-house, in the Beaver Kill district, is a saw-mill. On the other branch, flowing out of Mink Hollow, is a saw-mill, at the place of C. Wolven. Below the junction of the two branches is the saw-mill of A. Lane. Farther below, in the Duvall neighborhood, are two saw-mills. On the Little Beaver Kill the first saw-mill, near the head-waters of the stream, is that of M. Shultis. Below is another, near the place of C. Shultis. Upon a small branch, near the school-house upon the main road, is another saw-mill. The location of the old glass company, which had their outlet at Glasco, on the Hudson, was in this town.

XII.—MILITARY.

A portion of the early story of Indian wars, and the many incidents of border struggles involved, no doubt belong to the territory of Woodstock, but these items of surpassing interest are found in the general history included in this volume, and the reader is referred to that for detailed statements. In the later years of the Revolution occasional raids were made upon this section by Indians and Tories. In 1781, Peter Short and his son-in-law, Peter Miller, of Woodstock, were taken prisoners and carried to Canada, where, after enduring their captivity for some time, they were set free through the influence of an Indian named Joe Dewitt, to whom they had previously shown some kindness.

The following persons served in the war of 1812:

John Bard, Andrew Elting, Benjamin Lair, Tunis Lasher, Zachariah Langendyck, James McDaniel, Jacob Plass, Zachariah H. Plough, Abraham Roosa, James Roosa, David Short, Elias Short, Peter Short, Henry G. Shultis, John Shultis, Peter Shultis, Jeremiah Sickler, Solomon Sickler, John Vandebogert, Cornelius Wolven, Hazen Wood, Harry Yerry, John Yerry.

WAR OF 1861-65.

The following list of soldiers who served in the Union army from or for the town of Woodstock is prepared from the printed muster-rolls of the State, and from the manuscript reports of the census enumerators of 1865. Unfortunately, there is no record in the office of the town clerk by which the roll might be made more complete and accurate. The law of 1865 with reference to military records was not executed in Woodstock:

Byron Howard, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 15th Art.
Robert E. Reynolds, enl. Feb. 8, 1861, 15th Art.
Martin McDaniel, enl. Oct. 13, 1861, 15th Art.
Augustus Grinar, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 20th Regt.
David Whispell, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 20th Regt.
Evert Wagener, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. I.
Myron Devall, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 1st sergt.
Zachariah Lane, enl. Feb. 9, 1861, 20th Regt.
Patrick Prayton, enl. Jan. 15, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. 1865.
Aaron N. Risley, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 120th Regt.
John Kienburd, enl. Jan. 1, 1863, 15th Art.
Michael Gentner, enl. June 25, 1862, 18th Pennsylvania.
James Louck, enl. Feb. 1, 1863, 14th Art.

John Louck, enl. Feb. 1, 1863, 15th Art.; pro. to sergt.
 John Vandeboegert, Jr., enl. May 1, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1861.
 Egbert Lewis, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to corp.
 Erastus M. Stone, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Eugene C. Johnson, sergt., enl. Feb. 22, 1861, 120th Regt.
 David Perkins, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 120th Regt.
 William H. Perkins, corp., enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 20th Bat.; pro. to sergt.; re-enl. 1863.

Philip Neahr, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 2d Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 George Neahr, corp., enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 20th Regt.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Egbert Taylor, enl. Jan. 14, 1863, 1st Regt.
 John Yerry, enl. Feb. 1, 1861, 15th Art.
 Morgan P. Shultis, enl. Feb. 22, 1861, 15th Art.
 Jeremiah Wentworth, enl. Jan. 5, 1861, 15th Art.
 Joseph Sickler, enl. June 20, 1861, 20th Regt.
 Philip Plimley, enl. Feb. 11, 1861, 15th Art.
 Peter H. Shultis, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 102d Regt.
 David Yerry, enl. Jan. 4, 1861, 15th Art.
 Corliss Baroll, enl. Dec. 27, 1861, 15th Art.
 Solomon I. Phelps, enl. Jan. 20, 1861, 15th Art.
 Homer Yerry, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 150th Regt.
 Almaron Whispell, enl. Aug. 8, 1861, 15th Art.
 Edward Sagenboff, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 15th Art.
 Lament Cooper, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 15th Art.
 Levi Edson, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 15th Art.
 Benjamin Hasbrouck, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 15th Art.
 Samuel G. Miller, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Joseph Gridley, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Legrand Elzy, enl. Feb. 15, 1861, 15th Art.
 Francis Devall, enl. May 25, 1861, 20th Regt.; pro. to lieut.; must. out Sept. 12, 1861.

Albert Devall, enl. Dec. 20, 1863, 20th Regt.
 Martin Devall, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 20th Regt.; re-enl. 1863.
 Lafayette Phoe, enl. Feb. 9, 1861, 20th Regt.
 John Hoyt, enl. Jan. 13, 1861, 15th Art.
 William E. Hoyt, enl. Jan. 25, 1861, 15th Art.; pro. to sergt.
 Stephen Staples, enl. Jan. 25, 1861, 15th Art.
 Alonzo Lewis, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Feb. 20, 1864, at Richmond, Va.

Conrad Hicks, enl. Jan. 2, 1862, 15th Art.; died Sept. 19, 1862, at City Point, Va.
 Stephen A. Bonested, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 20th Regt.; died July 17, 1864, at Andersonville.

Gilbert Myers, corp., enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 120th Regt.; killed, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.

David Perkins, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 150th Regt.; died June 1, 1863, at Brazier City.
 Jacob Chipper, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Feb. 15, 1863, at City Point, Va.

Philip Vandeboegert, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Jan. 22, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

James Mosher, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 150th Regt.; died Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.

Jacob Shultis, enl. Feb. 25, 1863, 15th Art.; died June 25, 1864, at City Point, Va.

Abram Whispell, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 15th Art.; died Nov. 6, 1861, at City Point, Va.

Hiram Carl, enl. Jan. 11, 1865, 15th Art.; died Aug. 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Isaac Shultis, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Dec. 20, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

Miles Fighmney, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 120th Regt.; died Aug. 25, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.

Chauncy P. Johnson, enl. April 26, 1861, 20th Regt.; died Nov. 19, 1863, at James City.

Samuel Brink, 8th corp., enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.

John Gardner, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.

Peter H. Shultis, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. F.

Charles Burnett, 2d sergt., enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 150th Regt., Co. B.

Samuel McDaniel, 2d sergt., enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 150th Regt., Co. B.

Nathaniel T. McDaniel, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 150th Regt., Co. B.; re-enl. Jan. 1864, 15th Art.

Robert Taylor, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 150th Regt., Co. B.

Egbert Taylor, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 150th Regt., Co. B.

Van Rensselaer Vredenburg, 150th Regt.

Corlies Bernad, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.

James O. Dunningan, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.

Larry Johnson, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.

John W. Plimley, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.

Lewis Plaus, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.

Peter P. Plaus, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. I.

David Short, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.

Levis B. Prosser, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.

Ralph E. Tucker, 1st corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 70th Regt., Co. F.

Milton B. Hart, musician, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 70th Regt., Co. F.

Chester P. Card, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 70th Regt., Co. F.

Walter Carlogan, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 70th Regt., Co. F.

George A. Hunt, enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 70th Regt., Co. F.

Clark Holmes, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 70th Regt., Co. F.

Lester Jolson, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 70th Regt., Co. F.

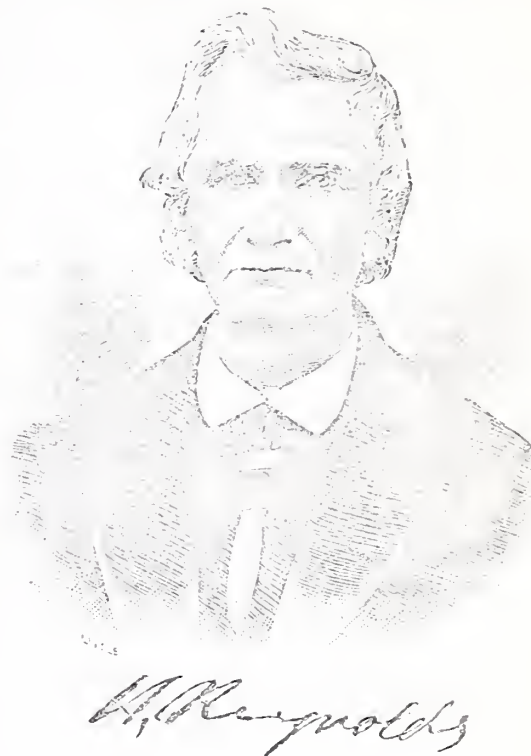
Thomas McCormick, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 70th Regt., Co. F.
 William V. Walker, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 70th Regt., Co. F.
 George W. Underwood, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 70th Regt., Co. F.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HERMAN REYNOLDS.

His father, Jeremiah Reynolds, was a native of Rhode Island, married Miss Margaret Bentley, removed to Dutchess County, thence to Ulster County, and settled in the town of Woodstock about 1790.

Herman Reynolds was fifth son, born in Woodstock, Nov. 29, 1799. Received limited opportunities for an edu-



cation in early life. His early manhood was spent in farming, and his business life has been spent in agricultural pursuits and lumbering.

He married, Dec. 29, 1820, Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Phebe (Griffin) Hasbrouck, who was born in Woodstock, Oct. 26, 1800. They had a family of eleven children, all of whom lived to become men and women. The first death in the family occurred in 1878, the oldest then being fifty-nine and the youngest thirty-three.

Their children were Phebe J., wife of Peter A. Du Bois; Margaret, wife of Hiram Shultis; William H.; Lucinda (deceased); Eliza A., wife of John H. Du Bois; Champion P.; Catherine O., wife of Peter A. Wolven; Alfred; Sarah L., wife of Adelbert Hooper; Lauretta, wife of David H. Short. This couple has ten children, forty-one grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren living.

In politics he was originally an Old Line Whig, and became a Republican upon the organization of that party. He has been honored with every office of account in his town. He was supervisor in 1816, and has served four terms since; overseer of the county poor, and justice of the peace for fifteen years.

HARDENBURGH.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

THE town of Hardenburgh is situated at the western extremity of the county, being included to a considerable extent in the sharp angle formed by the boundary lines of the counties of Sullivan and Delaware. It is laid out obliquely with reference to the four cardinal points of the compass, and its boundaries may be approximately stated as follows: Northwest by the county line; northeast by the town of Shandaken; southeast by the towns of Shandaken and Denning; southwest by the county line. The area is stated in the census of 1875 at 50,924 acres. Of this, 7523 acres are classed as improved land, and 43,401 acres as unimproved. Of the unimproved, 43,246 acres are given as woodland, leaving 155 acres classed as "other unimproved." We add the following paragraph from the act of incorporation:

"The town of Hardenburgh shall be bounded as follows:

"Northerly by the line between Delaware and Ulster Counties; on the westerly by the Sullivan County line; on the south and east by a line drawn in the following manner: Commencing at the corner of the town of Denning with the Sullivan County line; thence along the line between Denning and Shandaken to the height of ground between the Neversink and Beaver Kill streams, and running on the said height of ground to the head-waters of the Beaver Kill and Fall Brook, and following the height of ground between the Neversink and Dry Brook, around the head of the Dry Brook to the southwesterly corner of the Garrison tract, and following said line to the height of ground west of the Big Indian; thence along the height of ground to the Laussatt tract; and thence along the line between the first and second tier of lots, so as to include the westerly tier of lots of said tract, to the Delaware County line, the place of beginning."—*Laws of 1839*, chapter 361; also *Revised Statutes*, 6th ed., vol. i. p. 224.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this town is a broken and mountainous upland. The summits of the range rise at various points to an elevation of 2000 feet above tide-water. The territory of the town is a portion of the water-shed between the valley of the Hudson and the valley of the Delaware. The principal streams flowing west and southwest to the Delaware Valley are Beaver Kill, Mill Brook, and Dry Brook. There are several rivulets tributary to these streams.

The charm of this mountain scenery is increased by the beautiful lakes that are found in different parts of the town, as Alder Lake, Tunis Lake, Balsam Lake, Furlow Lake, and Beecher Pond. The town has many wild and picturesque glens that attract summer tourists.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This town seems to have been settled from 1800 to 1810, though a few early pioneers may have pushed their way up these valleys before that date. Samuel Merwin came from Connecticut before 1800, it is said, and settled

in the Dry Brook Valley. His homestead was the present Dyer Todd place. Hiram Seager came to this town 1800 to 1810. His place was the one now occupied by his youngest son, James L. Seager. Derrick Haynes located in the Dry Brook Valley 1800 to 1810. His place is now occupied by Judson Haynes.

The two brothers Lyman Todd and Burr Todd came to Hardenburgh about 1820. With them, or coming soon after, was their father, Samuel Todd, who spent the remainder of his life with his children in this valley. The farm of Lyman Todd was the place now owned by John D. Todd, his son. Other sons of Lyman Todd were William and Daniel, the former of whom now resides at Dry Brook, and the latter moved away. A daughter of Lyman Todd is Mrs. Eber Merwin, of Hardenburgh, and there were others who moved away. Burr Todd settled where David O. Todd now resides. His sons were Dyer Todd, now deceased, A. J. Todd, and Jacob Todd, all of whom settled in Hardenburgh. Daughters of Burr Todd are Mrs. S. M. Seager and Mrs. Peter George, the latter of Delaware County.

Alfred Ackley, now living, settled upon the farm he occupies about 1820. Oren Baker, now living, settled upon the farm he still occupies about as early as Ackley,—1820. Peter Hayes settled on the farm now occupied by George Kelly. Hezekiah Platt located where D. B. George now lives. Barney Rider settled where Jacob Lynch now resides. Harmon Utter came to Hardenburgh and located where his son, John L. Utter, now lives. Robert Utter settled on the present place of William Utter. Edward O'Neil settled on the farm still known as the O'Neil place, but now occupied by William Todd. On this farm was an old grist-mill, erected perhaps forty years ago, now abandoned for some years. Thomas O'Kelly came to this town about 1820, and settled on the farm now owned by his son of the same name.

Mill Brook Valley constituted another point of settlement. Among the early settlers in that neighborhood were the following: David Delemater settled on the farm now occupied by Abram Delemater. Samuel Gavitt located on the farm now owned by Henry Gavitt. Blasel Gavitt was in the valley quite early, upon the farm now owned by Thomas Gavitt.

In the Upper Beaver Kill Valley a Quaker settled at a very early day near the outlet of Balsam Lake, on the present Mead place. It is said that he came into this secluded retreat not long after the Revolution.

In the neighborhood up the Beaver Kill known as "the Indies" the Banks were early settlers. There were three of them,—John Banks, Harry Banks, and Joseph Banks.

In the west part of the town, along the Beaver Kill,

other settlers. The principal permanent families were those of Nicholas Barnhart and John Barnhart.

STATISTICS.

The total population of Hardenburgh, as stated in the census of 1875, was 671. Of these, 651 were native born, and 21 foreign born. With reference to race, all were white; and with reference to sex, 351 were males, and 320 females. The males of voting age were 175. The equalized assessed value of property in Hardenburgh for 1879-80 is \$51,303, and the total tax paid upon that basis \$1551.99.

The heights in Hardenburgh, upon the authority of Prof. Gnyot's latest measurement, are: Eagle Mountain, 3567 feet; Graham's Mountain, 3886 feet; Seager's Home, 1923 feet.

From an article by a local writer of recent date upon the town of Hardenburgh we take the following extract. It expresses some hopes of railroad connections not perhaps yet realized, but is on the whole an excellent statement concerning settlement and capabilities:

"Beaver Kill is famous for its fine trout. The water is the clearest and purest, and the trout are abundant and of the finest flavor. Mill Brook and Dry Brook are also celebrated for fine trout. Small specimens of coal and lead have been found on the surface, near the head of these streams, and no doubt, if proper effort was made, coal, as well as lead, might be found. A large amount of timber of the finest quality, such as ash, cherry, maple, birch, etc., is found at the head of Beaver Kill. It is suitable for trays, chair-stuffs, etc. No other portion of Ulster County affords such a field for manufacturers of wood-ware. The Rondout and Oswego Railroad on one side, and the Midland on the other, with the Delhi and Margaretville Railroad within four miles of the town, will afford convenient avenues for shipping. Beaver Kill Falls are about twelve miles from the head of the stream. The water flows over a precipice about thirty feet high, causing a beautiful rainbow to appear in the sunshine. The southwest part of the town, along the Beaver Kill, was settled by families named Barnhardt, whose descendants still reside there. Turuwood was first settled in 1825 by Elisha Hall. He came from Delaware County. Several lakes are located in different parts of the town.

"At the outlet of Big Lake is the saw-mill of Joseph Murdock, which cuts a large amount of hemlock and other lumber. Balsam Lake is famous for its trout, large quantities of which are caught in winter by cutting holes through the ice.

"Tunis Lake also abounds in trout. It was named from an Indian who used to carry out lead procured in the vicinity of the lake at the head of the Beaver Kill. Though search has been made for the mine from which he procured the lead, it has never been found. Furlough Lake, at the head of Dry Brook, abounds in trout. The soil in this county is equal to any in Delaware County for stock-raising and dairying. The abundance of pure spring water renders it specially adapted to butter-making.

"Dry Brook was settled previous to Beaver Kill, the first settlers coming from Connecticut. Among them were families named Seager, Todd, and Graham. A forge for working iron was erected near the head of Dry Brook at an early day. The works have long since gone down, and nothing remains but a portion of the old stone foundation. There is a manufactory of woodenware on Shin Creek; butter-trays are extensively manufactured for the New York market. The town is thinly settled, and has but one church."

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

Portions of the town of Hardenburgh were settled, as already noticed, at quite an early day. The inhabitants, who had braved the hardships of this mountain region and made for themselves homes in the valleys, were distant from the places where the public business of Shandaken was transacted, and they had little control in the management

of affairs. The formation of Denning in 1849 brought only partial relief, and finally the people upon this territory struck out for independence. The movement to establish a new town was successful. It received the name Hardenburgh in honor of the patentee, whose purchase is mentioned in the general history of the patents of the county. Even with the present arrangement the people in distant parts of the town have but little business connection with each other. The central valley, Mill Brook, is the most convenient place for public business, and the town-meetings are usually held there.

RECORD OF THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"At the first annual town-meeting held in and for the town of Hardenburgh, at the house of James Close, May 31, 1859, the following officers were elected:

"Samuel M. Seager, Supervisor; Samuel Merwin, Town Clerk; John Newton, Lysander C. Tubbs, Warren W. Seidler, Justices of the Peace; Orrin Baker, Collector; James Close, John D. Todd, Amos Wamsley, Assessors; Levi B. Gavitt, James Murdock, Harmon Utter, Commissioners of Highways; Chandler Hinkley, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Clancy Hotchkiss, Harmon Utter, Overseers of the Poor; John Banks, David A. Delamater, Orrin Baker, Harmon Utter, Jr., Constables; William Utter, Philo Flint, John L. Todd, Inspectors of Election.

"Dated at Hardenburgh this 31st day of May, 1859.

"CHRISTOPHER LINGER.

"SAMUEL MERWIN.

"DANIEL TODD.

"W. W. SCUDDER, Clerk."

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS, 1859 TO 1880. SUPERVISORS.

1859-60, Samuel M. Seager; 1861-62, Marcus A. Marks; 1863-64, Philo Flint; 1865-66, Hiram D. Cook; 1867, Amos Wamsley; 1868, Samuel M. Seager; 1869-71, Amos Wamsley; 1872, Samuel M. Seager; 1873-74, Amos Wamsley; 1875-76, James Murdock; 1877, Amos Wamsley; 1878, James Murdock; 1879, Samuel M. Seager; 1880, Edgar A. Marks.

TOWN CLERKS.

1859-60, Samuel Merwin; 1861-64, Hiram D. Cook; 1865, Andrew J. Todd; 1866-67, Benjamin N. Akerty; 1868-70, Charles Close; 1871-74, Demetrius D. Desilver; 1875-79, Elijah Kittle; 1880, Willard E. Kittle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1859, John Newton, A. C. Tubbs, W. W. Seidler; 1860, David Todd; 1861, Marcus A. Marks; 1862, Amos Wamsley (full term), Dyre Todd (to fill vacancy); 1863, Lysander C. Tubbs; 1864, Dyre Todd (to fill vacancy of John Newton); 1865, John Newton; 1866, Amos Wamsley; 1867, Hiram D. Cook; 1868, Dyre Todd; 1869, John Newton; 1870, Arthur M. Pratt; 1871, L. L. Bussey; 1872, Dyre Todd; 1873, George H. Gavitt; 1874, Amos Wamsley; 1875, Elisha Hall; 1876, William Utter; 1877, Jeremiah Sliter; 1878, Alexander L. Hulbert; 1879, Elisha Hall; 1880, William Utter.

The present town officers (elected March 2, 1880) are as follows: Supervisor, Edgar A. Marks; Town Clerk, Willard E. Kittle; Justice of the Peace, William Utter; Assessor, A. H. Delamater; Commissioner of Highways, R. S. Jones; Overseers of the Poor, Henry Crook, Clancy Hotchkiss; Collector, William S. Gray; Constables, William S. Gray, E. W. Sprague, J. M. Kelly, J. B. Gavitt, Winfield Hinkley; Inspectors of Election, District No. 1, J. B. Jones, H. C. Tripp, Richard Lake; District No. 2, W. W. Basett, John Ward, L. A. Jones; Town Auditor,

* Died, and Willard E. Kittle appointed.

Chandler Hinkley, Ransom Weaver, William Todd; Game Constable, William Lee.

The town-meetings were held from 1859 to 1863 "at the house of James Close;" 1864-68, "at the house of Ann E. Close;" 1869, "at the house of Demetrius De-silva;" 1870, "at the house of Charles Close;" 1871-73, "at the house of Amos Wamsley;" 1874-80, "at the house of Elijah Kittle."

V.—VILLAGES.

It may be difficult to apply the above heading to any collection of dwellings in Hardenburgh. There are, however, a few points with special names and enjoying post-office facilities.

DRY BROOK.

This place is in the valley of the creek bearing the same name. It is the West Shandaken of old times. There was a post-office at this point forty or fifty years ago. The name was changed to Dry Brook about twelve years ago. The mail is supplied to this office from Arkville, Delaware Co. At Dry Brook there is a blacksmith-shop by W. Todd; the district school-house; the church of the Methodist Episcopal Society, and a few dwelling-houses. William Utter is the present postmaster, and has held the office since the date of the change of name to Dry Brook. He was preceded by L. C. Tubbs, and, earlier than he, Hiram D. Cook was postmaster for some years.

SHIN CREEK.

This post-office is in the west part of the town, and was established twelve or fourteen years ago. The present postmaster is C. W. Maynard. At this point is the tray-factory mentioned elsewhere, a few dwelling-houses, and the district school house.

MILL BROOK.

There was formerly a post-office in this valley, and Demetrius De Silva was postmaster for some years. The office is now known as Grant's Mills, and is just beyond the line, in Delaware County. It is supplied from the Arkville mail-route, and is still the post-office for Mill Brook Valley.

TURNWOOD.

This post-office was established about the time the town was formed,—1859. Amos Wamsley was appointed postmaster, and still retains the office. At this point is located the school-house of the district and a few dwelling-houses.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Hardenburgh was not organized until the control of the schools had been taken away from the towns by the act of the Legislature creating district commissioners; hence there is no official town action upon this subject. There were, however, schools long before the town was formed. The school in the Dry Brook neighborhood was established probably fifty years ago or more. The pioneer school-house occupied the site of the present one. This was built about thirteen years ago. Another district, about four miles above, is known as Upper Dry Brook. The school in that neighborhood was also opened many years ago. The present school-house was built in 1862. In Mill Brook Valley was

also a school considerably earlier than the formation of the town, established perhaps forty years ago. The present school-house was built in 1875 or 1876. On the Beaver Kill, at Turnwood, was also one of the early schools opened before the formation of the town. The present school-house was built only a few years since. In the upper part of the Beaver Kill Valley is a new district, established since the formation of the town. The neighborhood is locally known as East Indies. The school-house is not very old. The Shin Creek neighborhood also has a school opened since the town was organized.

Among the teachers of twenty-five or thirty years ago may be mentioned Polly Merwin, Susan Seager, Jacob Lynah, Wesley Hill, Samuel M. Seager, Electa Stratton (Mrs. D. Todd), Martha Conley (Mrs. Wesley Hill).

The following statistics show in a concise form the present condition of the schools:

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, MARCH, 1880.

Number of districts.....	9
Number of children of school age.....	296
Average daily attendance previous year.....	\$6,180
Public money, equal quota.....	\$333.20
Public money for number of children.....	\$175.81
Public money for attendance.....	\$168.57
Library money.....	\$9.08

VII.—RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Very early meetings were held at Dry Brook school-house while as yet the town was a part of Shandaken. The Methodists were the active workers in maintaining meetings. Early ministers were Rev. Daniel Morrison, Rev. Daniel Bullock, Rev. John Beagle. Interested in sustaining the meetings and helping conduct them were Burr Todd, Eber Merwin, Hiram Seager, and Derrick Haynes. The result of this early work was the establishment of the Dry Brook Methodist Church in 1868, with 15 members. The house of worship erected cost \$2600, and has a seating capacity of 200. Meetings have been usually maintained in the Mill Brook school-house by ministers of the Margaretville Circuit, Delaware County. In the west part of the town meetings have been held to a greater or less extent in the school-houses. During the last ten years Rev. James Beecher, who resides at what is now known as Beecher Pond, has preached to the people of these mountain neighborhoods.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

In the Dry Brook Valley there are two. The one at Upper Dry Brook is near the place of the late Dyer Todd. Burials at this ground date back fifty or sixty years. In the lower part of the valley is the Kelly burial-ground, near the present place of Henry Crooks. This is not more than twenty-five or thirty years old. For the Mill Brook neighborhood there is a burial-place just over the line, in Delaware County. There is another burial-place at Turnwood, dating back perhaps forty years. The people of the west part of Hardenburgh also bury their dead to some extent in a burial-ground just beyond the county line, not far from the Shin Creek neighborhood.

IX.—SUMMER TOURISTS.

As in the other mountain towns of this section, so in Hardenburgh, an increase in the number of summer visitors

is year by year more and more apparent. They climb the mountain sides, find their way through the yet almost pathless forests, fish in the mountain streams, and chase the game to its wild and hitherto secure retreats.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The agriculture of this town is limited. About one-seventh of the area is classed as improved land by the census of 1875, and but a small portion of this is cultivated. A large portion of the surface of the town is still covered with a valuable growth of timber. Lumbering, shingle-making, and similar occupations largely engage the attention of the people. The following summary statements from the census of 1875 show the annual production at that time.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The farms in Hardenburgh were valued in the census of 1875 at \$159,730; the farm-buildings other than dwellings at \$25,470; the stock at \$41,231; the tools and implements at \$8405; cost of fertilizers used, \$4; amount of gross sales from farms, \$10,179; area plowed, 616 acres; area in pasture, 2602 acres; area mown, 3316 acres; hay produced, 2747 tons; buckwheat, 3848 bushels; Indian corn, 390 bushels; oats, 6356 bushels; rye, 72 bushels; spring wheat, 4 bushels; corn sown for fodder, 4 acres; beans, 3 bushels; potatoes, 6645 bushels; apples, 3220 bushels; cider made, 30 barrels; maple-sugar, 10,102 pounds; maple-syrup, 723 gallons; honey, 570 pounds; horses on farms, 184; mules, 10; value of poultry owned, \$428; value sold, \$245; value of eggs sold, \$62; neat cattle on farms, 785; milk cows, 663; beef slaughtered, 13; butter made, 74,340 pounds; sheep shorn, 503; weight of clip, 1987 pounds; lambs raised, 435; sheep slaughtered, 36; killed by dogs, 19; hogs on farms, 206; pork made, 18,738 pounds.

MILLS.

Commencing at the head-waters of the Dry Brook, the first mill-privilege improved is owned by Samuel M. Seager. This mill was built about twenty years ago by Hiram Seager, father of the present owner. The mill is now being rebuilt (1880), and is to be operated with a circular saw. The next mill below is the saw-mill of John Knickerbocker. This was built about 1869 by Hiram D. Cook. It was afterwards rebuilt by Henry Cook, and in later years became the property of Mr. Knickerbocker. Farther down the Dry Brook Valley is the saw-mill of William Todd. This was erected some twenty-five years ago by Sylvanus Harrison. It passed to the possession of Mr. Todd about twelve years ago. Upon the Mill Brook there are no water-privileges improved within the town of Hardenburgh. Tracing the course of the Beaver Kill, the first mill-privilege improved in the upper part of the valley was by the brothers Jones in 1874. These mills are operated with a circular saw. Next below is the saw-mill, near Amos

Wamsley's, built about twenty two years ago by Wm. G. Kelley, and sold a few years since to Luther Jackson. Upon the Cross Mountain Brook, which empties into the Beaver Kill near Amos Wamsley, is a saw-mill owned by Luther Jackson, and built by him about sixteen years ago. On the Beaver Kill, near the Big Pond, is a grist-mill and a circular saw mill. These were established by James Murdock, the present owner, about seven years ago. On Shin Creek, at the border of Sullivan County, is a tray-factory, manufacturing butter-trays, and employing five or six hands. This creek is a branch of the Beaver Kill, but unites with it beyond the border of Ulster County. The products of this factory are drawn to Marston on the Midland Railroad.

XI.—MILITARY.

The war of 1861-65 drew from this mountain region a full proportionate share of the Union army.

The following list is prepared by examining the best accessible records. It has been submitted to citizens of the town for revision, and is believed to be reasonably accurate and complete:

Francis Grossishant, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, Ind. Art. No. 3; died March 18, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
O. B. Maynard, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, Ind. Art. No. 8.
Edward L. Delamater, enl. March 2, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. K; died soon after the war.
Edward Gosso, enl. March 2, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. K (from Shandaken).
Frederick Hanes, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. E.
John J. Delamater, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 144th Regt., Co. G.
John Fairbairn, enl. January, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. K; lost an eye.
John L. Todd, drum sergt., enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 162d Regt., Co. B; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, for three years.
Cyrus Lynch, enl. July 10, 1864, 95th Regt., Co. A; wounded at Hatcher's Run, 1864; died of wounds June 5, 1865.
Dyer Hinkley, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
John Elmhuy, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. P; died Aug. 16, 1862, at Cedar Mountain.
James McAdams, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B; re-enlisted.
James T. Kernode, Penna. Regt.
Wm. H. Barnhart, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 56th Regt.; re-enl. February, 1864.
Amos S. Barnhart, enl. May 13, 1861, 25th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1863, 12th Cav.; pro. to sergt.
James R. Grospect, enl. Aug. 31, 1864, 46th Regt.
Orin B. Maynard, enl. October, 1861, 8th Art., Reg. Army; re-enl. Oct. 29, 1864.
Leroy Bussy, enl. October, 1861, 8th Art.; re-enl. December, 1862.
John Lynch, enl. Aug. 22, 1861, 3d Cav.
Geo. H. Gavitt, enl. November, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B; pro. to sergt.; wounded; re-enlisted.
Newell Andrus, enl. Jan. 1, 1861, 2d Conn. Art.; died soon after the war.
John E. Gavitt, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 2d Conn. Art.
Amos Shaver, enl. December, 1861, 56th Regt.; re-enl. February, 1864.
Eric Lingoe, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 144th Regt.
Geo. B. Elmhuy, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 56th Regt.; re-enlisted; pro. to corp., 5th Cav., Co. M; disch. for injury.
Jackson Scudder, corp., enl. Nov. 3, 1861, 8th Art.; pro. to sergt.; re-enlisted.
Edward Newton, enl. Jan. 20, 1864, 25th Cav.
James H. Stanton, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 20th N. Y. Regt.
Colonel A. Barnhart, enl. Sept. 5, 1863, 56th Penna. Regt.
Cornelius B. Delamater, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 144th Regt.; died Oct. 19, 1863, at Folly Island.
Wm. Every, enl. Feb. 20, 1864, 20th Regt.; died Oct. 10, 1864, at City Point, Va.; brought home for burial.
Robert D. Utter, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 20th Regt.; died April 13, 1864, at Roundout; brought home for burial.
Marcus A. Marks, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 20th Regt.; died June 5, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.
Alex. Covell, enl. Sept. 28, 1863, 47th Regt.; died Aug. 27, 1864, at David's Island; wounded June 1, 1864.
Orin Day Shaw, enl. Jan. 3, 1862, 56th Regt.; died March 11, 1863, at Newbern.
Robert Dimond, enl. September, 1861; died 1862, in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., of wounds received at second Bull Run.

D E N N I N G.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

THE town of Denning lies in the western part of the county, touching Delaware County upon the southwest. As in the case of other towns in this vicinity, its boundaries cannot be very clearly stated by the four cardinal points of the compass. They may be given as follows: Northwest by the town of Hardenburgh; northeast by the town of Shandaken; southeast by the towns of Olive and Rochester; southwest by the town of Wawarsing and the county line of Sullivan. The area, as given in the census of 1875, is 64,050 acres. Of this, 4800 are classed as improved land, and 59,250 acres as unimproved. Of the unimproved, 14,234 acres are stated as woodland, leaving 45,016 acres to be considered as "other unimproved" land. Whatever the compilers of the State census may have intended by this term, it is evident that it may apply to rocky, waste, and comparatively worthless land.

For convenience of reference we insert here the following paragraph from the act of incorporation:

"All that part of the town of Shandaken in the county of Ulster lying within the following bounds,—viz., beginning at a point where the south line of great lot No. 6 of the Hardenburgh patent intersects the town of Rochester, and running thence along the said line to the corner of the town of Olive; thence along the line of the towns of Olive and Shandaken to the centre of great lot No. 7, in the Hardenburgh patent; thence along a line as run by William Cockburn in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, north fifty-one degrees forty minutes west about fourteen and a half miles, to the northeast corner of Darling's survey of fifty-five lots; thence along the east line of said fifty-five lots south fifty-eight degrees twenty minutes west, to the southeast corner of lot fifty-five in said tract of fifty-five lots; thence along the Balsam Swamp or Lake to the northwest corner of the Connecticut tract, in great lot No. 6, in the Hardenburgh patent; thence along the west bounds of said tract to the county lines of Ulster and Sullivan; thence along said line southeasterly fifteen miles and seventy chains to the place of beginning,—is hereby erected into a separate town by the name of Denning."—*Laws of 1849*, chapter 73; also *Revised Statutes*, vol. 1, page 223.

The above description of Denning is to be modified by the terms of the act erecting Hardenburgh, as stated in the chapter upon that town, no revision of the statutes having taken place so as to express in legal form the present boundaries of Denning.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

A spur of the Catskill Mountains extends through this town with an average elevation of 1500 to 2000 feet. The surface is broken, and there is a charming variety of mountain scenery, towering heights, deep ravines, and dense forests, all combining to form landscapes of great beauty. The town is drained from the northeast to the southwest. Through the eastern part flows the Rondout Creek, with one principal tributary, known as East Branch. Farther west are the two branches of the Neversink River, that

unite just beyond the line of the county. The west branch has several tributaries,—Fall Brook, High Fall Brook, Pigeon Brook, Biscuit Brook. The east branch is also supplied by several rivulets. There are large tracts in this town unsettled and unsubdued.

Settlements are mostly confined to the valleys, and these in many places are narrow, walled in by steep and rocky hillsides. The heights in Denning, on the authority of Prof. Guyot's latest measurements, are—Peakamoose, 3875 feet; Table Mountain, 3865; Dominic Hammond's House, 1945.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Denning is one of the most recently settled towns of Ulster County. The three principal valleys began to attract the attention of lumbermen and those engaged in tanning perhaps fifty years ago. Hunters had roamed over the hills and through the ravines in search of game, but no one located there until long after the other portions of Ulster County had been settled.

It is usually stated, and probably correctly, that Anthony Schwab was the first settler of Denning, and that he located on Read Hill in 1841. Yet a saw-mill is said to have been erected in 1827. If so, it was probably near the boundary line of Sullivan County, and could hardly be called a settlement of this township.

The first tannery was built by John W. Smith in 1849. A saw-mill had been built by him some years earlier. De Witt & Reynolds established a tannery at Dewittville, and the place takes its name from that fact.

Other settlers were Harvey W. Hoyt, Anthony Schwab, Michael Schwab, John Scott, Charles Rhodes, Jacob Rosekrans, John W. Smith, Cornelius Bevier, Peter T. Bash, Nathan Sheely, Henry J. Whipple, James Evans, Nathan Kogons, Albert Van Dover, James Johnson, Abraham De Witt, John De Witt, Herman Depew, Abram Van Baskirk, Bradford D. Donaldson, Ezra S. Bliss, Cornelius Drew, Conrad Bevier, and Hiram Depew.

Baily Beers and Joseph B. Anderson have been innkeepers at Dewittville.

The Johnson Brothers, in connection with their other business, keep a general country store.

STATISTICS.

The population of Denning, as stated in the census of 1875, was 1113. Of these, 1041 were native born, and 72 foreign born. As to race, all were white; and as to sex, 591 were males, and 522 females. The males of voting age were 296. The total equalized assessed value of property in Denning for 1879-80 is \$71,247, and the total tax collected upon that basis \$2751.53.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town was formed from Shandaken, March 6, 1849. Its territory was diminished by the formation of Hardenburgh, ten years later. The town was named in honor of Wm. H. Denning, who was formerly the proprietor of a large part of the territory included within its limits.

The first town-meeting was held in the Red Hill school-house, April 9, 1849. The officers chosen for the new town were the following: Supervisor, Abraham De Witt; Town Clerk, John De Witt; Justices of the Peace, Herman Depew, Abram Vanbuskirk, Bradford D. Donaldson, Ezra S. Bliss; Assessors, Jacobus Rosekrans, Harvey W. Hoyt, Cornelius Bevier; Commissioners of Highways, Peter T. Bush, Nathan Sheely, Henry I. Whipple; Overseers of the Poor, Abram Vanbuskirk, Stephen Peck; Constables, James Evens, Nathan Kogons, Albert Vandover, Cornelius Drew; Town Sealer, Conrad Bevier; Inspectors of Election, Peter T. Bush, Herman Depew.

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1849-1880.

SUPERVISORS.

1849, Abraham Dewitt; 1850, Herman Depew; 1851, John W. Smith; 1852-53, Abraham Dewitt; 1854, John W. Smith; 1855, Jacob Osterhoudt; 1856-57, Henry S. Wilson; 1858, James Johnson; 1859, Nathan Spencer; 1860-61, Daniel Gillett; 1862-63, William Parks; 1864, James Johnson; 1865-66, William Parks; 1867-68, James Johnson; 1869-70, William Parks; 1871, Daniel Gillett; 1872, William Parks; 1873-74, Daniel Gillett; 1875, record missing; 1876-77, George R. Johnson; 1878-79, Peter Parks; 1880, Lorenzo R. Johnson.

TOWN CLERKS.

1849, John De Witt; 1850, John Pandee; 1851-54, Albert Vandover; 1855-56, John Dewitt; 1857, Henry Ingraham; 1858-61, Francis Hammond; 1862-63, James Johnson; 1864, George S. Frast; 1865, Wm. H. Ingraham; 1866, Ebenezer M. Ackerly; 1867, John Schwab; 1868, Geo. K. Hamilton; 1869-70, Geo. R. Johnson; 1871-72, George K. Hamilton; 1873-74, Lewis Hammond; 1875, record missing; 1876, Irvin Knickerbocker; 1877-78, S. V. Knickerbocker; 1879, L. R. Johnson; 1880, Irvin Knickerbocker.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1849, Herman Depew, Abraham Vanbuskirk; 1850, Cornelius A. Vernolly, Isaac Hamilton; 1851, Abraham Barnum; 1852, Herman Depew, D. B. Farington; 1853, Jacob Osterhoudt; 1854, Daniel L. Moore, Samuel Dutcher; 1855, E. S. Bliss, J. B. Anderson, J. D. Hill; 1856, Samuel Dutcher, Henry Dixon; 1857, Isaac Hamilton; 1858, Daniel Gillett; 1859, Ezra S. Bliss; 1860, Samuel Dutcher; 1861, Jacob Aster; 1862, Jesse Reynolds; 1863, Albert Vandover; 1864, Ebenezer Ackerly, Isaac Hamilton; 1865, Henry Beardsley, Henry M. Krom; 1866, Isaac Hamilton; 1867, Albert Vandover, P. F. Swarthout; 1868, Nathan H. Spencer; 1869, Daniel Gillett; 1870, Isaac Hamilton; 1871, Albert Vandover; 1872, Nathan H. Spencer; 1873, Solomon Crawford; 1874, Isaac Hamilton, E. Ackerly; 1875, record missing; 1876, Joy O. Sterboul; 1877, Artemus D. Many; 1878, Anson T. Alverson; 1879, William C. Gillett, Anson T. Alverson; 1880, Allen G. Deen.

V.—VILLAGES.

DENNING.

This is nearly central, and the principal post-office of the town is located here. John W. Smith was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by James Johnson and he was followed by George B. Johnson, the present incumbent. When the office was opened the mail was brought from Claryville, and it takes the same route at the present time.

DEWITTVILLE.

This place is below Denning, in the valley of the east branch of the Neversink, and is near the line of Sullivan County.

PARDEESVILLE.

This name is given to a neighborhood in the valley of the east branch, about half-way from Denning to Dewittville.

THE SATTERLEE NEIGHBORHOOD.

This is the most thickly-settled portion of the valley of the west branch of the Neversink.

SUNDOWN VALLEY.

This is the poetical name which the people have bestowed upon the beautiful valley along the Rondout Creek, and more particularly at the junction where the east branch unites with the main stream.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

To establish schools in the thinly-settled portions of the town required much effort. There are now nine districts in town, and several good schools are maintained. The report for March, 1879, showed that the number of children of school age was 440, and the amount of money apportioned \$944.33. The average attendance upon the schools was 123.

The following report gives the latest statistics of the schools, and shows their condition in a concise form:

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, MARCH, 1880.

Number of districts.....	9
Number of children of school age.....	399
Average daily attendance previous year.....	117.986
Public money, equal district quota.....	\$428.40
Public money on the basis of number of children.....	\$236.99
Public money on the basis of attendance.....	\$230.79
Library money.....	\$12.24

VII.—CHURCHES.

Denning being a sparsely-populated town, and one of comparatively recent settlement, churches have only been established within a few years. The people in the southwestern portion of the town attended church at Claryville, just over the line, in Sullivan County, and this is still the place of worship for many families in the valley of the east branch at Dewittville and above. Along the Rondout Creek, known by the suggestive name of Sundown Valley, considerable effort has been made to secure religious privileges, as shown by the organizations mentioned below.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SUNDOWN.

This society was organized by a certificate of incorporation bearing date April 22, 1873. The inspectors of election were Sylvester E. Porter and Lewis Du Bois. The trustees chosen were Lewis Du Bois, Jacob Coddington, Sylvester E. Porter. The proceedings were verified before Jay Osterhoudt, justice of the peace, and recorded June 11, 1878. A still earlier organization than the above incorporation was made in 1856 by Rev. F. N. Andrews, the first pastor. The church consisted at that time of 33 members. In 1868 a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$2000. Rev. A. B. Barber was a subsequent pastor of that church.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF SUNDOWN.

This is understood to be an existing society, located as indicated by its name. No statistics have been received for our history concerning the church after repeated inquiries.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The principal place of burial is just beyond the limits of the town, in the valley below Dewittville, so that it is tolerably accurate to say that here is a town without a cemetery.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

A lodge of Good Templars was formed in Dewittville some years ago. The hall where it met was, however, over the line, in Sullivan County. The society has not met for some time, and the hall has become a house of worship for the Methodist Episcopal Church. Upon the banks of East Pond, a beautiful sheet of water near the southwestern angle of the town, there has been erected the Willemoe Club-House, by an association of gentlemen who secure for themselves and their invited guests the rare pleasures of this mountain region.

X.—PLACES OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

These are found principally in the mountain scenery that is scattered with nature's lavish hand in every part of the town. They must be visited to be understood and appreciated. Year by year the increasing army of summer tourists are seeking their places. Neither mountain crag nor lonely glen can elude their eager search. The wildest gorges and the most remote inaccessible peaks are alike explored and frequented.

The following article, written by a gentleman reported to be the best fisherman of this section, is appropriate to all this part of the country:

"TROUT-FISHING IN THE CATSKILLS."

"Parties coming to the mountains seeking rest of mind, improvement of health, and desirous of pleasure and amusement will find trout-fishing one of the best and most profitable recreations in the country. Those who have tried it universally admit that there is no known recreation which will relieve the mind of care and anxiety equal to it. Along the mountain streams are to be found the most romantic, the grandest, the most beautiful and picturesque scenes in nature during the summer months, when the foliage is in its brightest colors, numerous varieties of wild flowers, pure air to breathe, pure water to drink, the songs of birds, the music of the running waters, and, with the ever-changing variety of scenery, together with the excitement of trout-fishing, will make a person for the time forget he ever had any care, business, or anxiety. I have heard a careworn divine, after wandering along these streams nearly all day, make the mountains echo with his shouts of joy at the landing of a trout twelve inches in length, while at the same time he had a ten-pound basket well filled. I presume he had often dreamed of catching trout, and if he did his dreams were well realized; for during a stay of six weeks at Phoenicia, fishing about two days in a week, three to five hours each day, he with his friend caught nearly two thousand trout, after which the worthy reverend returned to his charge in Newark, N. J., much improved in mind and body.

"The streams are made up of numerous tributaries, or small spring brooks, whose rise in some places is only at the side of the main stream, while the source of others can be traced a long distance up the hillside, and others may be found running along through forest and meadows nearly parallel to the main stream.

"The quality of the water is of the purest kind, cool and good to drink at any time. It has been truly said, 'These streams are the natural home of the trout.'

"The species are of the variety known as 'brook trout' (*Salmo Fontinalis*); their size, as usually caught from these streams, is from six to twelve inches, although occasionally those of larger size are caught. Their flavor, when properly served, is the most delicious of any variety, and better than that of any other fish. Those who have eaten them, whether the delicate invalid or the individual in perfect health (though cynically inclined), speak in the highest praise of the brook trout taken from the streams in the Catskills.

"Persons inclined to try the piscatorial art ought at least to supply themselves with the following outfit: a pole, reel-line, bait and fly-hooks, basket with strap, water-proof boots, and a drinking-cup, all of which can be found in any of the larger cities where such articles are kept for sale. The best rod is made of split bamboo, although a rod made of ash and lance-wood will answer all practicable purposes, and can be obtained of good quality at a cost of from \$5 to \$15, which can be made by a change of tip to answer for bait or fly-fishing; the length, 10½ to 12 feet, with two or three extra tips. The best line is a waterproof braided silk. A click reel of good quality. For bait hooks, the N. Y. trout No. 7 or 8 with me have a decided preference, yet the Carlisle Kinsey, Aberdeen, Limerick, and other varieties are good and have their friends. For bait, worms, minnows, grubs, grasshoppers, eyes of trout, and their fins are used.

"The use of flies is generally governed by the ones which are on the water, selecting the one that imitates the one trout are jumping for; therefore it is a good plan to have a variety, so that you may have at hand an exact imitation of the desired fly. The best selection of flies for these streams are among the following, any of which will be found good at certain times during the season: Queen of the Water, Beaverkill, Cowdung, Coachman, Yellow Dun, Stone, Great Dun, Professor, Montreal Governor, Red, Brown, and Grizzly Hackle, Black Gnat, White Miller, and Grasshopper. A good fly-book will be found a great convenience. The best hook for fly-fishing is the Sprout, size No. 8 to 10, and the best tied flies are the cheapest. In Ulster County fishing is allowed from April 1st until September 1st of each year. In Greene County, by special act of the Board of Supervisors, fishing is allowed only in the months of July and August.

"A new beginner may not be rewarded with great success in his first attempt at angling, but with any degree of observation, and by practice and perseverance, he may in a short time have his highest anticipations realized; and if lucky enough to fasten a trout of sufficient size to set his reel to whizzing, he will experience sensations of delight which will be remembered long after returning to the busy cares of active life."

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

There is very little land in this town that can be reduced to cultivation. Along the water-courses there are a few limited tracts of intervale, making an occasional farm consisting of arable land. The statistics given below show that in the aggregate the productions of Denning are of considerable amount. Lumbering and the furnishing of timber for various forms of manufacture constitute an important industry. There is a large amount of primeval forest remaining within the town of Denning. A heavy growth of maple and other valuable timber abounds. Tanning is still in vigorous operation in Denning, though abandoned in many of the neighboring towns. The principal cultivated tracts of land are found in the valleys of the streams of which there are three principal ones,—the valley of the Rondout, the valley of the east branch of the Neversink, and the valley of the west branch. The produce of this town formerly reached a market by the Delaware and Hudson Canal, teams making the long trip to that route at Napanoch, in Wawarsing. This has mostly ceased. The opening of a new road from the east branch to the west branch, in the northeast part of the town, has made it pos-

sible to reach Big Indian, on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, much easier than to drive down the valley of the Lackawack, in Wawarsing. Produce is also delivered to the railroad at Claryville, just over the line, in Sullivan County.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

According to the census of 1875, the farms in Denning were valued at \$148,385; farm buildings, other than dwellings, at \$25,610; stock, \$43,268; tools and implements, \$7683; fertilizers bought, \$2; gross sales from farms, \$3377; acres plowed were 681; acres in pasture, 1056; acres mown, 2878; hay produced, 2514 tons; grass-seed, 107 bushels; barley, 11 bushels; buckwheat, 3733 bushels; corn, 889 bushels; oats, 2481 bushels; rye, 1150 bushels; spring wheat, 10 bushels; beans, 32 bushels; potatoes, 8639 bushels; apples, 1259 bushels; cider, 63 barrels; grapes, 126 pounds; maple-sugar, 2620 pounds; maple-syrup, 564 gallons; honey, 1099 pounds; horses, 110; mules, 3; value of poultry, \$511; value of poultry sold, \$309; value of eggs sold, \$234; number of cattle, 1256; butter made, 36,970 pounds; sheep shorn, 492; weight of clip, 1838 pounds; lambs raised, 337; sheep slaughtered, 102; killed by dogs, 19; hogs on farms, 396; pork made in 1874, 38,146 pounds.

MILLS, TANNERIES, ETC.

On the head-waters of the Rondout a saw-mill was built some years ago. It is on the Chambers tract, in the midst of a small settlement very much isolated from other parts of the town. Farther down the stream is the mill privilege improved by the Coddingtons for a saw-mill. Below, in Sundown Valley, is a saw-mill in the Swartwout neighborhood. On a branch of the Rondout is another, at the place of A. Schoonmaker. There is still another, near the junction of the two streams. Tracing the valley of the east branch of Neversink, the tray-mill at the place of A. Conkling, Jr., was established some years since, and has at times turned out a large amount of finished work. At Denning post-office, better known as Johnsonville, there is located the extensive tannery of Johnson Brothers. They also have a saw-mill, and are dealers in hemlock and hard-wood lumber and turned stuff. Their tannery has a capacity for tanning about 10,000 hides annually. They employ ten or twelve hands directly, and furnish through their business a large amount of labor for lumbermen, teamsters, and others.

At Pardeesville, in the valley below, is another tray-mill, established some years ago. At Dewittville is located the well-known tannery of L. Hammond & Co. This has been managed upon a scale of considerable magnitude, using at times 3000 cords of bark annually, and turning out 24,000 hides. At Dewittville, Capt. Daniel Gillett has carried on a lumber business for some years, owning a saw-mill and a large tract of woodland. He has recently (February, 1880) sold this property, comprising about 500 acres of valuable timber, to M. M. Pinner, of New York. It is expected that the latter will engage in the manufacture of veneering for the European market, using the beech, birch, and maple that are found in abundance upon his purchase. His mill will also be arranged for manufacturing a large amount of turned stuff. In the valley of the west branch, at the

Satterlee neighborhood, there are two saw-mills. Below, on the same stream, is the saw-mill of C. Leroy, and two others still farther down,—the Prothero mill and the Shook mill. On the Willewance Creek is also a tray-mill.

XII.—MILITARY.

Denning, being one of the more recently-formed towns of the county,—scarcely settled even at the time of the Mexican war,—first shared in military affairs in the great struggle of 1861–65. The following list comprises the names of the soldiers who entered the Union army from the town of Denning. It is prepared from the printed muster-in rolls of the State, from the reports of the census enumerators of 1865, and has been revised by inquiry among the citizens:

MILITARY LIST, 1861–65.

Lewis J. Shortman, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Anthony H. Schwab, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.; died March 25, 1865, at Petersburg.
 Rush M. Whitcomb, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.; died July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 Walter Vause, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Author K. Keegan, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 56th Regt., Co. B.
 John Yegar, enl. February, 1864, 1st Eng.; pro. to corp.
 Wm. K. Sheely, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt., Co. B.
 Isaiah Christian, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt., Co. D.
 Charles Christian, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt., Co. D; re-enlisted.
 Dubois H. Vanwagener, enl. 1862, 120th Regt.
 Thomas Larcum, 1st corp., enl. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Stephen C. Dewitt, 2d corp., enl. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Joseph B. Anderson, 3d corp., enl. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Jeremiah Dellafi, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 James J. Doloway, enl. July 31, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Thomas Davenport, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Cornelius Evans, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 James S. Evans, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Artemus D. Many, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E; trans. to 18th Regt.
 Leartus W. Many, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Samuel Rose, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Ozo Hayes, enl. March, 1864, 15th Eng.
 John Q. Adams, enl. Oct. 16, 1864; promoted.
 Levi B. Townsend, enl. Oct. 13, 1864, 56th Regt.; trans. to 61st Regt.
 Samuel R. Fields, enl. August, 1864, 1st Regt.
 Allan G. Dean, enl. August, 1864, 120th Regt.; a prisoner ten months.
 Seth Green, enl. February, 1864, 1st Regt.
 James B. Pomeroy, enl. March, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Berier Swartwout, enl. September, 1864, 1st N. Y. Eng.
 Jesse Brooks, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.; transferred.
 A. Idson Wright, enl. December, 1864, 1st Eng.
 Wm. E. Mulford, enl. January, 1864, 1st N. Y. Eng.
 Isaac Knickerbocker, enl. September, 1864, 20th N. Y. Regt.; re-enlisted.
 Benj. Dean, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.; pro. to corp.
 Thomas Rogers, enl. February, 1864, 20th Regt.
 George W. Barner, enl. October, 1864, 56th Regt.; re-enl. March, 1864, pro. to sergt.
 John Hoornbeck, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Sylvester Bartholomew, enl. August, 1862, 156th Regt.
 Jared Maxon, enl. May, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Edwin S. Bliss, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.; transferred.
 Author S. Whitcomb, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.; pro. to sergt.
 Hiram Franks, enl. September, 1864, 56th Regt.
 Wesley Maxon, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Daniel Gillett, enl. 1862, 120th Regt.
 Benj. Knickerbocker, enl. 1864, 1st Eng.
 Solomon Crawford, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Denham O. Prothero, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Sonman Van Aken, enl. August, 1862, 1st Eng.; re-enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
 Avrey Mulnix, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 20th Regt.
 Acey T. Mulnix, enl. March 1, 1865, 20th Regt.
 George Holldridge, enl. January, 1865.
 Dewitt Rose, enl. 1864, 20th Regt.; re-enl. September, 1864.
 Harrison Rose, enl. January, 1864, 30th Regt.
 Miller Rose, enl. August, 1864, 23d Cav.
 James H. Doloway, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt.
 Ferris L. Stevens, enl. June 1, 1864, 120th Regt.
 Peter Minderhout, enl. 1864, 1st Eng.
 John S. Yorks, enl. October, 1862, 20th Regt.
 Smith M. Fuller, enl. September, 1864, 20th Regt.

David P. Grayham, enl. August, 1861, 20th Regt.; disch. April, 1862; re-enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 John Dewitt, enl. September, 1862, 143d Regt.
 Manning Cocklin, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 143d Regt.
 Charles Hamilton, enl. 1861, 56th Regt.; re-enl. December, 1864, in 30th Regt.
 Theodore Barber, enl. September, 1862, 143d Regt.
 James A. Black, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 143d Regt.; died Nov. 5, 1862, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
 Clark Brook, enl. March 30, 1864, 56th Regt.; died March 5, 1865, in South Carolina.
 Peter Rightmyre, enl. March, 1864, 62d Regt.; died June 20, 1864, Richmond, Va.

John Rudolph, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.; died Nov. 7, 1864, at Sheridan hospital.
 David A. Bishop, enl. September, 1862, 156th Regt.; died Aug. 22, 1864, at Baton Rouge, La.
 Ira F. Bliss, enl. Feb. 10, 1864, 25th Cav.; died March 25, 1864, at Saratoga.
 Samuel Carr, enl. October, 1861, 56th Regt.; died Sept. 10, 1862, at Yorktown, Va.
 Samuel Evans, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 127th Regt.; died April 5, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.
 Nicholas Yorks, enl. Oct. 10, 1862, 143d Regt.; died March 26, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.
 Ira Van Aken, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 93d Regt.; died April 17, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

U L S T E R.

I.—BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

THIS new town is somewhat peculiar in its geographical relations. It is situated upon the Hudson River, having the front which belonged to the late town of Kingston as it existed after the incorporation of the city. Ulster is bounded north by Saugerties; east by the east line of the county; south, mostly by the city of Kingston, but partially by the town of Esopus and the new town of Kingston; west by Hurley, the new town of Kingston, and Woodstock. No statement of its area can be made with accuracy until the assessors shall have completed their assessment-roll for the current year. As to the title to the soil, the territory is wholly embraced within the lines of the old Kingston patent, and the titles of the present day must therefore be traced back to that document, or to English or Dutch grants prior to the granting of the patent. The principal subordinate tracts made in dividing the patent and found in Ulster are the Pine Bush class, Flat Bush class, Clove class, Compensation class, First class, and Kingston Academy tract.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

Along the Hudson River are the highlands common to this section of country. Extending westward from these is a broken, undulating surface, in some places rocky, but containing many fine farms. Almost parallel with the Hudson lies the valley of the Esopus, extending in nearly a north-and-south line through the town. Along this, and especially near the city of Kingston, are those alluvial "flats" which delighted the eyes of the first colonists and decided the point of settlement. It was the fertile meadow-land they sought for cultivation. The slight plateau upon which they located the fortified Wiltwyck, now upper Kingston, was chosen for a village partly because it was convenient of defense, but the farms stretched away upon the plains of the Esopus. The Saw Kill, flowing from the west, makes a junction with the Esopus about half-way from the city to the Saugerties line. There are other small streams in the town, merely rivulets, but of no special importance, as they furnish little or no water-power of value. The portion of Ulster lying southwest and west of the city contains quite an area of the fertile lands near the Esopus, but in its southern part, near Eddyville, is

rough, rocky, and mountainous. "Auntrens" Pond is a fine sheet of water, lying between the Flatbush road and the Saugerties road, in the north part of the town. It is a pleasant place of resort, and a summer boarding-house is now (May, 1880) being erected for the accommodation of visitors. Hendricks' fish-pond is another attractive feature in the scenery of the town.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The discussion of this subject in the general history and in the chapter upon Kingston covers the whole territory now constituting the town of Ulster. The memoranda of deeds given under the head of "Corporations" locate a large number of the pioneers in the valley of the Esopus or along the banks of the Hudson. The "freeholders" of 1728, the military rolls of 1738 or about that time, and a large number of other similar papers included in this volume undoubtedly furnish the name of every pioneer settler who made his home from 1657 to 1757 in the present town of Ulster. To enlarge upon this point is but to repeat. To all these earlier papers the reader is referred. The status of the town of Ulster is scarcely determined as this volume goes to press, the signature of the Governor to the act ratifying the proceedings of the supervisors not being affixed. It is unnecessary to trace locally the details of settlement as applied exactly to the new town. The names of citizens residing in all parts of Ulster are in many cases the same as those found in the old documents two hundred years ago. Burhans, Osterhoudt, Turek, Delemater, Whitaker, Livingston, Wynkoop, Legg, Brink, Sharp, Van Aken, Shufeldt, Bruyn, Britt, Keator, Heermance, Frederbergh, Winnie, Hasbrouck, Radeliffe, Krom, Schoonmaker, all represent the early families. Catalogues a century and a half apart show many of the same names. The "list of freemen" of 1728 and the "poll-tax" of March, 1880, of the new town of Ulster are worth comparing to show the permanency of the old families upon the same soil through successive generations.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town was erected by the board of supervisors at its annual session of 1879, as shown in the following act



Edward Burhans

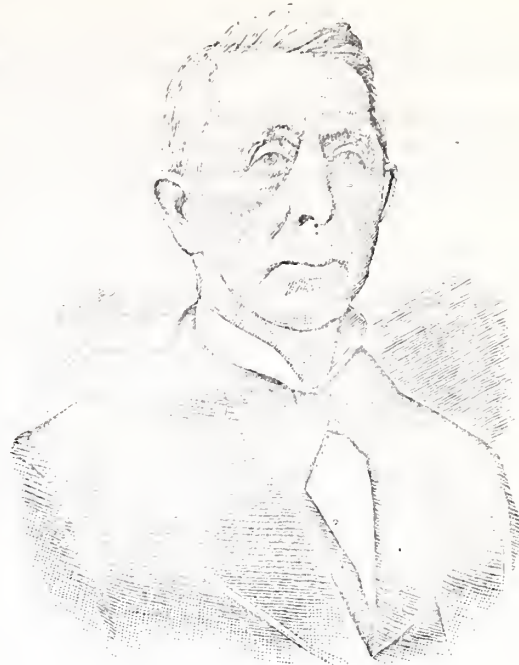
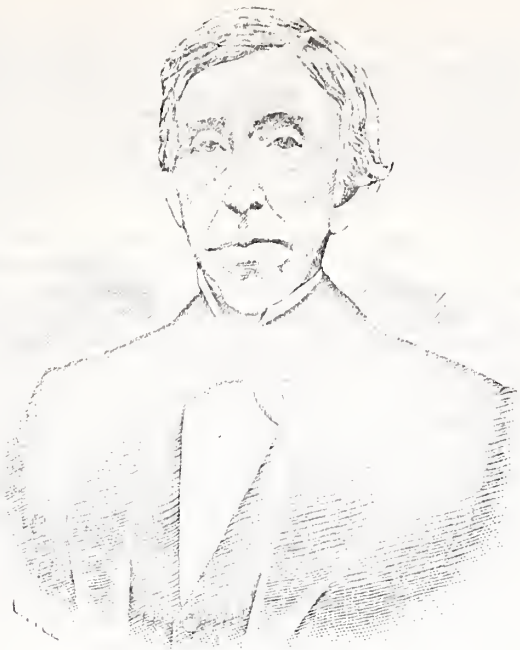
EDWARD BURHANS, brother of Jacob Burhans, formerly of Kingston, was a lineal descendant of Jacob Burhans, who came from Holland prior to the year 1660, locating at Kingston, then known as Wiltwyck, and was prominent in both church and political circles. A fuller account of the family is given in the biography of Jacob Burhans, on another page of this work.

Of the sisters of Edward Burhans, Elizabeth married Thomas V. G. Van Steenberg; Maria became the wife of Hezekiah Schoonmaker, of Kingston; Catharine and Ann never married, the latter, who is still living, being the last survivor of a family of six children.

Edward Burhans was born in Kingston, on March 11, 1804. His earlier years were passed at home, and his education was limited to the schools of Kingston. On April 7, 1842, having decided to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits, he purchased a farm at Plattekill, in the town of Kingston, which he occupied for nearly ten years. In March, 1842, he removed to the farm now occupied by his sons, in the town of Ulster, purchasing the same of Peter Legg. The place had, previous to the occupancy of the latter, been occupied by L. and M. Saulsbury, and an old stone in one end of the family dwelling-house bearing the inscription "L. S.—M. S. 1740" indicates the date of its erection. On this site Mr. Burhans passed the remainder of a long and useful life. Possessed of a modest and retiring temperament, he avoided the bustle and confusion of active business life, and confined himself to the tilling of his farm and to social and domestic enjoyments. Repub-

lican in politics, he neither sought nor accepted public office. He was a devout and useful member of the First Reformed Church of Kingston, and filled the office of deacon for a time. In earlier years Mr. Burhans was a member of the well-known military organization called the "Ulster Greys," and took great delight in its martial gatherings. He was universally respected and esteemed for his plain, simple, and ingenuous manners, for strict integrity of character, honesty of purpose, and fidelity to principle, and died, greatly lamented, on April 30, 1858, aged fifty-four years, one month, and nineteen days.

On Feb. 15, 1831, Mr. Burhans was united in marriage to Geritje Newkerk, daughter of Levi Van Keuren, of Kingston, and who subsequently resided in Plattekill, in that town. Mrs. Burhans was born in July, 1804. The children of the union have been eight in number, of whom seven are living. Their names were Maria, Catharine Ann, Sarah Jane, Elizabeth, Edwina, Clinton, Hezekiah S., and Louisa. Maria married Richard W. Tappan, and resides in Kingston; Catharine Ann married Ephraim Burhans, of Flatbush; Sarah Jane married John Kieffer, of Kingston; and Elizabeth became the wife of George Sagen-dorf, and resides in Ulster. Clinton is unmarried, and occupies the home residence. The old farm has been divided since the death of Mr. Burhans, being occupied in part by Hezekiah S. Burhans, the younger son, who is an influential resident of the town. He married a daughter of Caleb M. Merritt, of Kingston. Louisa, the youngest daughter, lives with the widow of Mr. Burhans, who survives him.



Photos. by Lewis, Kingston.

Philip Hendricks

Martin E. Hendricks

THE HENDRICKS FAMILY.

Among the old families of the county, whose annals extend far back into Holland, and to a settlement in this county long prior to the Revolution, the Hendricks family seems worthy of special mention.

Philip Hendricks, the second in line of whom anything is known in the county, with his father, occupied a long, low, Dutch house, three rooms in length, with garret and kitchen, on the site of the present residence of Martin E. Hendricks, long anterior to the Revolutionary war; and here, on the same site, still dwell the fourth and fifth generations from his father. In earlier years, when drawing nets was a more profitable employment than driving the plow, the members of the family engaged largely in fishing in the Hudson River, on the bank of which their house stands, the deep cove that there occurs in the river forming an enticing retreat to the numerous members of the finny tribe that sought its waters.

The family dwelling-house was one of the first along the western side of the river, and when they first located the Indians sojourned in large numbers all around. During the Revolutionary war this house and the one now owned by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, just above, were the only two left untouched by the incendiary fire of the enemy, as they worked their way up the river.

Philip Hendricks married Catharine Van Steenberg, and his children were Abraham, Elizabeth, and Philip, Jr. (represented above). The daughter married John L. Hendricks, and was subsequently a resident of Tivoli, Dutchess Co. Philip, Sr., was a devout member of the First Reformed Church of Kingston, and died Nov. 23, 1834, aged eighty-seven years and four months. His wife died May 9, 1835, aged eighty-eight years, nine months, and twenty-eight days.

Philip Hendricks, Jr., was born Sept. 3, 1793, on the old homestead of his father and grandfather. He was a man of industrious habits, strict integrity, prominent in church circles (being an elder of the First Reformed Church of Kingston), and was honored and respected in the community in which he passed a long and useful life.

He died Nov. 16, 1876, aged eighty-five years. His wife, Elsie Eltaendorf, was born March 21, 1795, and died Oct. 27, 1860, aged nearly sixty-six years. The children of the union were Martin E., Rachel C. (deceased), born Jan. 5, 1830, and Abraham, born Jan. 26, 1834, and who resides in Kingston.

Martin E. Hendricks was born on May 28, 1822, on the old place. He passed his earlier years on his father's farm and in attaining such an education as the district schools of his day afforded. Attaining manhood, he married, on Sept. 26, 1850, Harriet Ann, daughter of Tjerek and granddaughter of Henry Wynkoop, of Plattekill, in the town of Saugerties, where the latter was an early and prominent settler. The former removed to Flatbush, in the town of Kingston, and occupied a farm adjacent to that of the Hendricks family. But one child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, Clarence, born Sept. 29, 1856, who married Rita, daughter of Henry B. Luther, of Kingston, on June 18, 1879. He is the fifth in line of descent from the father of Philip Hendricks, who has occupied the old place.

The life of Mr. Hendricks has been a quiet and industrious one, free from public annoyances, and devoted to the cultivation of the old farm, to social and religious observances, and to the enjoyments of his own fireside. By the will of his father he became owner of the old place, and takes a just pride in its antiquity and in the ancestral memories that cluster around it. He is a member of the liberal branch of the Democratic party, and, though averse to accepting public office, has filled the offices of school trustee, and of overseer of the poor in 1872 and 1873. Prior to his marriage he united with the First Reformed Church of Kingston, where he has continued a useful and valuable member, and has filled the offices of both deacon and elder for two years each. He has also acted as superintendent of the branch Sabbath-school of the church at East Kingston. He has been a liberal supporter of the various benevolent and philanthropic enterprises of the day, and identified actively with all movements of an elevating and Christian character.

"An Act to divide the town of Kingston, in the county of Ulster, and erect therefrom the town of Ulster, and attach a part thereof to the town of Woodstock, in said County, passed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Ulster, at their annual meeting the 25th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. Two-thirds of all the members of said Board voting in favor thereof under and in pursuance of Chapter 319 of the laws of 1872.

"The Board of Supervisors of the County of Ulster in annual meeting assembled do hereby enact as follows:

"SECTION ONE. All that part of the town of Kingston in the County of Ulster, in the State of New York, included within the following bounds, is hereby erected into a new town, by the name of Ulster. Beginning on the division line between the towns of Kingston and Hurley, at the point where the northerly line of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad crosses such division line; thence easterly along the said northerly line of the railroad to its intersection with the northerly line of the Ulster and Delaware plank (or stone) road; thence easterly along such northerly line of the said plank (or stone) road to the division line between lots Nos. 9 and 14 of the Clove class of the Kingston Commons; thence north $21^{\circ} 00'$ east (as in 1804) along such division line, and along the division line between lots Nos. 10 and 15 of said Clove class to the division line between the Clove and Binnewater classes, being the corner of lots Nos. 49 and 61 of said Binnewater classes; thence south $66^{\circ} 00'$ east (as in 1804) along the said division between the Clove class and the Binnewater class to the corner of lots Nos. 121 and 133 of the Binnewater class; thence north $21^{\circ} 00'$ east (as in 1804) along the division line between said lots Nos. 121 and 133, and its continuation crossing the Sawkill Creek to the corner of lots Nos. 128, 129, 143, 144 of said Binnewater class; thence south $66^{\circ} 00'$ east (as in 1804) along the division line between said lots Nos. 143 and 144 to the southeasterly corner of said lot No. 144; thence north $24^{\circ} 00'$ east (as in 1804) along the easterly line of lots Nos. 144 and 145 of said Binnewater class, and its continuation to the south line of the first class; thence south $60^{\circ} 00'$ east (as in 1804) along the division between the Binnewater and first classes to the easterly line of the Kingston Commons; thence northeasterly along said easterly line to the northeast corner of lot No. 89 in said first class; then along the division line between lots 89 and 90 in the said first class to the bounds of lot 83; thence along the division line between lots 83 and 89 in said first class to the northeast corner of lot 82 in said first class; then along the division line between lots 82 and 83 to the line of lot No. 74; then along the easterly bounds of lot No. 74 to the northeasterly corner of lot No. 73; then along the northerly bounds of lots 73, 65, 57, 49, 41, and 33 to the northwest corner of lot 33; then northerly along the westerly bounds of lots 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 to the northwest corner of lot No. 39 in said first class, being the southerly bounds of the town of Saugerties; thence easterly along said bounds to the easterly bounds of the county of Ulster; thence southerly along said bounds to the northerly bounds of the city of Kingston; thence along said city bounds westerly, southerly, and southeasterly to the southerly corner of said city of Kingston; thence southwesterly along the bounds of the town of Esopus to the bounds of the town of Rosendale; thence northerly and northwesterly along the bounds of the towns of Rosendale and Hurley to the place of beginning, containing all that parcel and part of the territory now lying and being in the present town of Kingston, bounded as aforesaid.

"SECTION TWO. All that part of the said town of Kingston described as follows: Beginning at a large pile of stones where the towns of Hurley, Woodstock, and Kingston adjoin each other, and running thence south 10° and twenty minutes west along the bounds of the said town of Hurley one hundred and thirty-six chains; thence south sixty-two degrees and thirty minutes east one hundred and twenty-seven chains to the most southerly corner of lot number 42 in the Binnewater class of the commons of the town of Kingston; then north twenty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east along the westerly bounds of lots 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60 in the Binnewater class, and lot 33 in the first class, and then continuing the same course along the westerly bounds of lots 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 of the first class two hundred and forty-eight chains to the bounds of the town of Saugerties; then north sixty-two degrees and thirty minutes west along the bounds of the said town of Saugerties one hundred and ninety-one chains and eighty-eight links to the bounds of the town of Woodstock; then south twenty-five degrees and thirty minutes west along the bounds of the town of Woodstock one hundred and

twenty-seven chains and fifty-eight links to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the town of Woodstock.

"SECTION THREE. And the remaining part of the present town of Kingston not included in either of the aforesaid boundaries shall be and remain a separate town in the county of Ulster by the name of Kingston, and the first town-meeting therein shall be held at the house of Owen Trollden, in said town.

"SECTION FOUR. The first town-meeting in the said town of Ulster shall be held at the hotel of George A. Stoddard, in such town, at such time as is now provided for the holding of town-meeting in the county of Ulster, and Teunis P. Osterhout, Gilbert S. Lockwood, and Josiah Lefever, three electors of said town of Ulster, are hereby designated and appointed to preside at such town-meeting, may appoint a clerk, open and keep the polls, and for that purpose have and exercise the same powers as justices of the peace when presiding at town-meetings.

"SECTION FIVE. Nothing in this act shall affect or abridge the term of office of any justice of the peace of the town of Kingston, or other town officer whose term of office has not expired."

"SUPERVISOR'S CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y.

"Pursuant to the directions of Chapter 482 of the laws of 1875, we do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of an act passed by the Board of Supervisors of Ulster County, at their annual session in 1879, two-thirds of all the members elect to the Board voting in favor of the passage of the same.

"In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands as chairman and clerk of said Board, and affixed the seal of the Board of Supervisors of Ulster County, this first day of December, 1879.

"R. LOUGHRAN, *Chairman*.

"ALFRED TANNER, *Clerk*."

The above act of the supervisors was subsequently ratified by the Legislature, as follows:

"AN ACT to legalize and confirm the action of the board of supervisors of the county of Ulster, in the division of the town of Kingston, in said county, by erecting the town of Ulster therefrom and attaching a portion thereof to the town of Woodstock, in said county.

"The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"SECTION 1. An act entitled 'An act to divide the town of Kingston, in the county of Ulster, and erect therefrom the town of Ulster, and attach a part thereof to the town of Woodstock, in said county, passed by the board of supervisors of the county of Ulster at their annual meeting, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, two-thirds of all the members of said board voting in favor thereof, under and in pursuance of chapter three hundred and nineteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two,' is hereby, together with all the provisions thereof, in all respects legalized and confirmed, and the action of the board of supervisors in the passage of said act hereby legalized and declared valid.

"SECTION 2. This act shall take effect immediately."

The first town-meeting was held at the hotel of George A. Stoddard, on the first Tuesday of March, 1880, when the usual town officers were chosen, the three citizens designated in the act presiding, viz.: Teunis P. Osterhout, Gilbert S. Lockwood, and Josiah Lefever. With the officers holding over from previous organizations, the following constitutes the list of the first town officers of Ulster: James Myer, Jr., Supervisor; Hezekiah S. Burhaus, Town Clerk; John S. Dederick, Collector; John S. Babcock, Charles Saunders, Lewis B. Black, Assessors; Joel Burhaus,* Hiram Humphrey, George P. Wilson,† Bernard

* Elected for full term, commencing Jan. 1, 1881.

† Office expires Jan. 1, 1881.

Johnson, James O'Connor, Justices of the Peace; Samuel Rickard, Edward L. Griffin, Andrew McGuire, Commissioners of Highways; Martin E. Hendricks, James H. Lockwood, Overseers of the Poor; Abram E. Smith, Uriah H. Wilson, Francis Arnold, Van Kenren Ritta, Constables; George Barnes, Town Sealer; Jacob Coons, Poundmaster; James E. Kennedy, Game Constable; Chauncey Stewart, D. Brodhead Hendricks, Calvin Winne, Town Auditors; Elected, District No. 1, John H. Carle, Alfred France; Elected, District No. 2, Orson M. Wilson, John O'Reilly; Elected, District No. 3, John P. Polant, Peter J. Clare; Elected, District No. 4, Edward L. Griffin, David D. Addis; Elected, District No. 5, George W. Banks, John S. Roosa, Inspectors of Election. Another inspector was appointed for each district. Charles Van Keuren, Tunis P. Osterhoudt, Thomas Dougherty, Excise Commissioners.

V.—VILLAGES.

EDDYVILLE

is situated on the Rondout Creek, below the rapids. It has grown up mainly or wholly since the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. It takes its name, however, from John Eddy, who formerly had a grist-mill, operated by the splendid water-power at that place. The canal company became the owners of the water-privilege, and it has not been utilized since. The power is said to be valuable, and might be made to operate a large amount of machinery, and thus create important manufacturing interests at that place. At Eddyville there is a canal about eighty rods long, by which boats finally reach tide-water in the Rondout Creek. From Creek Locks, in the town of Rosendale, the channel of the creek constitutes the canal until the Eddyville rapids. The short canal has a "guard-lock" at the upper end, erected last year. It is a fine specimen of workmanship, and succeeds the former one, which went out in the great freshet of Dec. 10 and 11, 1878. At the lower end is the tide-lock, which opens into the creek.

During the season of canal navigation the business of providing for the horses and mules at this eastern end of the canal is one of considerable importance. A good mercantile trade also exists at Eddyville, not only with the canal men, but with the adjacent towns of Rosendale and Esopus. The wants of the people of Eddyville are also largely supplied by their home merchants, as communication with the central part of Kingston or with Rondout is not quick and easy enough to destroy the village trade.

The principal business of Eddyville (May, 1880) may be summarily stated as follows: engaged in canal stabling are Black Bros., James O'Connor, Connelly & Shaffer, Benjamin Turner, George Diamond, and John McCune. John Snyder has a boat-yard. This dates back twenty years ago or more. Connelly & Shaffer have cement-works, located near the guard-lock. The principal stores are kept by Black Bros., James O'Connor, Connelly & Shaffer, Robert S. Kerin, M. J. Soule, H. J. Manning, Bryan Turner, George Diamond, John McKeon, and Alfred Riker. Other business-places are the meat-market, by Dewitt Relyea; barber-shops, by Thomas J. Scott and John Lusk; harness-shop, by Richard Schick; restaurant, by C. B. Riggins;

hotels, by Charles Schuman and Lewis Wooster; blacksmith-shops, by Newton Davis, Matthew Deyo, and Richard Mooney; a wagon-shop, by Robert Herdman; a news-room and confectionery-store, by John H. Mackey.

A portion of the village is pleasantly located on a romantic bluff, lying adjacent to the rapids, and made into an island by the canal. Thomas Rosecrans has a grist-mill about half a mile from Eddyville.

FLATBUSH.

This name is applied somewhat variously to all the border along the river, from the Kingston line at Whisky Point to the Saugerties line and a short distance beyond. The Reformed church of Flatbush is located in the town of Saugerties. North and northwest of Whisky Point the various line, cement, and other business enterprises constitute a somewhat thickly-settled village. A horse-railroad connects the Flatbush road with the dock. In this village is a Roman Catholic church and a union chapel. The cement-works of E. M. Brigham constitute the principal business enterprise. Several very large and commodious ice-houses are located at this place. There are various shops, a store and a hotel. Farther north, under the same general name, may be mentioned the Burhans neighborhood, on the river, where there are ice-houses, a school-house, a saw-mill, and a cemetery.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT.

This hamlet acquires its name generally from the nationality of its people, as distinguished from the localities of Irish citizens,—Stony Hollow, Jockey Hill, and Hallihan Hill, formerly in the same town, but now in the new town of Kingston, while the Dutch settlement is in Ulster, on the borders of Saugerties. The quarries in the vicinity furnish the principal employment to the people. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in this vicinity. At Dutch Settlement, also, is the hotel of Mrs. Flogans, P. Carl's blacksmith-shop, and a chapel of the Lutheran church, and the school-house of District No. 3.

MAPLE GROVE.

This is a village plat laid out just beyond the city line, on the Saugerties road, in the vicinity of the Stoddard Hotel. It contains the handsome residences of Benjamin J. Winnie, J. P. Polans, J. Van Gaasbeck, and others.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

At Eddyville the school is arranged for two teachers, but this building is not a new and modern one. A better village school-house is imperatively needed to adequately provide for the educational wants of this growing place.

A part of the present territory of Ulster is included within the Kingston Consolidated District, and shares in the advantages of the thorough system established there in 1863.

School District No. 6 lies along the Hudson River, including most of the river-front, with the school-house on the Flatbush road, in the Davis neighborhood.

District No. 16 is on the northeast corner, adjacent to the Saugerties line; the school-house is located on a short river road, near the large ice-houses at that point.

District No. 4 is a long, narrow tract lying upon the east side of the Esopus, with the school in the Snyder and Vandebogert neighborhood.

District No. 3 includes what is known as the Dutch Settlement, near the Saugerties line.

VII.—CHURCHES.

The people of a large part of Ulster lying around and near the city are connected in their church associations with the various denominations of Kingston. At Eddyville there is located a Methodist church with a handsome and commodious house of worship. The history of this is given below. Near the Dutch Settlement, so called, is a Roman Catholic church, established some years ago, and providing the opportunity of Catholic worship to the large population engaged in quarrying and other occupations in that vicinity, and who are attached to the forms and faith of that church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT EDDYVILLE.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation Aug. 25, 1836. Notice of the meeting was given by Rev. Loren Clark, the officiating minister. Andrew Deming and Jacob Shaw were the inspectors of the election, and the trustees chosen were Thomas Requa, Joseph Weldey, and James A. Desbrow.

The following additional facts are furnished by the pastor:

"There has been preaching by the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place somewhat continuously since 1825,—at first, and for some years, not oftener than once in two or three weeks. In 1835 a church was organized by the election of Thomas Requa, Joel Tyler, and Obadiah Coleman as trustees, and a house of worship was secured. The society was connected with Kingston and Rondout, one or both, and supplied with preaching by the pastors of those churches until 1855.

"The following are the names of the pastors from 1855 to the present date: H. W. Wildridge, 1855; F. Donnelly, 1856; D. C. Hughes, 1857; J. A. Edmonds, 1858; Joseph Curry, 1859; George Clark, 1860; E. S. Osbon, 1861-62; O. Wilson, 1863; J. G. Oakley, 1864; A. N. Mulnix, 1865; W. R. Roberts, 1866-67; George Daniels, 1868-69; Joel Croft, 1870-72; E. B. Pierce, 1873-75; David Phillips, 1876-79; J. Millard, 1880.

"In 1871 the present church edifice was erected, and soon after the parsonage. Both are of brick. The cost of erection was about \$18,000. The present valuation is \$12,000.

"The present board of trustees are C. B. Shafer, President; Hon. H. C. Connelly, Treasurer; John S. Roosa, Clerk; H. L. Manning, Ira Lambert, James Hines, Josiah Lefever, Stewards; H. L. Manning, Eugene Hill, Ira Lambert, C. B. Shafer, Samuel Rickard, Josiah Lefever, George W. Banks, James Hines, Jonathan Van Akin. The Sunday-school superintendent is H. L. Manning. Church membership about 120.

"A year ago the society was about \$6000 in debt. It has already been reduced to \$4000, and enough is on subscription to meet the latter sum."

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

PINE BUSH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This organization was formed Oct. 22, 1858. Stephen Osterhoudt was chairman of the meeting, and T. D. W. Whitaker secretary. The trustees chosen were Cornelius Snyder, John C. Legg, James Low, Edgar Legg, Thomas V. S. Whitaker, and Jacob Brink. The proceedings were recorded Nov. 6, 1858.

THE BRABANT RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This organization was perfected Jan. 20, 1865. John H. Du Bois was chairman of the meeting, and William A. Hall secretary. The trustees chosen were Abraham P. Osterhoudt, Elias Osterhoudt, Isaiah Myer, Leonard M. Myer, Abner Chase, John H. Du Bois. The certificate was recorded June 23, 1865. In the vicinity of Eddyville there is also a burial-place. In the northwest part, near the Hudson River, is located the Burhans private cemetery.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

The peculiar situation of this town, lying around the city of Kingston, renders the latter place the headquarters of lodges and miscellaneous societies for this outlying territory, and citizens of Ulster belonging to any of these various associations have their membership with the Kingston organizations. Occasional temperance societies have existed at Eddyville, and various societies for the promotion of church, missionary, or benevolent work.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Very many of the early incidents of Indian occupancy recorded in this volume, the stories of border warfare, and the trials of pioneer settlement belong, undoubtedly, to this territory of Ulster. It is difficult, however, to give them a precise location.

The residence of the late Christopher L. Kiersted, just within this town, near the city line, is a place of considerable antiquity. Col. Kiersted, about two weeks before his death, related to the writer of this paragraph many things concerning the early construction of the house discovered when he repaired the same, clearly proving it to have been strongly built, and perhaps specially fortified for defense. Many relics have been gathered from time to time on the grounds around it. Unless the manorial residence of Col. Thomas Chambers is decisively shown to have been at some other point, the writer, judging from the explanation of Col. Kiersted, is inclined to suppose that this was the actual seat of his baronial court.

The town of Ulster has also a section of the great Indian trail, used perhaps for centuries preceding the advent of the white man. That trail, starting from the mouth of the Neversink or Mahakemack, at Port Jervis, and passing by the ancient Peenpack and through Mamakating Hollow, struck the Rondout at Napanoch. Thence following that noble stream through Wawarsing and Rochester, it passed over in Marbletown to the Esopus, and skirted the latter to its mouth at Saugerties. Along this historic valley came the dusky tribes of the olden time, hurrying forward to the chase, or panting with the excitement of war and eager for

the coming battle. Up this same valley came the founders of Kingston at a later date, having, as tradition asserts, landed at Saugerties, and not at Rondout.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The citizens of Ulster are largely engaged in agriculture. Many fine farms are found within the limits of the town. No statistics are available at the present time to show the extent and variety of the productions. The first harvest since the formation of the town has not yet ripened in the fields, nor have the scythe or the reaper yet gathered any trophies of conquest upon the soil of Ulster.

The ice business along the river is an important and profitable industry. Three companies have extensive houses for storage,—the “Knickerbocker Ice Company,” the “Newark Ice Company,” and the “Flatbush Ice Company.” This industry secures employment for a large number of hands when the season is favorable.

Just north of the city line, near Whisky Point, considerable lime and cement business has been carried on. A horse-railroad connects by a short line the Flatbush road with the docks at the river.

The principal mills in the town are those of J. O. Legg, consisting of a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a spoke-mill. There is a saw-mill near the Berhans cemetery, on a small stream flowing into the Hudson. Near Eddyville is a grist-mill, spoken of in the notice of that village.

Near the Rondout, a short distance above Eddyville, are the extensive cement-works of Connelly & Shaffer.

At and near Eddyville the Lawrence Cement Company manufacture “Hoffman Rosendale Cement.” The quarries are at Hickory Bush, and also the kilns. The burnt stone is delivered by horse-cars to the mills at Eddyville, there ground and shipped. George S. Coutant superintends the work at Hickory Bush, and Peter Gumeat at Eddyville. The New York office of the company is at 67 William Street.

The cement business is so fully written elsewhere as to render any further description at this point unnecessary.

XII.—MILITARY.

No wars have occurred since the formation of the town of Ulster, and the energies of the people have not been aroused in a military direction. The muster-rolls of ancient times, given in this volume either in the general history or in the history of Kingston, must be studied by the people of Ulster to learn how their ancestors shared in the military operations of those times. And the Kingston rolls of 1861–65 will disclose the names of the soldiers who went forth from what is now the town of Ulster to join in the patriotic work of suppressing the Rebellion and maintaining unsullied the honor of the flag.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EGBERT JANSEN.

The Jansen family is one of the oldest in the county, having located here at the opening of the last century.

Family tradition says that the pioneers of the line in this country consisted of three brothers who came over from Holland at a very early period, one settling in New Jersey, one in the town of Shawangunk, this county, and one in Kingston. The New Jersey branch of the family subsequently changed the name to Rappelyea; and the original name of one branch of the Osterhoudt family is said to have been Jansen.

Hendrikus Jansen, the Kingston progenitor of the family, is recorded as having married, on Nov. 19, 1724, Anneke Schoonmaker. He occupied the land now owned by James Kiersted, Esq., and which formerly belonged to the Thomas Chambers patent. His children were Johannis, Anneke,¹ Egbert, Hendrikus, Anneke,² Magdalena, Thomas, and Catharina. On the site designated Mr. Jansen erected a substantial dwelling-house about the time of his marriage, a portion of which now forms part of Mr. Kiersted's residence. He was a farmer through life, and died February, 1749, aged nearly seventy years; his wife died Aug. 9, 1780, in her eighty-seventh year. Upon the death of Mr. Jansen the property passed to his widow, Anneke, and on May 6, 1761, was conveyed by her to her four surviving children, Johannis, Henry, Thomas, and Catharina. Johannis and Thomas settled in the town of Shawangunk, where the descendants of the former still live; Catharina married into the Ellison family at New Windsor, Orange Co.

Hendrikus² was born on April 26, 1735, on the old Jansen homestead. On Dec. 12, 1760, he married Helena Sleight, the ceremony being performed by Dominic Mancius. The children of the union were Sara, Henry (who died suddenly while a member of the State Legislature), Anneke, Helena (who married Abraham Hasbrouck), John H., Egbert, and Thomas. Hendrikus purchased the interest of his brothers and sister Catharina in the home property, and there passed a long and useful life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died Aug. 18, 1794, and his wife, Helena, March 28, 1819, aged seventy-nine years and nine months. Descendants of Thomas reside in the town of Ulster.

Egbert Jansen, whose likeness appears in this work, was born on Feb. 21, 1775. His earlier years were passed on the old farm, and in attendance upon such schools at Kingston as the disturbed condition of the times afforded. Attaining manhood he served as a soldier in the war of 1812–15, being stationed on Staten Island in 1814. On the death of his father, he and his brother, John H., purchased the interest of his brothers and sisters in the old farm, and occupied it until 1824, when it passed into the sole possession of Egbert, and was occupied by him until his death, on July 17, 1850, aged seventy-five years and six months.

Mr. Jansen passed his entire life as a farmer. Possessed of a singularly retiring and unassuming nature, he kept aloof from the strifes and contentions of public life, and sought his highest enjoyment in the bosom of his family, his home fire-side, the shrine at which he worshipped. He was kind and generous company, and welcomed visitors to his home with a hearty welcome. He was a good father, husband, and brother, a faithful and true friend, a



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

Tunis P. Osterhoudt

The Osterhoudt family is one of the oldest in Ulster County, and the name is found on many of its ancient records.

Peter Osterhoudt, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on Jan. 25, 1736, and was one of the first settlers of the town of Saugerties. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and died on Jan. 5, 1821, aged eighty-five years. His children were Tunis, William, and Maria. Tunis was born on March 27, 1763, and on June 30, 1781, married Maria Low, of Plattekill, in the town of Saugerties. He had three children, Catharine, Peter T., and Tjerek.

Peter T. was born in Saugerties on Feb. 20, 1784. He married Elizabeth Hendricks on Nov. 6, 1806, and had three children, viz.: Jacob, Tunis P., and Arriet Mary Magdalen.

In the year 1796, Peter Osterhoudt, with his son Tunis, and grandson, Peter T., moved into what is now the town of Ulster (lately Kingston), and located where Tunis P. Osterhoudt now resides. The old stone house in which they established themselves had long been occupied by members of the Osterhoudt family, and is believed to have been erected upwards of two hundred years ago. Its primitive modest proportions have since been enlarged by two additions, the latest in 1740. An old brown stone in one end of the house bears this inscription: "W. Ho (the "o" being on the bar of the "H")—H. S. B., 1740." It is still in a good state of preservation, and the beams in the house are twenty by twelve inches in size. Having located on this ancient family site, the Osterhoudts set themselves diligently at work tilling the soil.

Tunis P. Osterhoudt was born on Jan. 7, 1814, in the house in which he now resides. His earlier years were passed upon the old farm and in attendance upon the district school of the locality. On Sept. 22, 1835, he was united in marriage to Catharine Legg, of Red Hook (now

Tivoli), Dutchess Co., N. Y., and after this event entered into partnership with his father and grandfather in the cultivation of the old farm. This business arrangement continued until the death of his grandfather, on May 30, 1836. He then conducted the farm, in connection with his father, until the death of the latter, on Oct. 26, 1863. After that period he carried it on alone for a time, and has now associated with him his son, James Francis Osterhoudt, in tilling the ancestral glebes.

Mr. Osterhoudt has devoted the greater part of his time and all of his energies to his chosen vocation of a farmer, and though actively identified with the Democratic party has never been a seeker after office. In 1846 he was elected a commissioner of highways for the old town of Kingston, and served twenty-three years; he has filled the office of clerk of that town for two years, and is at present the railroad commissioner for the town of Kingston of the Wallkill Valley Railroad. He was for sixteen years captain of the Ulster Grays, a military organization of high grade, which flourished in the county half a century ago.

In church matters Mr. Osterhoudt is identified with the Dutch Reformed body of Christians, and is a member of the First Church of Kingston, where he has filled the office of deacon two terms, and of elder one term. He has long been an active and earnest mover in the benevolent, philanthropic, and Christian enterprises of the day.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Osterhoudt, and the latter is still the loving helpmeet of his home. Their names were Elvina, Helen E., Peter, Mary, Albert, Henrietta, and James F. Four only are now living, viz.: Elvina, wife of Jacob Roosa, of the town of Hurley; Mary, wife of James G. Van Keuren, of Kingston; Henrietta, wife of William L. Brink, of the town of Ulster; and James F., who married Julia W., daughter of Rev. W. L. James, of Kingston.



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston, N. Y.

Elias Osterhoudt

ELIAS OSTERHOUDT is a grandson of a gentleman of the same name who was an early resident of Saugerties, and was a carpenter by trade. He subsequently lived in Delaware County. His wife was Catharine Carl, and the children of the union were Zachariah, Peter E., Matthew, John, Solomon, and Jane.

Peter E. Osterhoudt was born in the town of Saugerties, on Feb. 1, 1784. He married Margaret, daughter of Peter Myer, of Kingston, and had children: Levi M., born May 20, 1808, and who resides in Illinois; Barbara C., born Aug. 25, 1829, and who is the widow of Jacob Fett, of Saugerties; Elias, the subject of this notice; Mary Ann, wife of Peter Hendricks, of Ulster, born Aug. 14, 1814; Eliza, wife of Abraham France, of Ulster, born Nov. 26, 1819; Leah, born March 15, 1822, and who married Cornelius Van Steenberg; Henry, born June 21, 1824, and who lives in Greene County; and Peter B., born June 5, 1829, and who resides in Delaware. Peter E. Osterhoudt died June 6, 1835, aged fifty-one years, four months, and six days, and his wife Margaret, Jan. 21, 1863, aged seventy-four years, six months, and twenty-one days.

Elias, the third child of Peter E. Osterhoudt, was born in the town of Kingston, on July 26, 1811.

He passed the years of his boyhood at work among the farmers of his locality, and when about twenty years of age began the service of an apprenticeship as a carpenter. Acquiring his trade, he worked steadily at it until a few years ago, and is now quietly settled on his farm in Ulster, amid that rest and freedom from labor which a life of toil, industry, and economy so well entitle him to enjoy. Mr. Osterhoudt has never participated in political affairs, but is known as an independent voter, generally affiliating with the Republican party.

He has filled the office of school trustee of the town of Kingston for a number of terms. He has been connected with the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Plattekill for over a quarter of a century, filling the offices of both deacon and elder, and being an incumbent of the latter office at this writing. He has been a strict temperance man, identified with all movements of an elevating character, and is recognized as a useful and valuable citizen.

On July 17, 1847, Mr. Osterhoudt was united in marriage to Sarah Catharine, daughter of Zachariah Cuyves, of Saugerties, and who was born Oct. 17, 1822. His children have been Peter C., born Aug. 26, 1848; John, born July 28, 1851; Amelia E., born Jan. 30, 1855; and Mary E., born Sept. 17, 1853; all of whom are living.



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

Jacob Brink

DR. JACOB BRINK was a grandson of Dr. Jacob Brink, who was one of the early settlers of the town of Kingston, and who was familiarly known as the "old doctor." While not a member of what is known as the "regular school" of physicians, he was possessed of valuable healing qualities, which he exercised by manual application, and by which he is said to have effected many wonderful cures. He was in New York when taken possession of by the British during the Revolutionary war, engaged principally in farming, residing where Andrew Brink now lives in Ulster, and died about 1843. His children were James, Christopher, William, Andrew, and Lazarus.

Andrew Brink, the father of the subject of this sketch, located where Erastus Brink now resides, in the town of Ulster, where he passed his life in agricultural pursuits. He married Maria Brink, and had children,—Solomon, Jacob, Helen E., and Christina M. Solomon resides in Flatbush; Helen E. is the wife of David Carle, of Pine Bush; and Christina M., the wife of Benjamin Joy, who resides near Honesdale, Pa.

Dr. Jacob Brink (2d) was born on Sept. 29, 1808, and passed his earlier years on the paternal farm. His educational training was confined to that of the district school. Growing to years of maturity, he found himself possessed of the healing qualities of his grandfather, and these he exercised to a large extent during the remainder of his life, often rendering his services gratuitously, and successfully alleviating the physical ailments of large numbers of his fellow-citizens. The exercise of these faculties interfered little with his regular occupation of a farmer.

On April 5, 1832, he was united in marriage to Jane

E., daughter of Jacobus Carle, of Saugerties. Of his four children two attained to years of maturity. His son, Erastus, is farming on the home farm; has served as supervisor of the old town of Kingston, and filled the position of inspector of elections eight years. He married Anna Brink. Hiram, the other son of the doctor, is a successful merchant in Kingston, and formerly traded at Flatbush. He has confined himself to the regular channel of trade, avoided public trusts, and lives a quiet and unpretentious life. He is connected with the Flatbush Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, where he holds the office of deacon. He married Rachel A., daughter of Benjamin Burhans, of Flatbush, and has one child,—Harry Vernon Brink.

Dr. Brink was a large, portly gentleman, having a full open countenance, and possessed of a nature so genial and magnetic as to make him a man of great influence and popularity in his native town. Never a seeker after office, he was frequently placed by his fellow-townsmen in positions of trust and responsibility. For fourteen years he filled the office of assessor of the town of Kingston with acceptance, being first elected in 1858, and resigning in the fifteenth year. He was supervisor of the town two years, was inspector of elections a long time, and at the time of his death, on March 8, 1879, was president of the Pine Bush Rural Cemetery Association. He was connected with the Flatbush Reformed Church, where he filled the offices of both deacon and elder. He was universally respected and esteemed in the community in which he passed his life, and the news of his demise was heard with pain by many friends. His widow survives him.



Photo, by Lewis, Kingston.

HIRAM WHITNEY.

Hiram Whitney, third son and fifth child of Eli and Catherine (Longyear) Whitney, was born in the town of Shandaken, in 1828. His father was a native of Connecticut, but came to Shandaken in early life, where he resided until his death. His mother survives in 1880.

His early educational opportunities were limited, and his life has been spent in farming and lumbering, in which he is now partially engaged. In 1870 he commenced the manufacture of cane and wood-seat chairs at Shandaken Centre, employing some twenty men, and turning out six hundred chairs per week. His business rapidly increased, until in 1880 he employs one thousand men and women, and manufactures ready for market some six thousand chairs per week. His products are in demand not only at home but in foreign markets.

He owns six thousand acres of land in the towns

of Shandaken, Ulster Co., and Lexington, Greene Co., keeps two steam saw-mills in constant operation, and uses the entire production of five others. In May, 1873, he suffered the loss of one of his factories by fire. His present manufactory is three hundred by thirty-two feet.

Mr. Whitney was never solicitous of political preferment, and never held office. He is a member of the Republican party.

He married, Oct. 15, 1848, Anna Maria, daughter of Isaac Fredenbergh, of Shandaken. They have five children: Jerry S., bookkeeper for his father; Josephine D., wife of N. L. De Groff, a shipper in his father-in-law's factory; Marion, an employee; Eliakim S., in charge of his father's general store; Addie, wife of Frank W. Lament, a station-agent at Shandaken Centre, on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad.



Egbert Jansen





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